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HISTORY

OF

HANCOCK COUNTY,

INDIANA.

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT BY THE "PALE FACE," IN 1818, DOWN TO 1882.

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS, MAPS, CHARTS, PLATS, PORTRAITS, SKETCHES AND DIAGRAMS.

FIRST EDITION.

BY

PRACTICING ATTORNEY, GREENFIELD, IND., EX-COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENT, AND LATE PROFESSOR OF LAW IN THE CENTRAL INDIANA NORMAL.

KING & BINFORD, PUBLISHERS.

GREENFIELD, INDIANA:
WILLIAM MITCHELL, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1882

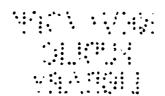
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PREFACE.

Nearly forty years have elapsed since the first newspaper was established in Greenfield, and it is a singular omission that there has never been a history of the county published. In this respect Hancock is behind her sister counties.

The necessity of the work at this time is apparent to all. The first settlers, in whose bosoms are contained our unwritten local history, are fast passing away, and it is our duty to snatch from oblivion those facts, figures and items of interest worthy of record ere it is too late.

The sketch of Westland Church and school contained herein was furnished by John Brown, an old citizen, and the only man living who knew all the facts, and in the absence of the records, which were burned, could furnish the same, and he is now no more on earth, save in memory. Other instances might be cited. Had the publication of the work been postponed a few years, much of the rarest and best history of the county would have been forever lost. Besides, it is a duty we owe to the memory of the noble fathers who have cleared the forests, made the roads, and prepared this fair land for our habitation, to preserve a record of their lives and noble acts.

The plan of the work is simple and convenient. The reader is first furnished with a bird's-eye view of the county, from which he obtains a general idea of the territory to be surveyed and the magnitude of the undertaking. The townships are then considered in regular alphabetical order, and discussed as fully as practicable, consistent with the limits of the work. Following these are numerous

chapters, charts, tables, essays, sketches, biographies and discussions of all matters of historical interest in the county.

It has been the constant aim of the publishers to furnish a complete history in every respect, including an elaborate pen picture of the present. Portraits and personal sketches of the prominent men of the county and all the county officers will be found herein. The heavy tax-payers, all the business men and officers are noted in the proper place, that our patrons may have a book to hand down to their children and grandchildren that will give them not only our past history, but such a complete view of the present, as we should be happy to have of the past, when our parents and grandparents were the pioneers, county and township officers, tax-payers and business men of the day.

The publishers have striven to give a fair and impartial history, without fear or favor, regardless of race, color, party, sect, or any other consideration, hence the reader will find herein sketches and portraits of representative men, past and present, white and colored, rich and poor, churchmen and non-churchmen, native-born and foreigners, Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Republicans, Democrats and Nationals.

The publishers are vain enough to think that the book will be interesting, not only as a volume to be read, but as a work of reference on all important data connected with the county. They have endeavored to give their patrons more, in every respect, than was promised in the prospectus. The book contains a hundred and fifty pages extra, twice as many portraits, vastly more "rule and figure" work, and is fuller and better in contents and mechanical make-up than was originally contemplated or ever represented. making these additions, however, it has delayed the delivery of the work somewhat, but, in view of the extra labor and expense expended thereon, they trust their friends will be satisfied. To partially offset this extra outlay, which the publishers were scarcely justifiable in making on a work with necessarily a small circulation, owing to the limited territory, they have introduced a very few advertisements in the rear of the book, and there only. Not a cent has ever been received or asked for any notice in the various "business directories" herein, nor for any biography, personal sketch or other complimentary remark about any person or property, man or matter. Only what follows page 536 is subject to the charge of "paid notice," and even that in a few years will be valuable history, and appreciated by the public as showing who were some of the enterprising business men of to-day. The publishers emphatically repudiate any charge that may be made, as is often done against county histories, that it is made up of "advertisements" and "paid puffs."

The first steps looking forward toward the publication of this work were taken about a year ago by King & Harden, the latter of whom did most of the canvassing, and aided materially in getting the work under headway, when he sold his interest, September first, to J. H. Binford, who had previously been employed to do the writing, since which the new firm of King & Binford have been the sole proprietors and managers, and upon the former has devolved largely the labor of collecting the materials from official and other sources.

In presenting this work to the public the publishers beg the indulgence of their patrons and friends for any errors that may have crept in. The materials have been collected from various sources, at a considerable expenditure of time, labor and patience, and the memories of some of the aged pioneer reporters being a little deficient, their accounts may occasionally differ, yet it is believed on the whole to be correct, more so perhaps than are histories generally, vet, should the reader discover errors, as he doubtless will, let him "pass them lightly o'er," for no one regrets their occurrence more than the writer. As to the style of the composition, it was intended to be plain and simple and as free from the diffuse, labored and pompous as possible, but is not at all times as far removed from some of these detects as would have been had the writer had the time to rewrite and properly revise, but such was impossible in

the limited time that could be spared from his other duties. As to the comprehensiveness of the work, should any one look in vain for some biography or early reminiscence, let such a one remember that it is impossible to crowd in a single volume an account of everything of interest in a county of the size and age of Hancock. To do so would require a half-dozen such works as this and more labor and expense than the legitimate patronage would warrant, hence it is only a question of a judicious selection of materials and representative facts. However, there are a few churches, individuals, bands, lodges and other matters left unnoticed that would have received proper attention, notwithstanding the amount of matter claiming admittance, had the publishers been able to find any person sufficiently interested in perpetuating their memory to open the bolted doors or furnish the necessary facts, but perhaps "what is our loss is their gain."

As to the arrangement of the portraits, with the exception of a few mistakes, it is the best that could be done under the circumstances, consistent with an even distribution of the same and a logical treatment of the subject. In this respect, as in every other, the publishers have endeavored to be wholly impartial and non-sectional, hence each township is fully and fairly represented, the contrast being seldom greater than the difference in size and population.

To Senator Ben Harrison, State Superintendent John M. Bloss, the county officers, older citizens of the county, and others who have contributed materials and substantial encouragement to the enterprise, the publishers would return their sincere thanks and make their final bow, admitting, after all, that how well they have succeeded is for their patrons to decide, whose verdict is irrevocable.

KING & BINFORD.

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ERRATA.

Page 57, chapter III., should be followed by the subject of the chapter, "Blue-River Township—Continued," similar in style to page 124.

Page S3, chapter V., should be followed by the caption, "Brandywine Township—Continued," of which Carrollton is only a sub-head.

Page 92, third paragraph, "muly" should be "muley."

Page 98. The manuscript made the subject of this chapter, "Brown Township-Continued," similar to page 223.

On page 120, second line in last paragragh, total amount of taxes should be \$6,463 26 instead of "\$646,326,"

Page 205, fourth line from top, George Roberts should be Rafferty.

Page 238, fourth line from the list of school-houses, "the final vote in 1859" should be in "1849."

Page 275, under streams, Buck creek passes out "south" and not "west" of the north-west corner.

Page 312, fifth line from top after "Marion county," should be added "and Hamilton."

Page 314. In last line of the second paragraph from bottom the word "Republican" should be "Whig."

On page 319, last paragraph, third line from top, "1850" should be "183S."

On page 320, middle of first paragraph, the polls were "243" in 1880 instead of "582."

Page 344, eighth line, the quotation should be "Mi anie countri," and the quotation in the next line should be "Meine Deutche faterlant."

Page 442. The distance from Eden to Carrollton, instead of "7," should be "16½" miles, and from Cleveland to Woodbury, instead of "2½," should be "21½," and from Carrollton to Milner's Corner, instead of "2½," should be "21" miles.

Page 470, third line from bottom, "Hendricks" should be "Henry."

Page 471, second line, "1872" should be "1865."

Page 479. In the column of important events for 1835, "Locofoca" should be "Locofoco," and for 1845 the representatives should be "George Henry and R. A. Riley."

Page 480. For 1855 the representative first named should be "J. H. White." Page 487, third line, the words "survey, or" should be "surveyor."

INTRODUCTION.

After Christopher Columbus had returned from making his great discoveries which brought another continent into existence, all the enterprising nations of Europe fitted out vessels to make explorations in this land of promise, Spain sending her men to the Southern, France to the Northern and England to the Atlantic Coast of North America. Their claims necessarily conflicted, as the grants of Spain extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, France from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and England passing over both of these from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Indiana was originally claimed as a part of Florida, which became a Spanish colony in 1543. Northern Indiana was included in the territory granted in 1620 to the Plymouth Company by King James, and was therefore claimed by Great Britain, but the French possessed a superior claim, and retained the territory by establishing settlements and fortifications. Vincennes settlement, the first in what is now Indiana, was made in 1702, one hundred and eighty years ago. This territory remained in the possession of the French until 1763, the close of the memorable French and Indian war, when by treaty it passed into the hands of the English.

Indiana was at this time inhabited by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, whose territory embraced Indiana and the greater portion of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Here the red men of the forests had held supreme control, unmolested in their rights for many years, an independent nation, commanding the respect of all the neighboring tribes. No wonder that when they saw the white man advancing and taking possession of their beloved hunting-grounds that the latent passions which lay slumbering in their breasts burst forth with all the fury of uncivilized manhood.

In 1778 Colonel George Rodgers Clarke, with four companies of Virginians, captured Post Vincennes, but it was retaken

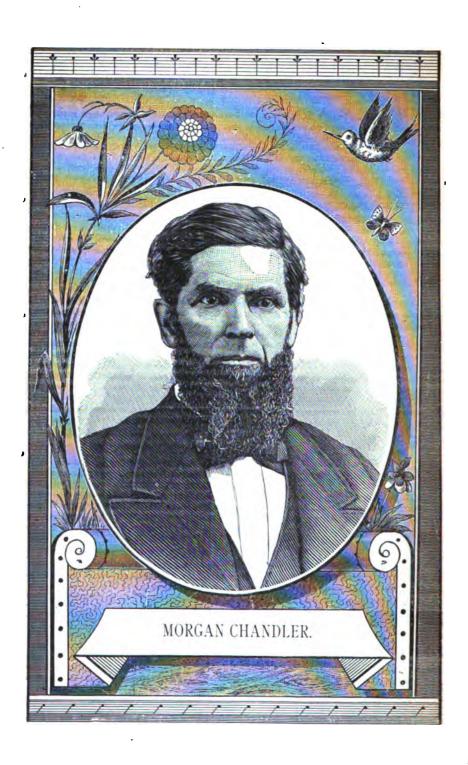
by the British in the same year. In 1779 Colonel Clarke again recaptured it. The Indians now began their depredations on the settlers, and a body of men, under General Harmur, was sent against them, which was totally defeated, in what is now Allen county, by the famous Indian Chief, "Little Turtle." In 1791 General Charles Scott destroyed the Wea villages on the Wabash. After the defeat of Harmur, General St. Clair organized a new force, which was also defeated near the present site of Fort Wayne. In 1794 General Wayne (familiarly known to the Indians as "Mad Anthony, a man who never slept") appeared against them, and completely humiliated the whole confederacy, moved on to the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, and erected Fort Wayne. This for a time ended the Indian troubles.

In 1787 the North-west territory was organized, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Missisippi. In 1800 Ohio was set apart as a separate territory, leaving the remainder of the North-west territory to constitute Indiana. Of this new Indiana territory William H. Harrison, of Virginia, was the first Governor, and the seat of government was located at Vincennes. John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary; William Clarke, Henry Vanderbourgh and John Griffin Territorial Judges. The whole white population then of what is now the great State of Indiana, with her hundreds of thousands, was only 4,875, but about one-fourth of the population of Hancock county to-day.

Indiana was first organized into three counties, viz: Knox, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1802 Clark was added and a convention held at the territorial capital, composed of delegates from the four counties.

The first General Assembly met at Vincennes in 1805, with delegates from the above counties and Dearborn, which had since been added. New counties have been organized from time to time, till there are now ninety-two in the great "Hoosier" State. Governor Harrison's address to the first legislative assembly in Indiana was full of patriotism and exhortation to faithful, honest duty. Indiana territory was divided, and Michigan territory struck off and organized on the north in 1805.

In the territorial code, framed in 1807, we see a wide differ-



ence from our present laws. Treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were punishable by death. Manslaughter was punishable according to the common law. The crimes of burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine, and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Larceny was punishable by fine and whipping. Forgery by fine, disfranchisement and standing in the pillory. Hog-stealing by fine and whipping.

In 1802 Jeffersonville, the present county seat of Clark county, was laid out at the falls of the Ohio river according to a plan proposed by President Jefferson.

Between the years 1805 and 1807 Aaron Burr, the man who at one time lacked only one vote of being President of the United States, visited the people of the Ohio Valley to get assistance to carry out his plans, which were undoubtedly treasonable to the General Government.

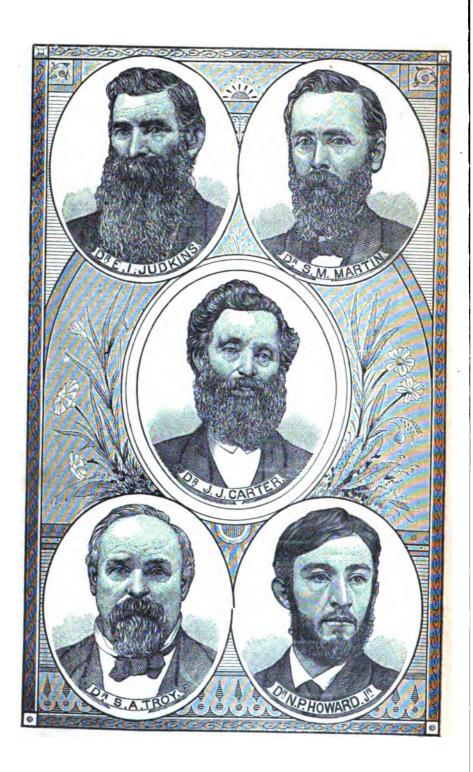
In 1809 Illinois territory was cut from the western part of Indiana, comprising the territory west of the Wabash, from a line running north from Vincennes to the Dominion of Canada, and this now reduced Indiana to her present limits.

In 1810 new troubles with the Indians commenced. A plan of campaign was formed, which ended in the great Indian battle of Tippecanoe, where General Harrison routed the Indians and caused them to sue for peace, but the war of 1812 coming on brought with it new difficulties with the Indians. Many murders occurred, and the frontier settlers were kept in alarm until the close of this second war with Great Britain. The farmers when working in the fields carried in their belts revolvers and knives. The gun was laid on the ground by a driven stake to mark the spot. Men then expected to be attacked at any time, and were ready to act on the "spur of the moment."

In 1810 the census tables of Indiana territory showed a population of 24,520; and there were thirty-three grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills, three horse-mills, eighteen tanneries, twenty-eight distilleries, three powder-mills, 1,256 looms and 1,350 spinning-wheels.

In 1813 the seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon, the latter being a more central point.

In 1814 the territory was divided into five districts, Washington and Knox constituting one, Gibson and Warrick one,



Harrison and Clarke one, Jefferson and Dearborn one, and Franklin and Wayne one, in each of which the voters were empowered to elect a member to the legislative council.

Indiana adopted a constitution and was admitted to the Union in 1816. Jonathan Jennings, under the new constitution, was elected first Governor of the State over Thomas Posey, who had been Governor of the territory, the vote standing 5,211 to 3,934. In 1820 the site of the present seat of government was selected by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly. In 1825 the capital was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis. In 1834 the State Bank was chartered. In 1842 imprisonment for debt was abolished.

Indiana has had numerous Indian wars, and forty-four treaties have been made with the various tribes from time to time.

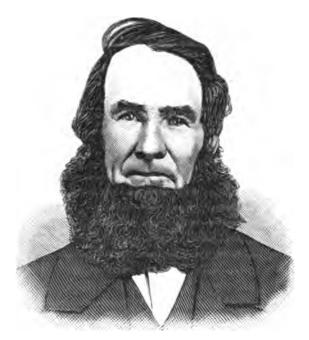
Indiana, when the great rebellion threatened this country with destruction, came nobly to the front with her brave "boys in blue." from time to time, to the number of 200,000. Few States can say as much; and Hancock county was not afraid to marshal her forces and send them to the front to be trodden in the dust by the iron hoof of the war-horse.

The first railroad in Indiana was built in 1846, between Madison and Indianapolis. Five thousand miles of railroad are now in operation, and others in the process of construction.

In 1851 our old constitution was abolished, and a new and much better one adopted. Our vote was as follows: 109,319 for and 26,755 against the same.

Indiana now stands among the leading States of the Union. Her school fund is larger by two millions than any other State in the Union. Her manufacturing resources are unbounded, her coal fields are among the most productive, and furnish a large source of wealth, her water power is excellent, and her railroads numerous, Indianapolis, our capital, being the greatest railroad center in the State, and not surpassed by any city in the United States in this respect. Jeffersonville, New Albany and South Bend are respectively noted for their extensive "car works," "glass works," and "wagon factory."

We have seen Indiana when a forest, dotted here and there by prairies which seemed like oases in a desert. We have seen noble, hardy pioneers with their families entering into the country and, with their glittering axes, leveling the giant progeny of the forest. We have seen Indiana when the red men owned the soil, and when only a cabin here and there showed where the march of civilization had begun. We have seen her in infancy, with a white populatiou only one-fourth as large as that of Hancock county. We have seen her when the savage red men took the war-path, destroyed her property, murdered her children and rejoiced in the victory. But the noble pioneers who settled this country braved all these dangers, and established their institutions of liberty, religion and truth



ROBERT SMITH.

upon a firm foundation. We see Indiana as she stands to-day in all her grandeur, glorying in her power, rejoicing in her resources, sending great men to the various fields of action, educating her boys and girls without cost, and shedding the glorious rays of truth and enlightenment to all her people.

May her light still continue to shine in the firmament as brilliantly as the noonday sun, and diffuse the blessings of liberty to all mankind.

HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

HANCOCK COUNTY, Indiana, is located a little east of the geographical center of the state. It is in latitude 40° north, and longitude 86° west, of Greenwich, or 9° west from Washington, and is in townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen north, and ranges five, six, seven, and eight In size it is about an average county of the state, being composed of 307 sections, or square miles, and containing about 106.480 acres. It is bounded on the west by Marion and Hamilton, on the north by Madison and Hamilton, on the east by Henry and Rush, and on the south by Shelby, Rush and Henry. It is chiefly bordered, however, by Marion on the west, Madison on the north, Henry on the east, and Shelby on the south. Hamilton forms only one mile of the western boundary and four of the northern; Rush forms six miles of the eastern and two of the southern, and Henry forms but one mile of the southern boundary. The greatest length of the county is nineteen miles east and west, and its greatest width seventeen miles north and south.

Hancock county was cut off from Madison and organized in the year 1828, and named in honor of John Hancock, president of the convention that adopted the immortal "Declaration of Independence."

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At the time of the organization of the county it contained but few inhabitants, and they were scattered. 'the first presidential election held in the county, which occurred November 3, 1828, the whole number of votes cast were 101, and now the whole number is, according to the census of 1880, 4,170. Then the entire population of the county was about 400; now it is 17,123. Then there were, perhaps, 135 children of school age in the county; now there are 5,646. Then there was but one clock in the county; now there is one in nearly every household. Then there were no broad fields of golden grain, cut with a selfbinder and threshed with a steam thresher, but only here and there a small patch cleared in the green, cut with a sickle and threshed with a flail. Then our whole territory was almost one unbroken wilderness, in which were numerous Indians, wild deer, bears, panthers, wild cats, rattlesnakes, wolves, owls, turkies, opossums, raccoons, and porcupines. This condition of affairs has changed. The Indian has bid adieu to his native hunting grounds; the church bell has taken the place of the warwhoop; the poisonous fanged serpent, at the sight of civilization, has faded away as if under the benign influence of St. Patrick. What changes have taken place! The old landmarks are nearly gone; but few of the early pioneers,our grandfathers and their sires,—are left, and they, one by one, are fast passing away. Our progress, from a small beginning to our present status, has cost untold toil, hardships and privations, not fully appreciated by the young of the present generation. This book is written, in part, that their names, and the trials they underwent, may, to some extent, be perpetuated. We shall show, step by step, the progress made decade after decade. This chapter is only intended as a bird's-eye view of the territory, preparatory to a more detailed account, in which the townships will be considered separately, and elaborated thoroughly, when our minds will be carried back to the brave pioneers, to learn their names and mode of living, and to follow them up amidst the hardships incident to pioneer life to balmier days and more pleasant surroundings even to the present time.

Hancock county is quite flat, there being but few hills, except in the immediate vicinity of the water-courses, and several of these have no banks worthy of the name. Blue River and Sugar Creek have considerable banks, and Brandywine at places. Blue-river and Sugar-creek townships are rolling, and somewhat undulating, but the county, on the whole, is remarkably level, and was once considered "low and wet;" but since it has been so thoroughly drained by tile ditches, and good roads built, we hear but little complaint in that direction.

It is now considered healthful, and as free from malaria and miasmatic diseases as any of its border counties; though there was once a great deal of ague and fever, bilious fever, and considerable milk-sickness.

Our soil, generally speaking, is exceedingly fertile; indeed, almost exhaustless in resources. The black, low grounds, which in the early history of the country were considered almost worthless, and were, therefore, the last entered, are now, since being drained, found to be the richest and most productive. The first settlements in the county were made on the uplands, hills and knolls, if possible. Thirty years ago, about a hundred feet above Blue River, in the midst of a small field, there stood a tiny log cabin, without roof, window, chimney, or floor, unfinished, decaying, which the writer passed hundreds of times when a boy, and then learned that it was begun long years since for a pioneer cottage; but in the "raising," there being little help, the proprietor was crushed by the falling of a log on nearing the gable.

The principal exports of the county are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, oats, potatoes, flaxseed, apples, hay, and sheep.

Hancock county's first exports were ginseng, venisonhams, firs, flax and tow linen.

The statistical returns of 1880 show that our county produced, on 27,752 acres, 580,207 bushels wheat; on

37,072 acres, 1,187,328 bushels corn; on 1,665 acres, 45,129 bushels oats. The same year we produced 16,752 bushels Irish potatoes, 51,160 bushels flaxseed, 42,028 bushels apples, and had in our county 5,228 head of horses, 285 head of mules, 9,609 head of cattle, 9,340 head of sheep, and 23,400 head of hogs old enough to fatten. The county was once heavily timbered with a large per cent. of the best kinds of saw timber, such as walnut, poplar, oak, ash, and cherry. Walnut timber of the finest quality was once not only used for fencing and fire-wood, but was deadened and burned in log-heaps, to get it out of the way.

There are large beds of sand and gravel in various parts of the county. At least seven out of the nine townships have sufficient gravel, of good quality, to make all her roads, public and private, in good order.

The county is well watered with numerous streams, springs and wells of excellent limestone water.

Blue River, the largest stream in the county, a fine, clear, lasting mill stream, runs across the south-eastern corner of Blue-river township, entering Shelby county just below Bacon's mill. Its bottoms are broad and exceedingly fertile.

Sugar Creek, the next in size, is a clear, rapid, mediumsize mill stream. It rises in the western part of Henry county, near Elizabeth City, enters Hancock county within a few rods of the north-east corner, and runs in a southwest direction to within half a mile of Warrington; thence northwest, dipping into the edge of Madison a few rods; thence in a general south-westerly direction through Brown, Green, and across the corner of Vernon; thence through Center, Buck-creek, and Sugar-creek townships, entering Shelby county a mile and a half south of New Palestine.

Brandywine Creek, a rather small-sized mill stream, rises in Brown township, about a mile west of Warrington, and runs in a south-westerly direction through Brown and Jackson townships, and to the central northern middle

portion of Center township, four miles north of Greenfield; thence nearly south through Center and Brandywine townships, entering Shelby county six miles south of the county seat.

Buck Creek, a small, sluggish stream, rises in Vernon township, about a mile and a half south-west of Fortville, runs south-west through Buck-creek township, across the north-west corner of Sugar-creek township, entering Marion county one mile south of the south-west corner of Buck-creek township.

Nameless Creek is a small stream. Rising in the central portion of Jackson township, it runs south-west in Jackson, and empties into Blue River on the B. P. Butler farm.

Six Mile Creek rises in Henry county, flows south through Jackson, past Charlottesville, across the corner of Rush county, entering Blue-river township at its central eastern border; thence south-west, emptying into Blue river on the Wm. Cook farm.

Little Brandywine Creek rises near the boundary line between Center and Jackson townships, runs south-west, and empties into Brandywine two miles south by southeast of Greenfield.

Little Sugar Creek, a small, sluggish stream, rises in the north-west part of Center township, and running south by south-west, empties into Sugar Creek.

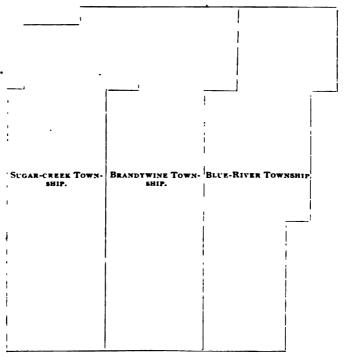
Flat Fork of Lick Creek rises in the south-east part of Vernon township, runs north by north-west, enters Hamilton county one mile west of Fortville, and empties into Lick Creek. These small streams have all been ditched and cleared out near their heads.

Swamp Creek is a sui generis small stream, taking its rise in Madison county. It runs nearly south, crossing Lick Creek in Madison county and Sugar-creek in Hancock county; crossing the National road at the Robert H. Ross farm, and finally losing itself in Brandywine Creek. This stream presents the general appearance of the bed of a lost river, being from forty to eighty rods wide, filled with decayed and decaying vegetable matter, more or less

soft and yielding, and with a tiny, turbid stream running through the center thereof.

Little Swan Creek rises in the south-western part of Center township, runs south by south-west, crosses Brandywine township, and enters Shelby county at the southern extremity of the boundary line between Sugar-creek and Brandywine townships.

There are numerous other small streams, unworthy of notice, in various parts of the county.



MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1828.

Hancock county is reasonably well supplied with good gravel road turnpikes, there being one hundred and eighty miles of the same, 104 of which are now incorporated and pay taxes, and seventy-six of which were once taxed, but have since rescinded their charters and gone back to the

public. These pikes are several in number, and were built at an average cost of \$1,200 per mile, making a total cost of \$216,000. Her public roads are generally graded, and in many places graveled by her citizens in working out their road taxes, and personal privileges.

Hancock county originally consisted of three townships, to-wit: Blue-river, Brandywine, and Sugar-creek.

These townships were organized in 1828, at the time of the separation from Madison county, and each extending to the county line.

Blue-river township was reduced in size and located in the south-east part of the county in 1831, with thirty sections. Jackson township was the name assigned to the remainder of Blue-river, and was located in the northeastern part of the county, by the commissioners, in 1831.

Brandywine township was reduced to thirty sections in the same year, and located in the central southern portion of the county.

Center township was, in 1831, located north of Brandywine township, extending three miles north and south and six miles east and west, and containing eighteen sections.

Harrison township was also organized in the same year, and composed of the remainder of Brandywine north of Center to the north line of the county.

Buck-creek was cut off from Sugar-creek in 1831, and made to extend from congressional line sixteen to the north county line.

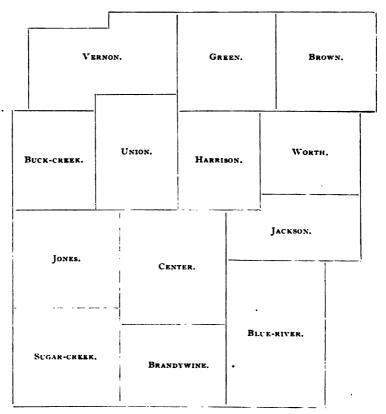
Green was taken from the north part of Jackson and Harrison in 1832, and composed of that part of the county north of congressional line seventeen, and consisted of sixty sections; being the same territory now embodied in Brown and Green.

In the year 1833, Brown township was dissevered from Green, and made to consist of thirty sections, its present size.

In 1835, Center township was increased one tier of sections, taken from the northern part of Brandywine.

Vernon township was cut off from the north part of Buckcreek north of congressional line seventeen, and made to consist of thirty-one sections.

Jones township was formed in 1838, by taking two tier of sections from the north part of Sugar-creek, and a like number from the south part of Buck-creek, and composed of twenty-four sections.



HANCOCK COUNTY FROM 1850 TO 1853.

Union township was made up from the eastern part of Buck-creek, the western part of Harrison, and the southeast corner of Vernon, in 1838, and composed of twenty sections.

Worth township was composed of the north part of Jackson and the north-east corner of Center, and organized in the year 1850.

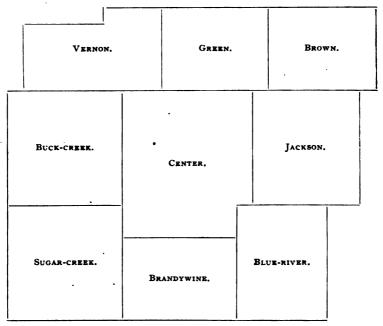
At the March term, 1853, the commissioners divided Jones township between Sugar-creek and Buck-creek; Union township between Buck-creek, Vernon and Center; Worth township between Center and Jackson, and attached Harrison to Center; thereby obliterating Jones, Union, Worth, and Harrison, and leaving nine civil townships, as we now have them.

Blue-river township is located in the south-east corner of the county; Brown in the north-east; Brandywine in the south middle; Buck-creek in the west middle; Center in the middle; Green in the central northern portion; Jackson in the eastern middle portion; Sugar-creek in the south-west corner; and Vernon in the north-west corner of the county.

Thus it may be seen that the county is composed of nine civil townships, arranged in three tiers of three townships each. The eastern division, composed of Brown, Jackson and Blue-river, constitutes the first commissioner's district; Green, Center and Brandywine the second; Vernon, Buck-creek and Sugar-creek the third; the present commissioners of which are, respectively, Augustus Dennis, Ephraim Bentley and John Dye.

Hancock county was first settled about the year 1818. Previous to the United States survey of 1819, Andrew Evans and John Montgomery, with their families, and Montgomery McCall, came into this county, and settled on Blue River. At the same time, Platt and James Montgomery, brothers of John, and Isaac Roberts, with their families, and David Stephenson, settled in Center township. In 1820, Elijah Tyner, Harmon Warrum, Joshua Wilson, and John Foster, with their families, also settled on Blue River. In 1822, Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, and George Penwell, with their families, came and settled with the others on the same historic stream. The above, and a few others, were all in the county at, and before, its

organization. After this time the immigrants were more numerous, the more prominent of whom we will notice in the proper place in their respective townships.



MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY FROM 1853 TO THE PRESENT.

Among the early incidents, which are more numerous than were the pioneers themselves, we will note the following:

The first school-house in the county was a log one, diminutive in size, and exceedingly rude in architecture, erected near Elijah Tyner's old place, on Blue River, in the year 1823.

The first male teacher who taught in the county was Lewis Tyner.

Green township claims the honor of furnishing employment to the first female teacher, Mrs. Sarah Gant.

In 1818, the first log cabin was built by Andrew Evans. In 1824, Joshua Wilson built the first grist mill, located on the banks of Blue River. This mill was a small, onestory log structure, which, soon after being erected, was sold to Henry Watts, on account of some difficulty about the obstruction of water.

In the neighborhood of John Hinchman's old farm, in Center township, now owned by Abram Hackleman, was organized, in 1820, by the Methodists, the first religious society in the county.

The first blacksmith in the county was Thomas Phillips, who had his shop on Blue River, in about 1822.

Among the first taverns in the county, was one erected by Andrew Jackson, near Greenfield, in about 1825.

Elijah Tyner, on Blue River, had the first store in the county. He was also the first to set out an orchard.

The first road in the county was an old Indian trail, known as the "Napoleon Trace," which extended through Blue-river, Jackson, and Green townships, crossing Blue River near Warrum's old home, and Sugar Creek near 'Squire Hatfield's, at a place known as the "Stover Ford."

When the Montgomerys, McCall, and Evans, first settled, they had to go to White Water to mill, where Connersville now stands, some forty miles distant.

McCall, when he first came to the county, cleared a few acres of ground by yoking his oxen to the grubs and pulling them out by the roots. He then climbed up the surrounding trees, and trimmed off the branches to considerable height, and with them constructed a fence around his little patch, thus making the first fence in the county.

It has been said, in illustration of the capacity of one of the rude mills, erected in what was then Vernon township, but now Center, on Sugar Creek, that Rev. Wiley Pilkenton, who was a zealous, long-winded, old-school Baptist, would put in the hopper a two-bushel grist of corn, attend a two days' camp-meeting, and return in time to toll it. This mill was located just above the Sugar Creek bridge, on the Noblesville road. In size, it was about sixteen feet square, one-story high, constructed of small logs, or poles, and covered with clapboards. A stranger was passing this mill, on a certain occasion, when

he vociferously ordered the girls to "hold that d—d thing till I get by!"

The following are the post-offices and villages in Hancock county:

Post-offices.—Westland, in Blue-river township; Warrington and Willow Brach, in Brown township; Cleveland and Charlottesville, in Jackson township; McCordsville and Woodbury, in Vernon township; Philadelphia and Gem, in Sugar-creek township; Mount Comfort, in Buck-creek township; Carrollton, in Brandywine township; Eden and Milner's Corner, in Green township; Binwood, in Center township.

Incorporated Villages.—Our incorporated villages are: Fortville, in Vernon township, and New Palestine, in



COURT-HOUSE.

Sugar-creek township. Charlottesville has been an incorporated town for a number of years until recently, when her corporation was dissolved, and a receiver appointed.

The public buildings of Hancock county consist, at present, of a court-house, jail and sheriff's residence, poor-house, ninety-two public school buildings, and about

fifty church buildings.

The present court-house was built by Nathan Crawford, deceased, an old and honored citizen, in the year 1854, upon a contract of \$14,400. It is a substantial, convenient, and commodious building, honestly built by an honest man, and is, perhaps, not equaled by any public

building in the state, at as low a cost.

The poor-house is located on the National road, two and a half miles east of Greenfield, in section thirty-five, township sixteen north, and range seven east. The building is a discredit to the county, being old and dilapidated, and not at all in harmony with the wealth and dignity of our citizens. The superintendent's residence is a plain, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half brick, built many years since for a private residence. The infirmary building proper is a cheap frame, known by carpenters as a "plank house," built in the rear of, and attached to, the superintendent's residence. The building is not only cheaply constructed, and poorly ventilated, but small and wholly inadequate to the demands of the unfortunate. A new building has been contemplated for several years; but, owing to "hard times" and "indebtedness of the county," the matter has been neglected.

The county has a very elegant, commodious, and convenient jail, and sheriff's residence in front, built upon a contract of \$32,900; but costing, according to the records, \$75,000, without interest, before completion. The building is a brick, with stone foundation, slate roof, and neatly finished inside and out. The architecture is modern, and and the work all first-class. The sheriff's residence is large, convenient, and finished in good taste. Considerable complaint has been made on account of the number of escaping convicts, who have succeeded in cutting and breaking out; but this is not wholly owing to the weakness of the jail, but more, perhaps, to too great leniency to the

inmates.

The public school building, in Greenfield, is an elegant two-story brick, with basement, stone foundation, slate roof, and ash finish, and will accommodate nine teachers and five hundred pupils. It was built in the year 1869 and 1870 by Harmon Everett, upon a contract of \$20,000, payable in bonds on the corporation of the town of Greenfield. Everett took \$10,000 in bonds in part payment. The



GREENFIELD GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING.

architects were Ennis and Hubert, of Indianapolis. The school trustees were A. K. Branham, Philander H. Boyd, and H. B. Wilson, of Greenfield. The stone for the foundation were shipped from St. Paul, in Decatur county. The brick were shipped and hauled, in part, from Knightstown. The building was begun in April, 1869, and the first school was taught in the fall of the same year.

A comparison of the taxes, mode of collecting, property, and wealth of the county, in its early history, with the present, shows that our growth has not only been steady, but rapid. The total taxes for 1829 were \$703,17. The record shows the following:

May 10, 1832.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Showing the amount of county revenue that the collector stands charged with for the year 1832.

524 polls		\$262	00
485 horses		. 242	50
172 oxen		. 43	00
27 watches		. 13	50
1 clock			50
2 covering horses		. 5	50
6,532 acres of 1st rate land			12
10,237 acres of 2d rate land			711
Town lots		. 21	68
Non-resident road tax	٠.	. 10	83
Total			
Errors	• •	. 56	84
Balance		. \$ 656	$35\frac{1}{2}$
Attest: Morris Pierson, C. T. A		,).

The summary for the year 1833 shows the total tax to have been \$787.88½, signed by Joseph Chapman, C. H. C. C.; which, when interpreted, means Clerk Hancock Circuit Court. The report for 1833 further shows 616 polls, 606 horses, 168 oxen, twenty-three watches, and two pleasuring carriages; being an increase in one year of ninety-two polls, twenty-one horses, and four oxen, and a decrease of four watches and one clock, there being no clock returned for the year 1833.

The reader will observe, from an examination of the summary report given above, that the *ad valorem* system of taxation, now prevalent, was not then used; but a specified tax was levied on each article of a certain class, regardless of value. This system continued in vogue till the year 1836.

We give below a copy of the last report under the old specific tax system, made in 1835.

8,878 acres 1st rate land.....\$ 35 51

23,279 acres 2d rate land	69	83
1,345 acres 1st rate non-resident land, on which	•	_
there is a road tax of	5	38
5,920 acres of 2d rate non-resident land		76
\$5,851.60, value of town lots	29	26
\$3,008.00, value of non-resident lots	15	
•	354	50
130 oxen	32	-
15 silver watches	7	50
τ gold watch	•	50
3 composition watches	1	50
2 brass clocks	1	00
6 covering horses	12	00
684 polls	342	00
Total	B025	28

A comparison of the two reports shows that people were increasing in numbers and wealth, and could afford more time-pieces, and other luxuries. In 1835, we find one gold watch, the first ever owned and taxed in the county; two brass clocks, and three composition watches.

Under the system of specific taxation, the following were the rates till 1832: On each poll, 50 cents; on each horse, 37½ cents; on each ox, 18¾ cents; on each silver watch, 25 cents; on each gold watch, \$1.00; on stallions, the rate they stood at per season; for land, half the rate of state taxes. From 1832 to 1834 the rates were: On each poll, 50 cents; on town lots, \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent on each \(\frac{1}{2}\).00; work oxen, 25 cents; horses over three years old, 50 cents; watches, 50 cents; clocks, \$1.00; the tax on every 100 acres of firstrate land, 40 cents; on second-rate land, 30 cents; on third-rate land, 20 cents. In the year 1834, the commissioners adopted the following list of rates: On each poll, 50 cents; on land, one-half the state tax; on each horse, valued at over \$10.00, 50 cents; on each watch and pleasuring carriage, 50 cents; on horses and jacks, the price of the season at which they stand; on each yoke of oxen over three years old, 50 cents; on each brass clock, 50 cents; tavern license in Greenfield, \$15.00; in other parts of the



your truly Nelson Bradley county, \$10.00; license to vend wooden clocks, \$10.00; foreign goods, \$10.00. These rates remained in force for two years, or until the adoption of the ad valorem system, in 1836, when the rates were fixed by the commissioners at 20 cents on each \$100 of real and personal property, and 75 cents on each poll.

Prior to the year 1836, watches, clocks and carriages were considered luxuries in which only the rich were at liberty to indulge, and they were compelled to pay for the privilege. Hence, the tax on a watch, though it be ever so old and cheap, was twenty-five per cent more than the tax on one hundred acres of the best land, listed as "firstrate;" the tax on a brass clock, regardless of its cost and real worth, was just equal to the tax on two hundred and fifty acres of the best land, or five hundred acres of third-rate land; and the tax on a pleasuring carriage was equal to the tax on one hundred and sixty-six and twothirds acres of second-rate land, or two hundred and fifty acres of third-rate land. Again, the taxes on a clock or gold watch were equal to the tax on two head of horses, or two hundred dollars in money. The policy of the law seems to have been to discourage luxuries by high taxation, and to encourage the purchasing and owning of land by making the tax on it low.

From the year 1834 to the year 1836, it cost one as much to obtain a license to vend wooden clocks or foreign goods as it did to pay the county taxes on two thousand five hundred acres of the best land, or five thousand acres of third-rate land.

From the records of the year 1836, being the first under the *ad valorem* system, the following report is obtained:

Number of polls returned, 845—at 75 cents each.... \$635 25
Total valuation of property, both real and personal,
\$490,710.79—at 20 cents on each \$100 valuation.... 981 42
For road purposes—at 1 cent on each \$100 valuation 49 07

Total taxes for the year 1836..... \$1,665 74

•

State receiver—at 5 cents on	each \$100	\$245	35
August 20, 1836.			
	M. Pierson. T.	<i>I</i> I. U.	

Let the critical and curious reader compare the following figures, showing the taxables of the county for 1881, with the preceding, and contrast the difference.

An abstract of the assessment of property, real and personal, in Hancock county for the year 1881, shows the value of land to be	\$ 4,438,190
Value of improvements	681,195
Value of lands and improvements \$5,119,385	
Value of lots	217,990
Value of improvements	350,105
Value of lots and improvements 568,095	
Value of personal property	2,138,390
Value of telegraph	6,455
Value of railroads	394,540
Total value of taxables	\$8,226,835

It may be seen from the above that the value of lands and improvements was \$27.00 per acre. The total value of taxables in the county averages \$43.00 per acre. According to the auditor's report, the following is a true exhibit of the financial condition of Hancock county—the amount of funds on hand June 1, 1881:

County funds	\$ 15,339	30
Interest on county bonds	1,194	20
Liquor License	100	00
Fines from justices of the peace	350	54
Fines from county clerk	133	55
Principal congressional fund	400	
Principal common fund	1,069	12
Redemption land	45	02
Congressional interest due other counties	250	54
Congressional interest due this county	788	21
Township fund	3,519	27
Corporation fund	1,739	97

Dog fund	806	01
Special school fund		
Local tuition fund	5,732	54
Road fund	2,249	82
Total on hand, as per report of county com-	\$42.613	 27

From other official sources we learn that the county expends, annually, over \$40,000 for school purposes. The amount expended for the year ending September 1, 1881, was \$42,562.83. Of this there was expended for tuition \$26,077.07, and for special fund \$16,485 86.

In further illustration of the growth of the county and her present wealth, it may be noted that the receipts of the county for the year ending May 31, 1881, were \$169,-449.84, including a balance in the treasury, May 31, 1880, of \$51,650.58. The expenditures, including a balance on hand of \$42,612.27, are the same. Orders outstanding May 31, 1880, are reported at \$695.95; orders issued within the year, \$87,665.54; orders redeemed within the year, \$87,973.50; orders outstanding May 31, 1881, \$387.99; county bonds outstanding, \$25,000.

Early in the history of our county, the poor were left to depend upon their own resources, supplemented by the gratuitous favors of their friends. But now it is otherwise. The poor and infirm, the sick and unfortunate, who are unable to care for themselves, are provided for at the county's expense. For the year ending June 1, 1880, the orders issued by the trustees of the different townships of the county amounted to \$4,601.55. Of this amount Center township issued orders to the extent of \$2,296.17, which was the largest amount expended by any one township, and Blue-river township issued orders for the same purpose to the amount of \$54.25, being the smallest amount expended by any one township. The trustee of Sugar-creek township issued orders which foot up \$92.11, being next to Blue-river township in the ascending scale. The trustee of Jackson township issued orders to the

amount of \$719.19, next to Center township in the descending scale.

The county is reasonably well supplied with railroads. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis passes east and west through the central portion; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis (Bee Line) crosses the north-western portion; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis (Old Junction) crosses the south-western portion. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad company is now extending a line across the county, entering Buck-creek, crossing Center and the north-west corner of Jackson, and out through Brown. This road will probably be completed early in 1882. The county will then have about fifty-six miles of completed road. Another road is contemplated, to extend north and south through the county, past Eden and the Junction, and through Greenfield to Shelbyville. The road is completed to Anderson, and if sufficient assistance is voted along the proposed route, it will be completed through to Shelby-Should this road be built, as projected, there will not be a township in the county without a railroad; and without it, all but Green are partially, or wholly, crossed by roads completed, or being completed. The P., C. and St. L., being the old "Indiana Central," has a line of about nineteen miles in the county; the "Junction" ten; the "Bee Line" nearly seven; and the I., B. and W. will have twenty miles when completed.

We have four papers now published in the county; all in Greenfield. Three political news and miscellaneous weeklies, and one educational monthly.

Our people are generally industrious, moral, thrifty, and intelligent. There is less illiteracy in the county than in the average counties of the state. According to the official returns, there were, for the year 1880, but two persons between ten and twenty-one years of age in the county unable to read and write; while in Madison, on the north, there were fifty, in Hamilton there were thirty-nine, and in the state there were two thousand and forty-seven,

which number divided by ninety-two, the number of counties, shows Hancock, on that basis, to be above an average county. The people are naturally very conservative; and it may be recorded as a historical fact that Hancock county once bitterly opposed the establishment of free schools, as shown by the official vote, when the question was submitted to the ballot-box. Though our voting population was then comparatively small, the county stood four hundred strong against the proposed establishment of free schools, and one township is said to have cast but two votes in favor of the same. But to-day she is not inferior to adjoining counties in the support of "free schools, the hope of our country;" and the individual that would publicly advocate their abolition would be considered, if not non compos mentis, at least a relic of the dark ages.

Hancock county is the home, and has been the residence, of several prominent men—politicians, poets, and educators. Milton B. Hopkins, late state superintendent of public instruction, and A. C. Shortridge, formerly superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, and for a time president of Purdue University, were once citizens of the county. This is the home of Judge David S. Gooding, a personal sketch of whom is given elsewhere, and of the poets James A. Riley and Lee O. Harris, who have more than a state reputation.

The county is democratic by about four hundred and sixty majority.

The churches principally represented are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Friends, Catholic, and Dunkard. The Methodists are found all over the county; the Friends are principally in Blue-river township; the Presbyterians in Center township; and the Catholics in Center, Sugar-creek and Vernon townships.

Hancock county is not behind her sister counties in loyalty and patriotism; but has ever been prompt and liberal in response to the country's call. In the war with Mexico she furnished a full company, organized by Captain James R. Bracken, and called into the service of the

United States by the President, under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, at Madison, Indiana, the place of general rendezvous, on the 8th day of October, 1847. In the war of the Rebellion she furnished, in response to the various calls of the President, nearly twelve hundred brave boys in blue, many of whom bled and died for their country's good.

The following is the

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1881.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

State Senator Hon, Simeon T. Yancey	Fortville.
Representative Hon. Morgan Chandler	Greenfield.
Judge 18th Judi- Hon. Mark E. Forkner	
Prosecuting Att'y. L. P. Newby	.Knightstown.
BailiffWm. K. Jacobs	

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Cl'k Circ't Court Ephraim Marsh	Greenfield.
DeputyChas. E. Downing	
Auditor Henry Wright	
DeputyWilliam Wright	
RecorderJohn W. Ryon	
Deputy Miss Mary Roberts	
TreasurerIsaiah A. Curry	
DeputyJames L. Smith	
SheriffWm. H. Thompson	
DeputyJohn C. Dudding	
CoronerJames R. Trees	
SurveyorW. Scott Fries	
County Attorney. James A. New	
County SuptRobert Alonzo Smith	

Commissioners.

Augustis Dennis	. Westland.
John E. DyeP	hiladelphia.

Thos. E. Bentley......Greenfield.

ATTORNEYS.

R. A. Riley,
David S. Gooding,
Lemuel W. Gooding,
James L. Mason,
Wm. R. Hough,
Montgomery Marsh,
Charles G. Offutt,
George Barnett,
James A. New,
Israel P. Poulson,
James J. Walsh,
S. A. Wray,
John A. Hughes,
W. S. Denton,

R. A. Black,
W. W. Cook,
G. W. Duncan,
Marshall B. Gooding,
William F. McBane,
John W. Jones,
William H. Martin,
John H. Binford,
A. R. Hughes,
Robert Collins,
William M. Babcock,
Chas. E. Rennecamp,
L. H. Reynolds.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Blue-river	Thomas E. Hill	Morristown.
Brandywine	Duncan McDougall	Carrollton.
Brown	William L. Garriott	Warrington.
Buck-creek	John C. Eastes	Mt. Comfort.
Center	Robert D. Cooper	Greenfield.
Green	Sidney Moore	Eden.
Jackson	James F. McClarnon	Charlottesville.
Sugar-Creek	William C. Barnard	Sugar Creek.
Vernon	Samuel Arnett	Fortville.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

City of Greenfield.

Dr. Samuel S. Boots	President.
J. Ward Walker	Treasurer.
William Mitchell	Secretary.

Town of Fortville.

Joseph Bills......President.

James B. Anderson	Treasurer.
J. W. Ferrell	Secretary.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

Blue-river	Nathan Newby	Westland.
	Theodore L. Smith	
and the second s	Joshua P. Harlan	
	Mahlon Apple,	_
	James K. King	
	William H. Warrum	
Jackson	Thomas E. Niles	Charlottesville.
	William A. Wood	
Vernon	Aaron R. Chappell	Fortville.

In the foregoing we have endeavored to take a brief general view of the county as to history, resources, and other matters of interest, which is intended to give the reader some idea of the territory to be surveyed before entering upon the work proper. This closes the first chapter, after which we will engage in more specific definite work, and will take up each of the townships in order, and speak of them separately; and will, in the course of the work, give a full detailed account of the several points mentioned herein.

BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER II.

		7 East.	T or		8 East.		4 North
Township Line	2		1	6	5	4	16 North.
	11		12	7	8	9	
Township	14		13	18	17	16	15 North.
	23		24	19	20	21	
	26		25	30	29	28	
Township I is a	35		3 6 .	31	32	33	15 North.
Township Line		In Range		Kange line	In Range		

Scale: Two miles to an inch.

MAP OF BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP, AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS CONSTITUTED.

This township takes its name from Blue River, the principal mill stream in the township. It was organized

in 1828, and composed of the entire eastern part of the county, what now constitutes the first commissioners district. In 1831 it was reduced in size to thirty sections, its present limits. It is located in the south-eastern corner of the county, and is bounded by Rush county on the east, Shelby county on the south, Brandywine and Center townships on the west, and Center and Jacksan townships on the north. In extent it measures six miles north and south and five miles east and west. It is all located in township fifteen north and ranges seven and eight east; two tiers of sections on the west are in range seven, and three on the east are in range eight.

The range line dividing the two fractional congressional townships, of which this civil township is composed, extends along the center of the road running north and south by Westland Post-Office.

The principal streams are Blue River, Six Mile Creek and Nameless Creek. Blue River cuts off the south-east corner of the township, running through four sections, and receives from the north, in section twenty-nine, the waters of Six Mile Creek, and in section thirty the waters of Nameless Creek. Six Mile Creek is found in four sections of the south-eastern part of the county, and Nameless Creek in five sections of the central portion, entering the central northern part and emptying in the central southern part. These were once all mill streams.

The first mill in the county was a small log structure on Blue River, erected by Joshua Wilson in 1824. It was situated above the old Wolf's mill, now Bacon's mill. The latter is the only water-mill now in the township.

Nameless Creek and Six Mile Creek both had at one time small sash saw-mills and corn crackers, all of which have long since been superseded by the modern inventions and improvements.

Jesse Hunt used to run a small saw and grist-mill on Six Mile Creek, near where the Kysers now live. The writer from 1850 to 1855 spent many a day at this mill while his grist of corn was being ground, and there saw the first sawing by water-power of his life.

John Hunnicutt run a small saw-mill on Nameless Creek for a number of years, on what is now the William Brooks farm. There was also another small mill further up the creek, near Westland Post-Office.

Blue-river was settled at least ten years before the organization of the county.

In 1818 Andrew Evans built the first log cabin in the township.

In 1822 Thomas Philips had a blacksmith shop on Blue River.

In 1823 there was built the first school-house in the township, or county, and Lewis Tyner was the first male teacher.

Elijah Tyner, in 1824, erected the first store of the township, as well as of the county; and he continued to do business at the same place until his death, in 1872. The writer's first pair of boots came from this store. Tyner was not only a merchant, but an extensive farmer, stock raiser, and stock dealer. For a great many years he bought and drove nearly all the stock raised and sold in that part of the county, and even in the adjoining portion of Shelby county. Tyner is also entitled to the credit of setting out the first orchard in the county. He brought the trees with him from the east.

The first fence in the county was built in this township. The builder was a man by the name of McCall. It was a brush fence, made of the branches of the trees which McCall had climbed and trimmed. McCall had previously cleared a little spot by hitching his faithful "Buck" and "Bright" to the grubs and "pulling them out by the roots."

Among the first settlers of this township were Andrew Evans, John Montgomery, Montgomery McCall, Harmon Warrum, Elijah and Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, Joshua Wilson, George Penwell, the Johnses, Adamses, James and Benajah Binford, Joseph Andrews, John Brown, David Dodge, David Smith, and others, with their families, were

among the more prominent pioneers of this section. The Binfords came in 1826.

The township in its native state presented some fine scenery; especially in the rich bottom lands. The primitive trees were grand and stately, and some of them of enormous size. There is an oak now to be seen on the farm of Penn Binford that measured nine feet in diameter and about seventy feet to the first limb. It fell about the year 1852. It is said, by those who saw it, to have been large enough before the falling off of the bark to have made it possible to have driven an ordinary two-horse wagon and team from the butt to the first limb. The red-bud skirting the streams in early spring presented a bright picture among the green and luxuriant foliage. Pea vines spice-brush, grape-vines, and nettles, were common everywhere.

The surface in the vicinity of the streams is somewhat hilly and undulating, while on the uplands it is moderately level to gently rolling. The only portion that may be considered strictly level, is in the north-west corner. It is the dryest township in the county. It consists of first and second-rate land, and is well improved and under good cultivation. Within its limits are many prosperous farmers, with fine residences, large barns, and good fences.

Its educational and church advantages are not surpassed in the county.

Its public schools, it having none other at present, are nine in number, arranged in three tiers of three each, and numbered regularly from one to nine, similar to the numbering of the sections in a congressional township, No. 1 being located in the north-east corner and No. 9 in the south-west corner. The teachers, for the present, are as follows: District No. 1, Pleasantview, W. B. Hill; District No. 2, Temperance Hall, W. E. Scott; District No. 3, Jessups, James K. Allen; District No. 4, Hopewell, Bertha Scott; District No. 5, Westland, Jethro Dennis; District No. 6, Hardy's Fork, Mattie Coffield; District No. 7, Handy's, John M. Winslow; Distric No. 8, Gates' Harvey New; District No. 9, Shiloh, Fanny Davis.

The churches are six in number, named and located as follows, to-wit: Shiloh, Baptist, located in the south-west corner of the township, near Elijah Tyner's old place; Mt. Olivet, Christian Union, in the central portion, near the Newby farm; Gilboa, M. E. church, in the northern central portion; Westland, Friends, in the central portion, near Westland school-house, the voting precinct; Pleasantview, Friends, in the northeastern part of the township, adjoining Samuel B. Hill's farm; Western Grove, Friends, in the central western portion, on the pike near Mahlon Beeson's farm.

The present mills and factories of the township are as follows: Bacon's Flouring Mill, water-power, previously located; Wiley's Saw-Mill, steam-power, in the western central portion; Marsh's Tile Factory, one mile west of Westland P. O.; Luse's Tile Factory, in the central northern portion.

The roads in Blue-river, like other parts of the county, were once mere paths "blazed out" through the thick timber and underbrush, which presents quite a contrast to its present graded and graveled highways. The township now has eight and one-half miles of toll pike in addition to her public unassessed roads, many of which are nearly, or quite, equal to the revenue roads.

The township has no railroad within its borders, but has five miles of the P., C. and St. L., the old "Indiana Central," on its north line.

The entire population, white and black, in 1880 was 1,258. The polls in 1881 were 217, and the scholastic population 350.

The number of acres assessed in the township for 1881 were 18,755, valued at \$456,290. The improvements on the same were valued at \$63,840. The total value of the personal property was put at \$168,455. The total valuation of property, real and personal, was \$688,585. The full amount of taxes due from the township for the current year is \$6,540.47.

Among the more prominent men of the township at

present, especially in a financial point of view, are the following, each of whom will pay taxes to the amount of \$40 and upwards for the year 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Atkinson, Lurilda	\$ 46	75
Andrews, Robert D		80
Anderson, James	67	19
Binford, Wm. P	51	42
Binford, Robert		37
Binford, Joseph	-	98
Binford, Wm. L	97	-
Brooks, Wm		58
Butler, Joseph		92
Billman, Leander	66	38
Brown, Robert	72	36
Coffin, N. D	60	88
Caldwell, J. M	40	65
Catt, Jacob	69	70
Eakins, Levina	44	03
Gates, Dayton H	71	30
Hendren, Jerry	40	22
Hackleman, Lemuel	57	51
Hill, Samuel B	128	70
Hill, Thomas E	44	05
Harold, Lemuel	57	87
Hunt, John	41	35
Hatfield, George H	86	74
Jessup, Levi	47	89
Johns, Robison, sr	43	o 8
Moore, William	52	93
New, William	115	13
Pitts, Samuel C	42	01
Pusey, Jesse F. heirs	64	47
Reece, John	46	94
Roots, Chas. P	124	80
Tyner, James M	55	97
Tyner, Elbert	52	19
Tyner, Sarah A	85	38
Warrum, Noble	72	89
Wolf, Jacob G	59	18
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R'v Co	464	22

At the present time the township has but one justice,— Elijah Tyner,—and he is not likely to become wealthy from the profits of the office, notwithstanding that he is much of a gentleman; but he is living in a quiet community of peaceable people, who patronize the courts only in case of necessity, and hence are seldom engaged in petty lawsuits and acrimonious legal contests.

The township has one located physician, in the person of Dr. Oliver Andrews, allopathist, and son of Joseph Andrews, deceased, one of the pioneers. Much of the practice of the township is divided up between the physicians of the surrounding towns-Greenfield, Carthage, Morristown, Charlottesville, and Cleveland. physicians who practiced in the township thirty and forty years ago, were: Drs. Lot Edwards, B. F. Duncan, R. E. Barnett, N. P. Howard, of Greenfield; John Clark, Patterson and Stratton, of Carthage; Whiteside and Riddle, of Knightstown; Wolf, of Morristown, and Edmundson, of Blue-river. The latter was a one-armed man, located on the Joseph Binford farm, where he also kept a small store. A few years later Dr. Newby held forth at Moore's shop, in the eastern part of the township.

B. P. Butler is the post-master, and Thomas E. Hill trustee.

Samuel Heavenridge built the first store, at Westland, in about the year 1852. It was a small log structure. He sold to Levi Reece; Reece to Ambrose Miller and Henry Newby; Miller & Newby to Calvary G. Sample, who run the store for a few years, and then sold out at public auction about the beginning of the civil war. There was no store in the place then until Wm. New opened up. New sold to Lemuel Harold and Levi Cloud; Cloud sold his interest back to Harold, who afterward formed a partnership with James L. Binford; Binford sold back to Harold, and Harold to Binford Brothers, who were burned out on the 13th of April, 1881, since which time there has been no store in the place. Joel Pusey erected a building in the eastern part of the township in about the year 1855, in which he run a store for a number of years.

In politics, Blue-river is republican by about seventyfive majority, being the only strictly republican township in the county.

The magistrates of the township from its organization to date, as near as we are able to ascertain, were as follows:

John Osborn	Unknown
Samuel A. Hall	1834
Richard Hackleman	
Richard Hackleman	
Adam Allen	
Richard Hackleman	
James Sample	
Richard Hackleman	
John Coffin	
John Coffin	
Thompson Allen	1865
Thompson Allen	
John O. G. Collins	1869
Edward L. Coffin	
Walter S. Luse	1877
Elijah Tyner, present justice	1878

The following are the ex-township trustees since 1859, the date at which they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes:

B. P. Butler18	59
N. D. Coffin18	60
James New18	63
Lemuel Hackleman18	65
B. F. Luse	69
Samuel B. Hill18	73
Lemuel Hackleman18	77
Thomas E. Hill18	80

Of the men who once lived in the township, and now reside elsewhere, are: The News, of Greenfield; James P. Galbreath, of Kansas; the Binfords, of Iowa; Elias Marsh, editor of the *Commercial*, Portland, Jay county,



Marid S. Gooding.

Indiana; Amos Beeson, editor of the Winchester Journal, and one of the trustees of the northern prison; Milton Hodson, a former partner of Beeson's in the Journal; Prof. Penn Hunnicutt, of Iowa; Hon. Noble Warrum, Dr. M. M. Adams, and the writer, of Greenfield; Oliver Butler, attorney, of Richmond; James L. Binford and the Tyners, merchant and traders, of Morristown; Eli Galbreath, attorney, Pittsburg; Ephraim Bentley, commissioner, now of Brandywine; Prof. Joseph R. Hunt, of Indianapolis; Dr. Handy, of Arkansas; Mrs. R. P. Hill, of Rush county, author of a book of poems; Levi Binford, druggist, Joseph Binford, farmer and banker, John Hunnicutt, carriage-maker, and Dr. Nuby, of Carthage.

Of the ex-county officers now residing in the township, we call to mind Ex-Treasurer George W. Hatfield and Ex-County Surveyor Calvary G. Sample.

William New, of Greenfield, was for a number of years commissioner from Blue-river, and William Handy state representative.

The chief exports of the township are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, apples, potatoes, and flaxseed.

The value, in the judgment of the writer, of the nine frame school-houses in this township is \$4,500; value of apparatus, \$400; total value of school property, \$4,000.

At the presidential election for 1880, the township was republican by sixty-eight majority, the vote standing as follows: Republican vote, 175; Democratic vote, 107; Greenback vote, 18; total vote, 300. Blue-river in 1836 cast 32 votes; in 1840, 38; in 1860, 212.

The population of the township for 1850 was 936; for 1860, 1,060; for 1870, 1,125; for 1880, 1,258.

CHAPTER III.

MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH.

The Christian church of Blue-river township, now known as Mt. Olivet, was organized in the year 1838, by

old Father Hubbard, in what was then known as the Allen School-House, in district No. 3. Among its early preachers were Elders Hubbard, Epplesizer and Jonathan Lineback. Its early members were Jonathan and Polly Lineback, Absalom Davis and wife, Eli and Anna Risley. John and Catharine New, and Miss Lizzie Miller. same church was reorganized in the year 1862, by Elder W. A. Gross, at what is now called the Temperance Hall School-House, in district No. 2, with a few members, prominent of whom were Jonathan Lineback and wife, Nathan Newby and wife, and Abraham Lineback and wife. The membership at that time was about fifty-six. present building was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,000. It was dedicated in June, 1871, by Elder Homer. A. H. Allison built the church, and was the first preacher, followed by Elders John Burket, Davenport, and Peter Baker. Some of the present members are: Miles S. Cook and wife, Walter S. Luse, John Hackleman, Polly Lineback, and others, about forty in number. Preaching, usually, once a month.

WALTER S. LUSE'S TILE FACTORY

was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$2,000, being the second in the township. It manufactures about 1,500 rods of tile per annum. Has been in operation eleven years. Total amount manufactured, 16,500.

Lewis G. Rule's Saw-Mill,

in Blue-rive township, was built in 1879, at a cost of \$1,500. Capacity, 3,500 feet per day. It furnishes work for six hands, and ships lumber to Indianapolis, Buffalo and Cleveland. The mill is in the northern part of the township, a little south of the National road.

ELIJAH TYNER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1797. He was the second son of the Rev. William Tyner, a Baptist minister, who removed

from South Carolina to Kentucky in the year 1802, and from thence to Indiana in 1805, near Brookville; thence to Decatur county. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Tyner was married to Martha McCure, of Franklin county. 1820 he came to Hancock county, or the territory now comprising the county, which the reader will remember was not organized till eight years afterward; and even Madison, from which Hancock was struck off in 1828, was not organized till 1823. In 1821, September 19, he entered eighty acres of land in Blue-river township, being the third entry made in the county. The first entry was made August 10, 1821, by Harmon Warrum, and the second August 23, by James Tyner. In 1822 Mr. Tyner married Mary Nelson, who died in 1830. In 1832 he was again married, this time to Sarah Ann Hollerston. Mr. Tyner was one of the staunch pioneers, coming into the county within two years from the first settlement made by the "pale-face." As a merchant, he was honest and accommodating, and thereby gained the esteem of all who knew him. Elsewhere we have shown that he was not only a pioneer merchant, stock-trader and farmer, but he was the first in the county to give any attention to horticulture, having set out an orchard in the year 1822, according to the best information now at hand. Mr. Tyner also acted as a kind of common carrier between the early settlers and the market. As a father, he was kind-hearted and gentle. He raised a large family, and provided well for them. As a neighbor, he was highly respected on account of his many amiable qualities. In politics, he was a whig and republican, but liberal in his views. He was a Baptist in faith, but by no means a bigot. He liberally supported the church, and every good cause found in him a friend and substantial encouragement. His remains lie buried in Shiloh cemetery, near his home, where loving hands have erected a stately monument to mark his last resting place.

Adam Allen's Pioneer Life.

Adam Allen, with his family, came to Blue-river town-

ship, Hancock county, Indiana, in December, 1827. He moved into a small log cabin covered with clapboards; half of the floor was of rough slabs; the front and other half was simply the earth made smooth and pounded firm. The fire-place and chimney were very rude, made of rock, mud and sticks. It would admit a back log of six or seven feet in length. The loft was made of rough boards.

There was not then a public road in the township; only a path "blazed" through the woods to a distant neighbor's cabin. He had but one neighbor within less than a mile, and that was James Wilson, who had settled two years before on the farm now occupied by Augustus Dennis.

About 1830, while a man moving into the township was crossing the small stream that flows south, asked the name of the creek. Being told that it had none, he said: "It is a 'nameless creek;" which name it still retains.

When the Allens came, almost the whole surface of the earth was covered with undergrowth, which consisted of spice brush, pea vines, and coarse grass. Cattle and horses subsisted on it nearly the whole year. Hogs fattened on the mast almost entirely, and were penned only for a few days before killing time, and then that they might be fed a little corn to harden the lard. There was an abundance of wild gooseberries, plums and ginseng. "The latter I have often gathered," says Thompson Allen, his son, "and dried for market, which sold at about twenty-five cents per pound." There were wolves, wild cats, turkeys, and white and black squirrels in great numbers; and in the summer and fall, when the corn was ripening, the daily employment of the boys was to scare the squirrels away from the corn field.

Mr. Allen's plow was of the old wooden mold-board kind. He cut his wheat with a sickle, and either carried or hauled it on a sled; then threshed it out with a flail on a dirt floor. If the wind was blowing, he would clean it by standing and slowly pouring the wheat to the ground in a small stream, letting the wind blow the chaff away.

If there was no wind, then two persons with a sheet would fan while a third poured the wheat.

For several years he had no cook stove; all the cooking was done by the fire. The johnny-cake board was as common then as a tea-kettle is now.

They had no apples, peaches, or tame fruits, but sub-. stituted pumpkins, and, of course, were very familiar with pumpkin pies. Dried pumpkins were laid up in the fall, which served for dessert when they had company or on Sunday mornings for breakfast. On one occasion Mr. Allen went out to a mill on Flat Rock, and on his return brought home with him about half a bushel of apples, the first ever seen by the children. The mother gave each of them an apple, and put the rest away in the loft, telling them that, as she now had some flour, they must not touch the apples, and she would make some pies. That night Thompson Allen woke up, and hearing the boards rattle, looked in the direction of the apples, and presently saw something white descending, which proved to be one of his brothers, who could not refrain from the unfrequent temptation of satisfying a keen appetite superinduced by that one apple.

The first school-house in the north part of the township was built on the southern part of Noble Warrum's farm, in section six, township fifteen. It was made of logs, and had five corners. It was not chinked and daubed; had no windows and but one door. A man by the name of Sanford taught the first school therein. The second school was taught by Mr. McPherson. One day a boy had done something contrary to the "rules," and the teacher, to punish him, made him go outdoors and climb up in a dogwood sapling; he then detailed another boy to stand at the foot of the bush and keep him up there.

"In 1844," says Thompson Allen, "I commenced teaching school. The price then was about thirty dollars per term of sixty-five days, about ten dollars of it being public money. The law required teachers to have certificates, but the examinations were not very rigid. Once

I went to Greenfield to get license. I told the examiner what I wanted. He said: 'How long will you be in town? Call before you go home, and I will have them ready. I am busy now.' I called, gave him fifty cents, his fee, and received my license, without being asked a single question.

The first man that preached in the northern part of the township was Father McClain, the father-in-law of Wesley Williams, of Jackson township.

Adam Allen was a strong, robust, honest and honorable man—a good representive of the majority of the early settlers of the country.

[We are indebted to Thompson Allen, Esquire, and James K. Allen, teacher, son and grandson of the above, for most of the foregoing facts.]

HISTORY OF SHILOH CHURCH.

On the fifth Saturday in May, 1841, a number of Baptists met at the house of Richard Hackleman, in the southwestern part of the township, to consider the propriety of organizing a church. After some consultation, they agreed to call a council of brethren, to meet at the house of Solomon Tyner on the fourth Saturday of the next month. At this council there were thirteen persons present, and they organized by choosing Elder McQuary as moderator and J. T. Price as clerk. After some deliberation the council proceeded to adopt a constitution. The names of the constituent members were as follows, to-wit: Solomon Tyner, John H. Caldwell, John M. Duncan, Jemima Tyner, Nancy Duncan, Caroline Randall, and Rosanna Caldwell; being seven members in all, which was increased to fifteen at their next meeting. Elder McQuary was their first pastor. He was one of Indiana's pioneers; a man of unusual energy and piety, and his preaching was considered powerful and impressive. His hallowed influence still survives in the hearts of many of the brethren.

The following are the pastors in order, and the time each served:

From 1841 to 1852, Elder McQuary.
From 1852 to 1853, Elder Wm. Baker.
From 1853 to 1854, Elder Elias Boston.
From 1854 to 1857, Elder Wilson Thompson.
From 1857 to 1864, Elder J. G. Jackson.
From 1864 to 1868, Elders J. S. Weaver and D. Caudel.
From 1868 to 1872, Elders G. S. Weaver and A. B. May.
From 1872 to 1876, Elders A. B. May and Harvey Wright.
From 1876 to 1879, Elders Harvey Wright and D. Caudel.
From 1879 to 1881, Elders D. Caudel and J. F. Weaver.

The church continued to hold her meetings from house to house until the year 1854; she then erected a frame building, 30x40 feet, at a cost of \$800. The house is on the pike, just north of Tyner's old store, on the south-east corner of section 26, township fifteen north, range seven east. This house is still her place of worship.

Shiloh first asked admission, and was received, into the Lebanon Association; but afterward withdrew, and, for convenience, joined the White Water Association. would be well to state here that Baptist churches are not under the control of a superior organization, but each church is independent. The association is merely an annual meeting for mutual correspondence. One session of the Lebanon Association and three sessions of the White Water Association have been held with this church. It was here that the Lebanon Association was held in August, 1846, at which time the great question of "Means and anti-Means" was discussed. Some churches had already divided, each party sending messengers, whose seats were contested. It was an exciting time, and party spirit ran high. Those of the means party claimed that "God quickens, regenerates and makes alive dead sinners by his spirit through the written and preached word. That God has proposed salvation in the Gospel to the world of mankind. That Jesus did not die as man, but as God." The anti-means party claimed that "God quickens the sinner by the power of his spirit without the aid or instrumentality of human power. That the written and preached word is for the instruction and comfort of God's people after they have been quickened by his power. That God has not proposed salvation to any one, but has secured the salvation of all saints by the blood of Christ; and that repentance and remission of sins is a gift of God, and not the act of the creature by the free volition of his will." They also held that "Christ died as man and not as God." Other points were discussed, but the foregoing are the main ones.

This church is anti-means, and though at present numbering but thirty members, it is at peace with mankind, and enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

[We are indebted to W. N. Tharp, a teacher and the church clerk, for most of the above facts.]

JAMES L. BINFORD

was born October 10, 1787, in Prince George county, N. C., and came to Hancock county in 1826, and was one of the first settlers of Blue-river township. He was married to Mary Ladd in 1817, by whom he had five children, viz.: Robert, Ann, Joseph, Benjamin, and William L. Mr. B. was married a second time to Jane Binford, to whom were born one child. In politics, Mr. B. was a staunch whig; and, notwithstanding his father had owned and worked slaves, he was bitterly opposed to the accursed traffic, and never hesitated to denounce it in the strongest terms consistent with his Christian profession. When in health he was regular in attendance at the place of worship with the Society of Friends, the church of his choice, twice or more per week.

Mr. B. was a very plain-spoken man, yet kind-hearted, and ever ready to help the worthy poor. He was also very conscientious, and although he loaned a great deal of money for his time, he was never known to accept more than six per cent. interest, nor usury in any form. By industry, strict economy, and the avoidance of all vicious

and luxurious habits, he succeeded in amassing a neat fortune, and was thereby enabled to do much for charitable purposes, and to give each of his five children a quarter of a section of good land, and as much more in ready cash. He died August 19, 1863, aged seventy-five years, eleven months and eighteen days, and was buried according to the simple custom of the Friends at the Walnut Ridge burying-grounds, in Rush county, Indiana. His first wife died in 1822, and was buried in North Carolina, and his second December 14, 1867, at the age of seventy-nine years and nine months, and was buried beside her husband.

ELIHU COFFIN, SEN.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Clinton county, Ohio. Date of nativity, March 31, 1807. He was principally raised in North Carolina; came to Milton, Indiana, in 1828 and remained till 1831, when he came to Hancock county, and shared with the few settlers the privations and hardships of frontier life. The roads were to make, the forests were to clear, the wild animals to exterminate, and the physical man to provide with food, clothing and shelter. The first winter Mr. Coffin was in the county he, in common with many others, did without bread for weeks at a time, owing to the mills being frozen up so that they could not grind, there being no steam mills in those days. They lived on potatoes, pumpkins, and wild game.

Mr. Coffin has traveled quite a good deal, has a retentive memory, and takes great pleasure in telling of the sights. From 1850 to 1852 he lived in Iowa; thence he wended his way across the plains to the gold regions of California, where, for two years, he had an experience brighter in imagination than in reality. From California Mr. C. returned to Iowa, by way of Panama, New York and Chicago. But still not contented with any point yet visited between the Atlantic and Pacific, save on the fertile, salubrious soil of old Hancock, he determined to retrace his steps, and accordingly, in 1865, permanently

located in Blue-river township; where, with the wife of his bosom and the companion of his travels, he is enjoying a peaceful old age; and would, doubtless, take pleasure in telling the reader a hundred fold more than we have recorded.

Mr. C. is a square-built, muscular man, a good Mason, a republican, and an orthodox Friend.

Personal Sketch of Augustus Dennis.

Mr. Dennis was born in Virginia in June, 1827; came to Hancock county in 1844; was married to Miss Jemima C. Tyner in October, 1847. Mr. D. was bred on a farm, and has given that branch of industry his whole attention. He came to the county a poor boy, with only twelve and one-half cents in his pocket, and worked at eight dollars per month. He now has a good farm in fine state of cultivation.

Mr. D. is an uncompromising democrat, yet he accords to others what he asks for himself—liberty to think and act for himself. He has ever since early manhood been identified with some religious society, connecting himself first with the Methodists, and later becoming a member of the Friends Society, as it best suited his opinions and convenience, without the sacrifice of any vital principle taught by the church of his first choice.

Mr. D. was elected county commissioner for the first commissioner's district in 1878 over Elisha Earles, a worthy opponent, by 3,000 majority.

He has always taken a decided stand on the side of temperance, both by example and precept, and even hesitated to qualify as commissioner, owing to the relation of the office with the licensing of the traffic.

SKETCH OF THE PIONEER LIFE OF HARMON WARRUM.

(Furnished by his son, Honorable Noble Warrum.)

Harmon Warrum was a Kentuckian by birth, the son of an Englishman who went to Kentucky from Pennsyl-

vania in an early day, and who was recognized as an expert with the rifle, and also a proficient backwoodsman, being constantly employed as scout and trailer. He died when the subject of the above sketch was quite a child, leaving him in the care of an uncle, whose name was Thomas Consley, on whom fell the duty of educating him for the stern realities of frontier life which he was destined to experience. After arriving at majority, he became a rather cool, self-possessed man, endowed with great courage and physical ability. He was quick to resent a wrong and never forgot a kindness. He was an active, strong man, having fought, wrestled and run with both whites and reds, but never vanquished.

He came to Indiana about the year 1807, and in 1809 or 1810 married a young lady of English descent, who had lately emigrated from Georgia. Her name was Edith Butler. I was born in 1819, and when about four years of age my father moved to Hancock county (then a part of Madison), and settled on Blue River, in the southern part of the county, and took a title for the land now owned and occupied by Dayton H. Gates, Esq. This was the first piece of land entered in the county; he alse entered the last piece situated on Swamp Creek—the first on August 10, 1821, and the last on January 16, 1854.

When he first came to Blue-river it was a dense wilderness for miles and miles; no sound save the rustling of the leaves, the moaning of the wind, and the angry voice of the storm cloud; no music broke the calm stillness of the summer air save the buzzing of mosquitoes, the howling of the ravenous wolves, or the fierce yell of the prowling panther; no noisy hum of laboring factories; no clanking hammers in dusty shops. No, the great work-house of nature, covered with the blue canopy of heaven, walled in only by the horizon, and lit up by nature's lamps, sufficed. Then we heard no ringing of Sabbath church bells; no locomotive whistle. Had a train of cars passed through the country at that time, the pioneers would have declared it haunted.

Our nearest neighbors, about seven or eight miles distant, living on Brandywine, were the families of Roberts, Montgomery and Stephenson; but after awhile here came the Tyners and Johnses; also, Penwells, Watts and Wilsons to our immediate neighborhood. But neighbors living then at a distance of eight or ten miles apart were more neighborly than those of to-day in adjoining lots. Well, as neighbors kept coming, cabins were being put up in every direction. Everything in a bustle, and all at work that could work. The pioneer cabin was cheaply made and easily constructed. Ours was built of round logs, notched to lay closely together; the roof was of four-foot clapboards, weighed down by poles laid across each course of boards; then there was what was termed the "eaves bearer," a log laying parallel with the ends of the cabin, and projecting about eighteen inches over the wall; a good splitting stick was selected, split through the center, placed on the ends of the "eaves bearer," and notched for the roof boards to butt against; this was called the "butting pole"; a door-way was sawed out, and the logs were used as steps; then a window was cut, a single opening; we called it a window because it was the largest hole. in the cabin to let in the light; it was made by placing sticks across as a frame-work, on which a piece of greased newspaper was placed; through this the light shone like dim moonshine through the room; the chimney was built of sticks and mud, and was called "cat and clay chimney." While this rude hut was being constructed by father, mother, a hired hand from a distance, and my oldest sister, the family were living, with all of their household goods, in a hollow sycamore tree.

After moving into our new house, we furnished it with a couple of one-legged bedsteads, produced by father's own hands; and he not being a professional mechanic, they were, consequently, not so stylish as those from the factories of to-day. But I rested just as easy on them as many do to-day on their seventy-five dollar bedsteads.

Then the doors were of puncheons pinned together.

Such a thing as a nail was not to be had. The hinges were of wood, and the door-latch, a wooden catch, or trigger, which, when shut, was opened from the outside by pulling a string, one end of which was fastened to the latch, and the other, passing through a hole in the door above, hung outside, so that those who wished could enter. To lock the door, you would pull the string inside. Hence the stereotyped expression, "the latch-string hangs out."

Half the floor, which was made of puncheons lying loosely across the sleepers, was not finished for about a year after we moved into our cabin home. The hired man soon left, declaring that he would stay no longer where the air was black with gnats and mosquitoes. Said he: "If they were the size of me, I would fight them; but they are just a little too small and too many to keep company with." I have seen the air darkened by flies, gnats, and mosquitoes, a number of them weighing over a pound; but I can't say that it would take a small number.

The winters passed on slowly, but we had always an excellent supply of venison on hand. Being an excellent marksman, father's table groaned under the abundant supply of turkies and deer; but it was an impossibility to procure salt with which to preserve the venison. It was then necessarily taken through a process called "jerking." This operation was performed by cutting the fleshy parts of the body of the deer, cross-grained, into thin slices, which were duly placed on splits and hung inside of our "cat and clay chimney" and garret to dry, after which process it would keep from months to years. When in very great need of salt, father would make his way back to Wavne county in quest of that rare article. I remember on one occasion, after his journey of riding one horse and leading the other, on whose back the salt was strapped, that when we had removed the bag of salt, we removed the hair also, for the brine caused by the melting of the salt had lain bare the sides of the horse.

The first mill of the neighborhood was at Fall Creek Falls, afterwards called Fall Creek Mills. The distance

being about twenty-five miles, father imagined it quite convenient for milling. And as he was a skillful backwoodsman, and had some knowledge of the route and locality, it was agreed that he should take his voke of oxen and the fore wheels of his wagon, and with a "turn of corn" for himself and each of his neighbors, cut his may through to Fall Creek Mills. Preparing himself with ammunition and his gun, followed by his trusty dog, he "blazed" his way through the thick forest. And after receiving his grinding, he started upon his homeward journey; at night, "coralling" his oxen and making his bed under his cart. he made his dog lie at his feet as a protection from the wolves. One night the wolves approached where he was laying, and the poor dog kept crawling higher and higher until he lay on father's face. He awoke and frightened the wolves away. When he returned home, after being absent four or five days, he was sure to bring in some four or five pairs of venison hams, the same number of deer skins, three or four wild cats, and about a dozen raccoon Those deer skins were very useful, as I was clothed almost entirely in buckskin, dressed by my father's hand and cut and sewed with whang, or thongs, by the hand of my mother. Father always kept on hand from six to a dozen dressed deer skins. And when my mother would treat me to a new pair of buckskin breeches, I felt very proud, and would hang on to my old ones as long as possible to save my new ones for Sunday. Occasionally I was presented with a buckskin hunting-shirt, a loose at the bottom and tight at the top arrangement similar to a sack coat, having a cape which hung over the shoulders, fringed all around by splitting the cape into threads for some two or three inches from the edges, similar to the flynets we cover horses with to-day. I have attended dances where all of the young men were incased in their buck-Then the girls were neatly attired in plain dress. Little did they care for outside show. They lived for something higher than an earthly fancy. They looked not after the fashions of the day. They had pride, it is

true, but wisdom too. Their pride was for their home and country, and they labored for its upbuilding. They were good for the sake of goodness, and truer, better wives were never known. And in a few years they became very attractive to me, especially the younger ones. It seems that it did not take as much to beautify them then as now. I thought them the most beautiful of God's creation. None of those humps and tucks and frills, nor ribbon and lace and birds tails placed on top of their heads.

Prayer-meetings were organized, to which ladies would walk a distance often of from four to five miles; but the meetings were held almost always in the day-time. On one occasion it was announced that the Rev. James Havens (father of George) would preach at the widow Smith's cabin, on a certain night. Night meetings being few, I attended, as much through curiosity as anything else, it being a rare thing to hear preaching; it was always exhorting. Some time during service the dogs got to fighting at the door, causing considerable confusion, which soon subsided; then the Rev. Havens took time to remark that the devil and the dogs always attended night meetings.

Almost every pioneer who attended church on the Sabbath, came with gun on his shoulder; and if a deer or wolf crossed his track, and a favorable opportunity presented, he killed it. They were wide-awake and always on the lookout. And thus they were supplied with provisions. Father once killed three deers without, probably. moving from his tracks. The way of it was this: Father was out on a hunting expedition, walking through the forest, gun on shoulder, and I was riding a little distance behind, when we suddenly came upon three good-sized deer—one was an old one, while the others were apparently yearlings—grazing peacefully along, until the wellknown crack of my father's rifle laid the old one low; the fawns stood watching their mater in the agonies of death until father, twice reloading, placed a veil between them and the painful sight—one falling dead on the spot, the other running some fifty yards before falling. I was, on

that occasion, on horseback, a very common thing, for the purpose of carrying in the game; frequently coming loaded with a dozen turkies. Usually in cool weather we tore out the entrails from the deer, and placing the end of a pole in the body would run it up a tree, thus preventing the wolves from making a meal of it; and, if there was snow on the ground, we visited them soon, and, lashing them together with withes, hitched them to a horse and dragged them home on the snow. If there was no snow, we took them the best way possible.

Often a bear would lurk forth and attack some lonely pioneer's hog-pen, or poultry-house, or sheep-fold. Father kept his sheep in a pen a little in the rear of the house. This was to be able to protect them from the wolves, whose growls and snarls were heard many times at the fold. As a surer way of protecting the sheep, father went to Wayne county and procured two savage curs. They could drive away or whip any wolf, but were never able to hold them until assistance arrived. From constant running, dogs were taken with a disease called the "slows." Father thought a great deal of his dogs, but lost them. One was bitten by a rattlesnake and died. It was no uncommon thing to kill from twenty to twenty-five black rattlesnakes in a day.

On one occasion my father returned from Shelby (there was no Shelbyville then, there being only a small blacksmith shop where it now stands), followed to the house by a pack of wolves.

Soon after Mr. Penwell settled in our vicinity. He came to father's house one morning and solicited his assistance, telling him that a large bear had attacked his hogs, killing one and devouring it within a stone's-throw of the house. They got father's bear dogs on the trail, and followed it as far as the Big Swamp, on Brandywine, where all trace of it was lost, never getting sight of it but once. Our experience in backwoods life was full of such incidents.

A large eagle had built a nest, not far from our house,



Win Retough

in a very large sycamore tree. After a great many trials, my father brought his trusty rifle and unerring aim to bear upon this "monarch of the clouds," and brought him to the ground severely wounded. He was then attacked by the dog, who soon drew off much the worse for the wear, having the skin ripped open at the back and hanging down on either side. When at last he yielded, we stretched his wings apart, to find that they were eleven and one-halt feet from tip to tip.

About this time there was a tanyard, the first there had been in the county, established a short distance south of Cleveland, by a Mr. Wood. To this we went for our tanned hog-skin, with which we soled our moccasins. It wore very well; but if left too near the fire, the soles would curl up and burst off, and were to be tacked on every morning; so it became necessary for us to rise quite early for that as well as for earning our daily bread, which was some times more than half pumpkins, meal being scarce; this was called pumpkin bread.

Pumpkins being our only fruit, so to speak, we took pains to preserve them. First, we peeled them, hung some of them on poles, placed some of them in the garret, and some in the lower room, to dry. Frequently they were boiled, mashed fine, spread thin and smooth on a board, and dried into what was called "pumpkin leather." This was reserved for use when the pumpkins were gone. This was made into delicious pumpkin pies.

The country was new and the people were few; But what there were, were brothers; They'd never eat this savory meat 'Til they shared it with their brothers.

The first physician in my father's house was an old doctor from near where Freeport now stands, an old and venerable physician by name of Dr. Tracy. The second was Dr. Lot Edwards, one of the first doctors in Greenfield. The settlers in those days were principally their

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own M. D.'s, using roots and herbs instead of drugs and liquors. The medicinal properties of plants were learned, to a large extent, from straggling Indians, whom the settlers saw quite often, sometimes in small tribes.

These old pioneers, when gathered together, were not quarrelling over the political issues of the day. They left that to those occupying the higher positions. They were not in the habit of gathering to listen to flighty orations, but simply sitting around giving their hunting narrations, encounters with bears, strugglings against want, and sufferings from mosquitoes. The world turned the same then as now, and turned just as easily, too. And I firmly believe that were our country thrown back into a wild condition, where nature's handiwork alone shone forth: replace these smooth, unbroken meadows with mighty branching oaks, towering maples and spreading beech; let deer, with arched necks and stately step, their haughty antlers bowed as they graze from the abundance of wild grass lining the little rivulet, abound; let the hoarse and angry growls of ever-famished wolves be heard; the rustling of the leaves and breaking of limbs, over which the sluggish bears are stalking; together with the life-like cry of unseen panthers, the howling of wild cats and the screaming of eagles, and people it with the same people of to-day, it would go to the dogs, and the people eventually starve. This arises from a different kind of education. Those pioneers were men of iron wills and nerves of steel. They were endowed with a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. Truth and honesty They were industrious beamed from every countenance. as well as adventurous. Though they loved the wild and savage backwoods life, they were working for the promotion of civilization. They knew none but the school of experience. At their touch the mighty monarchs of the forest turned to dust and ashes. At their glance the wild beast cowered. For their children and their posterity they toiled and denied themselves the luxuries of civilized life. "The latch string always hung outside of the door," so

that the weary pilgrim of life might enter. You had but to ask, and you would receive. They toiled. practiced self-denial. For what? For their children. For the upbuilding of a civilized country. Have they not achieved success? Look around you. Whence came these cities and towns, with their factories and shops and mills and beautiful buildings and churches? Whence came these lovely farms, with their orchards of luscious fruits, their fields of waving corn, their ripe meadows, and gem-like lots of golden wheat? Had you an ear for nature's song, these would fill your ears with praises for those hardy pioneers, some of whom, much to the discredit of those for whom they toiled, are still in the field, a few of them barely keeping want from their doors. lived, as God intended you and I and every one should live, by the sweat of the brow, determined to earn their bread before eating it. Many of them, like Columbus, never lived to enjoy what they achieved, but we hope are repaid by heavenly comfort.

WESTERN GROVE CHURCH.

This meeting was established in the Eleventh Month, 1864.

The society held its meetings for ten years in a log house formerly used as a potter's shop, located a few rods north of the present building.

Prominent among its first members were Elias Marsh, Isaac Beeson, John Hunt, Elihu Coffin and Mahlon Beeson.

The first minister that ever preached in the house was Asenith Clark (Dr. Dugan Clark's mother), followed by Luther B. Gordon, Mahlon Hockett, Mary Rogers, Jane Jones, and several others. The present minister is Joseph O. Binford.

The house now in use was built in the year 1874. It is a handsome, substantial frame building, size 36x44. erected at a cost of \$1,400.

Regular meetings are held twice every week. The

mid-week meetings occur on Fourth Day (Wednesday). The monthly meetings alternate with Westland.

The organization is in a healthy, flourishing condition. Present membership, one hundred and sixty-five.

A Sabbath-school in connection with the church has been kept up the year around ever since its organization. Present superintendent, Thomas L. Marsh. Average attendance, fifty.

The organization term themselves Friends, but are generally known as Quakers.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER IV.

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Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

This township takes its name from Brandywine, the principal stream in the township. It was organized in 1828, and then consisted of the entire central part of the county, what now constitutes the second commissioner's district, to-wit: Brandywine, Center and Green townships. In 1831, it was reduced in size to thirty sections, its present length east and west and one mile greater north

and south. This reduction was made by striking off Center and Harrison townships, Center then consisting of eighteen sections and Harrison of the remainder north. In 1835, Brandywine tonwship was further reduced in size one tier of sections, six miles long on the north, which was added to Center. From 1835 to the present she has remained unchanged.

It is located in the central southern part of the county, and is bounded by Center township on the north, Blueriver on the east, Sugar-creek on the west, and Shelby county on the south. In extent, it is six miles east and west and four miles north and south, being the smallest township in the county. It is all located in township fifteen north and ranges six and seven east. Two tiers of sections on the west are in range six, and four on the east are in range seven. The range line dividing the two fractional congressional townships of which Brandywine is composed, runs past J. G. Service's land, dividing the farm of B. F. Wilson.

The principal streams are Brandywine and Little Sugar-The former enters the township on the north line, one and one-half miles west of the north-east corner, and flows south by south-west through the township, passing out through section thirty-two into Shelby county. Little Sugar Creek is a small stream, which rises in the southwestern part of Center township, enters Brandywine township on the northern line, one mile east of the north-west corner, and flows south four miles to within one mile of the southern line; thence south-west, entering Shelby county at the south-west corner of the township. Both of these streams are small and sluggish, and not now considered available for water-power; hence this township, unlike Blue-river, Sugar-creek, and others, intersected by larger streams, has no water-mills at present; yet, in the early history of the county there were two small mills on Brandywine—one in Harrison township and one in Brandywine.

The first grist-mill in Brandywine township was built

by N. Swim in the year 1826, and located on Brandywine Creek, in the central part of the township. Swim afterwards attached a small saw-mill; but soon sold out to Geo. Troxwell, who added a tiny bolt to run by hand. Troxwell was a man of considerable enterprise. He carried on a hatter shop at the mill, and also built a still-house near by. The water some times got too low to grind, when the people patronized a small horse-power "coffee-mill" on the Dickerson farm, then in Brandywine, now Center, township.

William Wilkins run a saw-mill in the south-east part of the township for several years.

There is at present no flouring mill in the township. There was one at Carrollton run for a number of years, but recently moved away.

In 1856, H. and J. Comstock erected a steam saw-mill in Carrollton. It was burned down a few years since, and was rebuilt by Wm. Gordon. It is now owned and run by James Boyce.

Brandywine township was first settled in about 1820. Isaac Roberts and family came in 1819. Prior to which there were located: David Stephenson, James Montgomery, and a Mr. Rambo. Soon afterward came James McKinney, Jonathan Potts, James Montgomery, N. Swim, George Troxwell, James Goodwin, J. H. Anderson, Robert and James Smith, Jacob and Joseph Zumalt, and William Lucas. Among the oldest present residents of the township are: Mrs. Isaac Roberts, J. P. Banks, John Roberts, William Thomas, sen., Mrs. Andis, Richard Milburn, Wellington Collier, and Alfred Potts.

This township is rather level, with portions undulating. No swamps. The soil is good.

The township once abounded in fine timber in great quantities, similar to that in adjoining townships. She has recently sold off her walnut and large quantities of the oak.

Brandywine has fourteen miles of toll-pike and three

E

miles of railroad. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis cuts off the south-west corner of the township.

The first school-teacher in the township was Abraham Vangilder.

The first birth was Mercer Roberts, daughter of Isaac Roberts.

The first burial in the township was Emily Roberts. The next, a child of James Montgomery. The latter in 1824.

The first man married in the township was Zedric Stephens, who was married in a shed covered with brush. The supper consisted of spice-wood tea, corn-bread, venison and hominy.

The first church house was built of logs and puncheons, by voluntary labor, in 1830, on the farm of James Smith. It was burned down in 1858. The first ministers were Hale, Horn, Vangilder, and a blind man by the name of Hays.

Brandywine township has seven public school-houses, numbered and named as follows, and at present supplied with eight teachers, whose names are set opposite the respective numbers:

District No. 1 Sugar Creek	Allen Bottsford.
District No. 2 Cowden's	John F. Peck.
District No. 3Pleasant Hill	Henry W. Buck.
District No. 4Porter's	Vickie Wilson.
District No. 5 Scott's	James White.
District No. 6Lows'	Chas. A. Reed.
District No. 7Carrollton	(W. H. Glasscock. Allie Glasscock.

The estimated value of school-houses, including seats and the grounds, is \$5,000; value of school apparatus, globes, maps, etc., \$200; total value of school property, in the judgment of the writer, \$5,200. Total number of school children, 416.

The population of the township in 1880 was 1,216; number of polls, 207. The population in 1870 was 1,061; in 1860, 986; in 1850, 826.

The township is democratic by about one hundred and forty majority. At the presidential election for 1880, the vote stood as follows: Democratic vote, 203; Republican vote, 57; Greenback vote, 22; total vote, 282.

This township has 15,245 acres of taxable land, valued at \$351,940; improvements valued at \$41,370; value of lots, \$1,116; improvements on same, \$3,245; value of personal property, \$108,520; total value of real and personal property, \$506,235.

The township will pay, in 1882, for this year's taxes, \$5,717.85. The following will show who pays \$40.00 and upwards of this amount:

Andis, Isabelle \$41 25	Milborn, Richard\$170 05
Andis, J. R	Milborn, Leonidas 48 30
Andis, Morgan 52 40	Milborn, Wm. A 178 50
Banks, J. P 45 10	Porter, W. H 67 10
Bentley, T. E 60 60	Porter, J. W 67 85
Comstock, J. W 51 25	Parnell, James 72 50
Comstock, Jas., heirs 54 00	Pope, Sarah 45 00
Duncan, Eph 55 45	Roberts, John 41 60
Espy, Paul 50 05	Randall, Ed 42 55
Gates, Henry 62 75	Service, J. G 46 80
Hutchinson, Smith 75 50	Smith, T. L 56 95
Hackleman, Abe 49 20	Thomas, J. S 40 00
Jeffries, Uriah 57 40	Tyner, James 62 80
Low, Julia A 52 10	White, J. Q 52 25
Laribee, F. W 42 05	Wilson, W. F 57 65
McDougall, D. and D. 47 55	Wilson, B. F 78 65

This township has one brass band.

There are three churches in the township,—one Christian, one Radicl Methodist, and one United Brethren.

Carrollton, on the Junction R. R., is the only village in the township, a full description of which appears elsewhere.

Cowden's School-house, in the central northern part, is the voting precinct.

Duncan McDougall, a native Scotchman, a teacher,

farmer, tile manufacturer, democrat and a gentleman, is entrusted with the school interests of the township, and the care of her poor in addition to other minor matters.

B. F. Wilson and T. W. Laribee preside over the scales of justice in this township. The following are the ex-justices of the township, with the date of election, since her organization, from the best information accessible:

Benjamin Spillman1828	Abram Liming 1856
Orange H. Neff1830	Mark Whitaker1859
Joseph Chapman 1831	Abram Liming1860
Joseph Thomas1832	Benjamin F. Goble1863
Eleazer Snodgrass 1836	Alfred Potts1865
Abram Liming1842	Andrew J. Smith1868
G. Dillard1842	Geo. W. Askin1867
Abram Liming 1847	Alfred Potts1870
Henry Lemain 1847	Uriah Low 1872
Mark Whitaker 1849	Ephraim Ward1874
Abram Liming1852	John Q. White1876
Mark Whitaker1855	Uriah Low1876

The following are the township trustees, with the date of their election, from the time they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes: William Service, the father of J. G. Service, was elected in 1859, and served for ten years. Andrew Williamson was elected in 1869, and served his township faithfully till the election of his successor. J. G. Service was elected in 1874, and continued till the election of the present trustee.

William Wilkins, ex-county sheriff, who died in office during his second term, was from this township.

William Thomas, jun., ex-sheriff, and James Tyner, ex-commissioner, are both residents of the township.

It was here that Ezekial Wright, aged twenty-five, and Thomas Hughes, aged eighteen, were instantly killed by the falling of a tree, April 19, 1849. Mr. Wright's only daughter is now the wife of A. T. Brown.

In this township William Alyea was killed by the falling of a limb, in about the year 1860.

Near Carrollton, a son of Henry Carrington was killed by the cars soon after the railroad first passed through the place.

The chief exports of the township, are corn, cattle, hogs, wheat, horses, and flaxseed.

CHAPTER V.

CARROLLTON.

This little village is located in the south-west part of the township, on the C., H. and I. R. R., about seven miles south-west of Greenfield. The railroad gave the station at this point the name of Reedville, but the town has always borne the name above.

It was laid out by Hiram Comstock, on the 25th of February, 1854, and consisted of twenty-five lots. The first and only addition ever made to the town was by Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, in 1870.

It contains a school-house, one church, one steam sawmill, two merchants, one grain shipping firm, two blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, one physician, two carpenters, one painter, one postmaster, one shoe-maker, and one barber.

It has a daily mail and United States express. The present business men are:—

Merchants— Lucas & Son.

Blacksmiths—
THOMAS TAYLOR,
EMANUEL MATILLO.

Wagon Maker—
WILLIAM STROPE.

Painter—
John Peck.

Merchants and Grain D'l'rs— Boring & Hutton.

Carpenters—
JAMES PECK,
WM. THOMPSON.

Shoe-maker—
EDWARD SEACRIST.

Physician— J. W. Larimore. Barber-

Express Agent—

HOMER WILLIS.

L. Boring.

Postmaster-

JOHN D. LUCAS.

Among the first business men of this little burg were: John Elmore and the firm of Andrews and Roseberry, merchants; Hiram Comstock and Warren King, physicians; Frank Lucas, blacksmith; Martin Eakman, wagonmaker, and William Eskew, shoe-maker. The first postmaster, O. H. P. McDonald.

SUGAR-CREEK CHURCH (CHRISTIAN),

in Brandywine township, located one and one-half miles north of Carrollton, and organized in the year 1831, first met at the private house of William Thomas, senior.

The following were among the original members: William Thomas, sen., father of Ex-Sheriff Thomas; Elizabeth Thomas, Helry Thomas, John Baker, Elizabeth Baker, William McConnell and wife, James and Margaret Anderson, and Eleazer Snodgrass.

The first preachers were Elders John Gregg, D. Holt, and J. P. Banks.

The meetings were afterwards held in a log school-house one mile north of Carrollton.

The present house was built in the year 1869, at a cost of \$2,000, and dedicated by O. A. Burgess. Size of house, 38x48.

The following are the present trustees: John S. Thomas, Robert Davis, and Henry Fry.

Among the more recent Elders were Arthur Miller, David Franklin, Robert Edmondson, and Elder Bennett. The present preacher is Elder Coffield.

This church has a good Sunday-school, organized about 1869. Present superintendent, Robert Williamson. Average attendance, forty-five.

EDEN CHAPEL (UNITED BRETHREN),

was organized in the year 1840, and located one mile east of Carrollton.

Among the first members were George Muth and family, Mrs. Higgenbottom, John Elmore and wife, Mrs. Hoagland, and others.

The meetings of the society were held in George Muth's house until 1850, when a substantial frame house, costing \$1,400, was built.

The first ministers were George Muth, Amos Hanaway and Rev. Father Ball.

About 1866, they sold their house to the Radical Methodists, who are still holding forth in the same house, with Rev. Callahan as their present minister.

The United Brethren removed the class to Carrollton about the year 1879, and held their meetings in a small building formerly the old public school-house. Present minister, Rev. McNew.

This church has a prosperous little Sunday-school. Willard Low, Esq., superintendent. There are several small Sunday-schools in the school-houses. In 1866, the Brandywine Union Sunday-school was organized at Cowden's School-house. J. P. Banks, superintendent. Robert Williamson has been superintendent for about eight years. There are also Sunday-schools at Porter's, Scott's, and Pleasant Hill.

Brass Band.

The Brandywine Township Brass Band was organized October 10, 1880, with the following members: Aaron W. Scott, Edgar B. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Charles Scott, John Liming, Carson W. Rush, Emanuel Smith, Frank Kinder, James Scott, William Scott, John Gwinn, and Aaron Alyea. All young men living in the township. Cost of instruments, \$146.

Their first teacher was Isaac Davis, of Greenfield.

Officers: Frank Kinder, president; J. W. Scott, treasurer; Charles Scott, secretary.

WILLIAM H. PORTER.

The subject of this sketch was born May 10, 1810, near Dayton, Ohio. He came to Fayette county with his parents at the age of eighteen.

He run on the river as flat boatman for four years from Kanawha Salt Springs, W. Va., to New Orleans, at fifty cents per day.

In 1832 he came to Hancock county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Brandywine township, where he remained till his death, in 1866.

His remains rest in Mt. Lebanon cemetery, near his farm.

He was a successful, prosperous farmer in his time.

He raised three sons. J. W. and F. M. Porter are both respectable citizens and prosperous farmers in their native township. William H. Porter is engaged in butchering in Greenfield.

MRS. ISAAC ROBERTS.

This good lady, the mother of John Roberts, is the oldest resident citizen in Brandywine township, having come to the "new purchase" prior to the organization of the territory into Madison county and settled on the farm now owned by Marion Steele.

She was married in New York just at the close of the war of 1812. Her husband was a faithful, valient soldier of said war. They came through on foot, carrying their effects, and crossed the Ohio River in an Indian canoe. They settled in the dense forest, making a temporary room by piling brush against a large log and covering it with bark until they could erect a small pole cabin.

There was at that time no roads, and not a mill within thirty-five miles. Beat hominy, venison and spice-wood tea were the chief eatables.

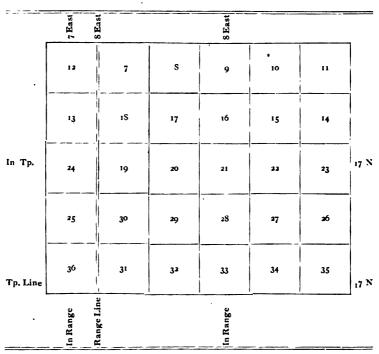
During the Indian troubles following the "Indian massacre" in Madison county, of which this later formed a part, her husband and Mr. Rambo went to Pendleton, the

county seat at that time, to attend the trial and act as guards. There was great uneasiness all over the country at this time, the whites not knowing at what time they might be murdered by the justly indignant Indians. These two women remained alone during their husbands' absence at the trial, a full account of which will be found further on. During this time one evening Mrs. Roberts, hearing considerable noise, opened the door to discover the trouble, when Mrs. Rambo, more thoughtful, bid her come in, which she did just in time to escape the jaws and claws of a hungry panther, which prowled around and over the cabin and against the door till the morning light.

Mrs. Roberts tells of another narrow escape from a panther on a certain occasion when she and her little boy, eight or ten years of age, were in the rye patch. She was laying up the gap, when the little boy said, "Mother, what is that in the weeds?" She, seeing that it was a panther just in the act of springing on the boy, snatched him from the spot, and, putting him in front of her, made for the house; but it was not so easy to escape the cunning of the blood-thirsty panther, which intercepted their path in the rye and sprang for the boy, who, being active, barely succeeded in escaping unhurt. The mother, in seeing the ferocious beast alight on the spot where her darling boy had just saved a precious life, was so frightened that she was unable, for some time, to move from the spot.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VI.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BROWN TOWNSHIP.

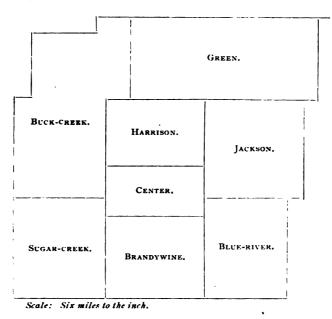
SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

This township took its name from Prior Brown, one of the first settlers. It was organized and incorporated in the year 1833, at which time it was struck off from Green, of which it had formed the eastern part for one year, prior to which it had been a part of Jackson for a similar time, and preceding that a part of Blue-river for three years.



EphoMarsh

Brown not being one of the original townships, like Blue-river and Brandywine, just described, and Sugarcreek, yet to consider, it now becomes necessary to digress a little and introduce a map and explanations, in order to make clear to the mind of the young reader the origin and early history of the township now under consideration, and of the other non-original townships to follow.



HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1832.

Explanations, Suggestions, and Historical Facts.—In order to comprehend the descriptions of the origin and early history of the county and several townships, the reader should study carefully our outline maps and history connected therewith; also the wall map published in 1875 by the senior member of this firm. To show the number of the townships and their exact size and location by maps, would require eight illustrations. We hardly deem it necessary to give all; but with what we shall introduce,

together with the printed history, the student may easily comprehend the various political changes.

Let the reader ever bear in mind that the county consisted of—

In 1828, three townships—Blue-river, Brandywine and Sugar-creek.

In 1831, seven townships—Center, Jackson, Harrison and Buck-creek being added.

In 1832, eight townships—Green being added.

In 1833, nine townships—Brown being added.

In 1836, ten townships—Vernon being added.

In 1838, twelve townships—Jones and Union being added.

In 1850, thirteen townships—Worth being added.

In 1853, nine townships—Harrison, Jones, Union and Worth being annihilated.

With this brief outline, in connection with the maps given, to which we shall often refer, the reader may readily locate any and all of the civil and congressional townships, present and historical.

Location, Boundary, Size, Topography, Timber, etc.—Brown township is located in the north-east corner of the county, and is bounded by Madison county on the north, Henry on the east, Jackson township and Henry county on the south, and Green township on the west. It is the only township in the county that is not partially bounded by Center.

In dimensions, Brown is six miles east and west and five miles north and south; and, consequently, consists of thirty sections. It is all located in township seventeen north and ranges seven and eight east, the west tier of sections being in range seven and the remainder in range eight east.

In topography, the face of the township is mainly level, though somewhat undulating in the vicinity of the streams; soil, limestone deep, rich and lasting; subsoil, gravel and clay.

It was once heavily timbered with beech, sugar-maple.

oak, elm, walnut, cherry, and poplar, and especially abounded in fine oak. The destroying angel passed over this township and selected out the fine walnut and poplar and claimed them for his own.

It is almost wholly an agricultural and grazing district. The only manufactories in the township, outside of the flouring mills, are a saw-mill and a tile factory.

Streams.—Sugar Creek enters the township at the north-east corner and flows south-west three and one-half miles to the center of section twenty-one, and within half a mile of Warrington; thence north-west, dipping into Madison county at the north-west corner of section eight; thence south-west, passing out on the west line of the township, one and a half miles south of the north-west corner, on the west middle line of section thirteen. Brandywine rises west of Warrington, in section twenty, runs south by south-west and passes out of the township one and a half miles east of the south-west corner, and near the middle southern line of section thirty-one. Willow Branch rises in the Western central part of the township, in the eastern part of section twenty-four, and flows south two miles; thence west, passing out a half mile north of the south-west corner. The Pedee rises in the south-east part of the township, flows north-west four miles, passes Warrington on the north-east, and empties into Sugar Creek in section seventeen. Brandywine, in Brown, is a small, torpid stream. The first of these streams once furnished limited water-power for "corn-crackers" and "muly saw-mills," but has no mills on its banks to-day. The last two are short, sluggish brooks, rising in wet, marshy land and flowing through level territory. are of little use save for drainage.

Earliest Land Entries.—The first land entered in the township was on July 3rd, 1830, by Prior Brown, being the east half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-three, in township seventeen north, and in range eight east. The second entry was made on December 2d of

the same year, by Isaac Davis. This land was then in Blue-river township.

First Settlers.—Among the first settlers of the township were: Prior Brown, after whom the township was named; John and Ezekiel Morgan, Geo. Nance, Mr. Davis, Perry Wilson, Sarah Baldwin and her family of seven children, Morgan McQuery, the Johnses, Nibargers, Sparkses, Hiatts, Seth Walker, Mosby Childers, Stephen Harlan, and Thomas Collins. All of whom are gone to the happy hunting grounds beyond the rolling river, and with the spirit's eye look with pleasure on the pleasant surroundings of their posterity, now enjoying the fruits of their labors. At a later date came Alfred and John Thomas; Jonas Marsh, the father of William, Montgomery, Ephraim, and Dr. John L. Marsh; William Bussel; Aaron Cass, grandfather of Annetta Cass, murdered in Green township; John Hays and Joel Cook, steady, prosperous farmers.

First Election.—The first election in the township was in 1834, held at the residence of Barzilla Rozell. The ballots were cast in a hat, and covered with a kerchief. There were no complaints of "stuffing the ballot box" in those halcyon days.

Mills, muly and modern.—The first grist-mill in the township was simply a corn-cracker, built by Stephen Harlan in 1835, and located on Sugar Creek, one and one-half miles north-east of Warrington, near where the Concord church now stands. This mill was run successfully for several years, when Harlan abandoned it and erected a new one on a more extensive scale lower down the stream propelled by an overshot wheel. The older citizens declare that the wheel was too large and set too high to secure the proper fall for the water, which in the dry season was low; so that on the occasion of letting the water into the race, it passed down very slowly till it came to a craw-fish hole, when it suddenly disappeared, to the utter chagrin of the enterprising miller and the amazement of the rural spectators.

In about 1852, Lane & Co. built a sash saw-mill in the

central southern portion of the township, which they run for a number of years, when they sold to Dr. S. A. Troy, who refitted it and kept it in operation for two years, and then traded it off, and it was moved away.

Daniel Blakely, in about 1836, erected a small sawmill on Sugar Creek, near Nashville, which fed upon the choice logs of the vicinity for a number of years.

A Mr. Jenkins built a steam saw-mill in the north-east part of the township in 1850, and run it for a considerable length of time.

Harlan & Brown, about 1855, erected a steam sawmill near the old Harlan mill, referred to above, which was successfully operated for, probably, ten years.

Treeş & Company erected a steam circular saw-mill in Warrington about 1863, just across the road east from where the present flouring mill now stands.

A little west of Nashville, on the pike, Allen Walton & Brother built, about 1868, the largest and most successful circular saw-mill ever erected in the township, if not in the county, which continued in operation till 1879, when it was removed.

Roads.—This township is reasonably well supplied with good public roads, many of which have been graded and graveled by her enterprising citizens. There are in the township nine and three-fourth miles of toll pike, besides about six miles surrendered to the public. To this township belongs the credit of having the first gravel road toll pike in the county, built in 1859, and known as the "Knightstown and Warrington Gravel Road."

Railroads.—This township has no railroad completed. The I., B. and W. are extending a line through the county, which will pass through the township, entering at the south-west corner and passing out near the central middle line on the east.

Synopsis.—Brown township has four churches, to-wit: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Christian. There are three secret orders in the township—Masons, Odd Fellows, and Daughters of Rebecca.

It has two villages,—Warrington and Nashville,—and two post-offices,—Warrington and Willow Branch. The former is the only voting precinct.

She has a tile factory, flour mill, saw-mill, three pikes, one county officer, one mill stream, two border counties, and is democratic by about sixty majority.

Teachers and Schools.—The names and numbers of the schools, and the teachers at present employed, are as follows:

District No. 1 ... Sparks Miss Laughlin.
District No. 2 ... Clifton P. H. Copeland.
District No. 3 ... Garriott W. P. Bussel.
District No. 4 ... Buchanan S. N. Ham.
District No. 5 ... Warrington ... M. J. Scuffle.
District No. 6 ... Mays Jennie Kitterman.
District No. 7 ... Brewer Rose M. Thompson.
District No. 8 ... Democrat ... Lucy Morris.
District No. 9 ... Spiceland ... W. J. Thomas.

Remarks.—These several schools are numbered similar to the numbering of the sections in a congressional township, No. 1 being found in the north-east corner and No. 9 in the south-west, there being three tiers of houses of three each. The Buchanan school-house is located in the western middle part, near J. N. Martindale's farm. The senior member of this firm once swayed the green birch with regal authority at this point, and had the honor of having under his instruction the future county clerk, Ephraim Marsh; Dr. John L. Marsh; and Dr. David Myers, since deceased. At the old original Spiceland school-house, Dr. J. G. Stuart, of Fortville; Wm. Sagers, and Montgomery Marsh, also received his instruction.

In 1838, Montgomery Marsh attended a school located just north of the Buchanan, the building of which was made entirely of buckeye logs. The teacher was David McKinsey, now in the poor-house of this county.

Population and Polls.—The scholastic population of Brown for 1881 is 489. Polls, 243. Population for 1850, 878; for 1860, 1,161; 1870, 1,329; for 1880, 1,400.

Vote.—The number of votes cast in Brown in 1836 were 52; in 1840, 110; in 1860, 205; in 1870, 235; in 1880, 328. Her vote for President in 1881 stood: Republican, 125; democratic, 186; independent, 17.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Brown township has 19,248 acres of assessed land, valued at \$423,620. Her improvements on the same are valued at \$53,810. Value of town lots, \$2,330; with improvements on the same valued at \$6,380. Personal property, \$158,605. Total value of real and personal property, \$644,745.

Taxes.—This township is assessed for the current year, to be paid in 1882, for \$7,141.45 taxes. Of this amount, the following men pay \$40 and upward, viz.:

Armstrong, T. heirs\$	43 10	Martindale, J. N	70	70
Armstrong, Thos. H	56 75	Martindale, E. J	44	15
Bussel, M. P	57 70	McDaniel, J. A	88	50
Bridges, John	61 25	McCray, S	68	40
Collins, R. J	54 00	McCray, John	100	15
Collins, J. F	49 95	Mays, John	55	00
Cook, J. F	67 55	Reeves, B. F	91	90
Combs, John	70 70	Reeves, Elijah heirs	70	80
Copeland, Lewis	98 90	Reeves, Jane	86	75
Eakins, W. S	57 75	Risk & Hosier	110	90
Enright, Robert	42 55	Sparks, W. A	40	15
Forts, J. heirs	8o 8o	Thomas, M. J	51	45
Foust, H. E. & J	44 15	Thomas, John M	197	85
Harlan, S. heirs	48 55	Trees, Wm	91	40
Hamilton, J	47 75	Trees, J. R	43	70
Howrin, T. J	62 60	Trees, J. W., sen	78	25
Holliday, F. heirs	55 60	Thomas, A. B	48	05
Hays, J. B	43 90	Vanderbark, J. W	86	20
Hays, Wm. M	64 25	Wilkinson, B	49	8o
Hays, R. R	5 8 o5	Woods, Robert	80	00
Hatfield, W. E	64 90	White, J. W	42	35
Johns, Mat	50 25			

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—It was in this township that a Mr. Bell, brother of Senator Bell, of Madison county, was eaten by the wolves in 1838. His body was found by Mosby Childers north-west of Nash-ville in a badly mutilated condition. His bones, and fragments of his clothing and pocket-book, were picked up in different places. Cause of death never known.

In 1832, a child of Vincent Cooper was frozen to death on the banks of Sugar Creek, in this township. It had wandered from home and was lost.

In the early history of the township a man by the name of Tullus committed suicide, by hanging, within one hundred yards of Warrington.

In 1856, William Mitchell, a young man, was killed by horse-racing, being thrown against a tree by the horse taking an opposite side of the tree from what the rider intended he should, and supposed he would, take.

Alfred Jones' wife committed suicide in 1875, by hanging in a small house near her residence. Cause unknown. Her husband was absent from home at the time.

Township Trustees.—The following are the names of the township trustees from the time they were empowered with authority to levy taxes, together with the date of their appointment:

Wm. L. Garriott1859	J. W. Trees
Montgomery Marsh1861	
B. F. Reeves 1863	Wm. L. Garriott1878

It will be seen from the above that William Marsh held the office of trustee for more than a dozen years, and we speak from our own personal knowledge in testifying to his earnestness and efficiency. William L. Garriott sways the scepter at this date, being the first and last trustee in the township under the new regime. Attorney Marsh and Esquire Reeves carried the township safely through the perilous times of the civil war.

Justices of the Peace.—The following are the justices



of the peace for Brown township from its organization to the present time. We copy from the records since 1840. Prior to that time we find no records either in our own court-house or at Indianapolis in the state records.

A. D. Childers1857	Benjamin McCarty1862 Benjamin F. Reeves1866 Benjamin McCarty1866 Alfred F. McKinsey1870 Benjamin F. Reeves1870 Benjamin F. Reeves1874
Benjamin McCarty1858	Joseph Garriott1880

Esquires Reeves and Garriott hold the scales of justice in Brown at present.

Ex-County Officers.—Brown township, like Virginia, the mother of Presidents, has not been wanting in furnishing county officers.

Among these ex-officers we call to memory Ex-Auditor Lysander Sparks, one of the pioneers of the township. His father was the first merchant in Warrington.

Captain Taylor W. Thomas, deceased, late resident of Center township, was elected and served as sheriff from Brown.

Wm. G. Caldwell, one of the staunch resident farmers of Brown, was the immediate predecessor of William Wilkins as sheriff of the county.

Of the ex-commissioners were Seth Walker, Daniel Wilkinson, and Nevil Reeves, all honest, honorable. "well-to-do" farmers.

Ex-Prosecuting Attorney M. Marsh and Ex-County Surveyor James K. King were both elected in Brown township.

There may be others; but as there is no record of the

residence of the various county officers, it must be taken from memory and hearsay, which are not always reliable.

Exports.—The chief exports of Brown are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, lumber, and flaxseed, with small quantities of apples, potatoes, and sheep.

CHAPTER VII.

WARRINGTON

was laid out near the center of the township, on the Fort Wayne State road, by John Oldham, on the 6th of October, 1834, and consisted of forty-eight lots. The first and only addition to the original plat was made by Dr. Wm. Trees on the 13th day of April, 1877, and consisted of eight lots.

Warrington is about fifteen miles north-east of Greenfield, on the Knightstown and Pendleton turnpike, the extremes of which are its shipping points.

It has no railroad, except in prospect. The I., B. and W., when completed, will have a depot within about one and a half miles.

It has two churches, three lodges, a school, flouring mill, two stores, a postoffice, and other essentials to a small village.

It has been the voting precinct since 1834..

The Knightstown and Anderson daily stage passes through Warrington.

It has a daily mail, with Henry C. Garriott postmaster.

The post-office was kept for many years by Samuel Blakely at his private residence, between Warrington and Nashville.

Among those who did business in earlier days we note:

General Merchants—
JOHN SPARKS,
BARZILLA ROZELL,
ROBERT EAKIN,
JAMES K. KING,
FURGASON & GOBLE,
J. R. TREES,
SEWARD & McCOMAS,
TREES & MARSH,
MONTGOMERY MARSH.

Physicians—
LOGAN WALLACE,
WILLIAM TREES,
AARON GREGG,
WILLIAM REED,
C. C. LODER.

Harness and Shoe Maker— WESLEY LAWYER.

The following are the present business men:

General Merchants— H. C. Garriott, Tharp & Brother. Boot and Shoe Maker— JOHN MILLER.

Physicians—
WILLIAM TREES,
R. D. HANNA,
ELBERT JOHNSON.

Blacksmith—
WILLIAM KENYON.

Harness Maker-

Levi Cook.

Undertaker— Wm. L. Garriott.

Tile Manufacturers—
Copeland & Garriott.

Nashville,

located two miles north-west of Warrington, on Sugar Creek, was laid out December 30, 1834, by Blakely and Kennedy, and consisted of thirty-two lots, most of which have been sold for delinquent taxes.

The only business now in the place is blacksmithing, by Morgan Whistler.

In the early history of the place, Elisha Thornburg kept a general store, followed by Allen White and others for a short time.

WILLOW BRANCH P. O.

is located in the south-west part of the township, on the

11293A

stream Willow Branch, from which it derives its name. The place contains eight dwellings, a store, blacksmith, painter, physician, post-office, a ware-room, and a saw-mill.

The first business done in the place was in 1874, by A. B. Thomas, who established a store and accepted the appointment of postmaster for Willow Branch, when the office was removed from across the line in Green, where it had been kept for a number of years by Jonathan Smith, a farmer and merchant.

The husiness of this place is done by A. B. Thomas, merchant, grain and implement dealer; Henry Kenyon, blacksmith and carriage maker; George Fowler, painter; H. B. Ryon, Physician; and Pleasant Manlove, proprietor of the saw-mill.

Mail tri-weekly. Bruce Thomas postmaster. Railroad "a-coming," to pass within a half mile.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized October 29, 1838, at the house of Stephen Harlan. Morgan McQuery was chosen moderator and Jacob Parkhurst clerk, with the following members: William Sparks, Jane Wilkinson, Hiram Harlan and wife, Charity Wilson, Jane Ross, and Stephen Harlan and wife.

The way of life and salvation has been definitely pointed out from time to time during the history of the church by the following Elders, to-wit: Daniel Cunningham, John F. Johnson, Thomas Smith, John Sparks, J. F. Collier, S. D. Harlan, and T. S. Lyons; the latter of whom is the present preacher.

The first meetings were held in private residences until the existence of log school-houses, which accommodated the congregation for a number of years, terminating in 1855, when the present frame building, thirty-four by thirty-six feet, was erected and completed in good style, and dedicated in 1856 by Elder John Sparks.

The first trustees were Cicero Wilkinson, William Wright, and Jacob B. Hamilton.

This society is of the regular Baptist faith and order.

The White Water Association has often held its annual meetings at this place.

Present membership, thirty-seven. Church clerk, J. P. Harlan.

Adjoining the church on the east is a cemetery, where many of the pioneers lie slumbering. First interment, Caroline Mays.

ZIONS CHAPEL M. E.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had a small society in the early history of the township near Nashville. Among the first members were John Kennedy and wife, Mariah Wilson, Samuel Griffith and wife, Elizabeth Walker, wife of Seth Walker; Sarah Newkirk, John Nibarger, Sarah Nibarger, and Amanda Childers.

This society met at private residences in the winter time, and at the log school-houses during the warm season, until they built a church in 1830 at Nashville. It was constructed by voluntary labor. The chief contributors were Samuel Griffith, John Kennedy, Seth Walker, Thomas Collins, David Noble, Dr. William Trees, and Thomas W. Collins. They continued to meet here till 1856, at which time the building became unfit for use, and a schoolhouse near by was brought into service until 1859, at which time this society united with a small organization at Warrington and erected the present building, known as Zions Chapel, located at a midway point, being two miles north of Warrington and one and three-fourth miles east of The Warrington wing held their meetings at Nashville. the house of Dr. William Trees, one of her generous and most liberal members, prior to the coalition with the Nash-This building was burned in July last; but at this date they are rebuilding at an estimated cost of \$1.100. Present minister, Rev. John Thomas.

THE UNITED BRETHREN,

of Warrington, organized a meeting about 1859, and wor-

shiped in Zions Chapel till 1871, at which time they built a neat, good-sized frame building in Warrington, at a cost of \$2,400. The new building was dedicated in the same year by Bishop Edwards. The minister was Milo Baily. The trustees were John W. Trees, John Bridges, and Thomas Armstrong. The present minister is Rev. Felix. Presiding Elder, Milton Wright. The membership is numerous. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has upon its church rolls some of the best and most influential men of the township.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WARRINGTON.

This church was first organized near Elizabeth City. and was known as the "Six-Mile Church." It was organized about the year 1838 by Peter Rader, who was its first pastor. Having quite a number of the best citizens as members, it continued its usefulness for several years at this point. Death and removals having crippled it so much, it was discontinued here as a church organization; but subsequently reorganized near Warrington, where the following Elders preached occasionally: Robert Low, Drury Holt, John Walker, and Silas Mawzy; all of Rush county. The meetings at first were held at private houses and log school-houses in the immediate neighborhood. ety struggled long and hard to build a house in which to worship; but were unable to accomplish the object, being low in spirits and few in numbers, and, in 1862, disorganized. In March, 1877, the society took fresh courage, and was again established, or reorganized, by Elder Robert J. N. Martindale and John McCray were Edmonson. chosen Elders, and John Vandyke and C. C. Loder deacons. H. C. Garriott, clerk. The church edifice is very well located in Warrington; is a handsome frame, thirtysix by fifty-four feet, constructed at a cost of \$1,650, and will seat five hundred persons. It was dedicated December 25, 1877, by Elder Wiley Ackman, who preached for the society two years, followed by Elder David Franklin, who was succeeded by Elder Cornelius Quick, the present pastor. The society is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of eighty. On the 20th day of March, 1877, J. N. Martindale, John Vandyke, and W. L. Garriott were elected trustees.

[We are indebted to W. L. Garriott, Esq., of Warrington, for the above facts.]

FREE MASONS.

The Warrington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 531, was chartered May 22, 1877, with the following officers: William Marsh, W. M.; J. A. Hamilton, S. W.; A. C. Walton, J. W. The charter members were, in addition to the above officers, Wm. G. Caldwell, F. M. Graham, John Vandyke, Wm. M. Hayes, H. B. Wilson, and Robert Blakely.

The following are the present officers: Wm. Marsh. W. M.; J. A. Eakin, S. W.; J. A. McDaniel, J. W.; Wm. Trees, Treasurer; J. D. Hedrick, Secretary; G. W. Coon, S. D.; J. S. Orr, J. D.; F. M. Graham, Tylor.

The past masters of this lodge are W. G. Caldwell, William Marsh; and George W. Summerville.

The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and owns a lodge-room valued at \$800. The total membership is twenty-five. Nights of meeting: Wednesday evening, on or before the fulling of the moon in each month.

There was a lodge of Masons in Warrington organized in 1856, prior to the above, which continued for ten years, when the lodge-room was consumed by fire, the charter surrendered and the organization discontinued till the establishment of the above.

Among the first members of the original lodge were the following: W. P. White, J. K. King, Lysander Sparks, John Vandyke, James McCray, Moses Cottrell, J. A. McDaniel, Wm. Marsh, W. G. Caldwell, Thomas Walker, F. L. Seward, Andrew Vandyke, Ananias Conklin, and James Daugherty.

I. O. O. F. No. 411 (WARRINGTON).

This lodge dates from the issuing of their charter May 21, 1873.

The charter members were William Trees, J. D. Newkirk, J. G. Trees, William Kenyon, and Henry C. Garriott.

Officers: R. R. Hays, N. G.; William Kenyon, V. G.; John G. Trees, Secretary; William Trees, Treasurer.

The total membership at present is forty. It is in good condition financially and otherwise. It owns the room where it meets, built at a cost of \$1,000. Regular night of meeting, Saturday evening of each week.

DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA (WARRINGTON).

Friendship Lodge No. 138 of the Daughters of Rebecca was organized in Warrington in 1874. Date of charter, December 16, 1874.

Charter members: C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, W. H. Power, William Marsh, Sarah Newkirk, William Trees, Henry C. Garriott, John Miller, M. L. Miller, William Kenyon, J. D. Newkirk, Matilda Trees, and A. M. Smith.

The regular meeting of the society occurs on Thursday on or before the full moon in each month. The meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall.

Benjamin F. Reeves, Esq.,

was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the second day of May, 1828. In the fall of 1837 his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, and three years later came to Hancock county and settled on Brandywine Creek, in Brown township, their home being a rude log cabin in the wilderness. His father had a large family of small children, and he, being the oldest, was compelled to work out from home to aid in maintaining the family.

By the time he was grown he had obtained, what was considered in those days, a good education, and taught

school in the winter and worked at moulding brick in the summer.

On the first day of November, 1849, he was married to Caroline Harlan, a daughter of Stephen Harlan, one of the first settlers of the county. The result of this union was ten children—five girls and an equal number of boys, eight of whom are still living.

In the summer of 1863 he united with the Baptist church, and is still a member thereof.

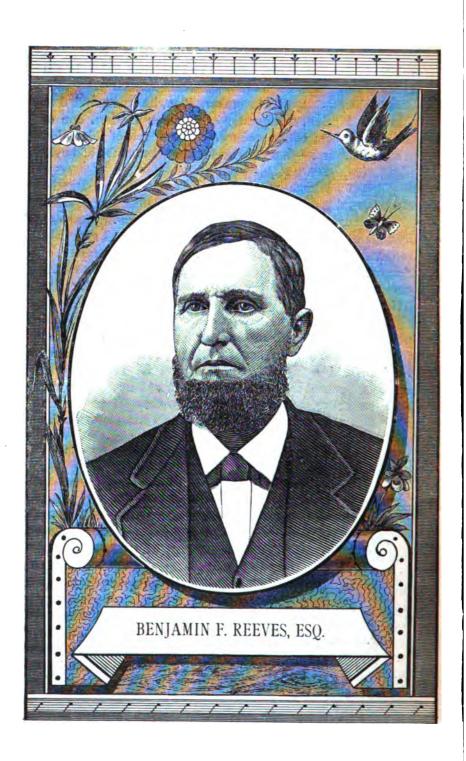
On the 25th of March, 1873, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was a most estimable lady, and sincerely mourned by all who knew her. On the 15th day of August, 1874, he was again married, choosing for his companion Nancy Garner, with whom he is still happily living.

Mr. Reeves is well-known throughout the county, and perhaps no man in his township enjoys in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the people; and, as a result, he has held many offices of trust. In 1851 he was appointed school trustee by the county auditor, and in the spring of 1858 was elected township trustee, and again elected in the spring of 1862. In the spring of 1866 he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1870, 1874, and 1878, having served continuously for fifteen years in that capacity, and, probably, married more people than any man in the county. In addition to his duties as justice, Mr. Reeves attends to a large share of probate business.

By his thrift and industry he has secured to himself one of the best farms in the county; and now, in the evening of his days, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, he can look back over the record of a life well spent and forward to a crown well won.

Dr. H. J. Reeves, a young physician of good standing in "Liztown," Henry county, is his son. Another son is teaching school and studying law, preparatory to entering the legal profession.

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. STEPHEN HARLAN

was a native of the old "Palmetto State," and dates his earthly career back to the first year of the present century. He came to Hancock county in 1834, and settled in Brown township, on the farm which he entered, and where he lived and died. He was, consequently, one of the first settlers in this section.

Mr. Harlan was married, near Connersville, to a Miss Sparks, a tall, slender, noble woman, still living beyond her three score and ten.

The first brick house and the first mill in the township were built and owned by Stephen Harlan, who was not only an enterprising, thrifty farmer, but a miller and mill-wright, having built two grist-mills and a saw-mill, the first in 1835.

He was a zealous member of the Baptist church. It was at his house that the meetings of this society in Brown were first held.

This liberal-hearted, brave pioneer "shuffled off the mortal coil" and bade adieu to earthly scenes April 19, 1877, and was buried at the Concord Baptist church among his brethren in the faith.

JOHN NIBARGER,

a native of the "Buckeye State," was born in Green county, just at the beginning of the second war with the mother country. He emigrated to Hancock county in 1830 and settled on Sugar Creek, near the Concord Baptist church, in Brown township. He was married to Miss Julia Ann Walker in 1837. She dying, he was married the second time to Margaret Asbury April 3, 1845; and a third time to Sarah Mead, on February 20, 1853. He had three children by his second wife. He obtained all of his wives in sight of his farm.

Mr. Nibarger was a consistent member of the M. E. church, a thrifty farmer, an exemplary man, and a good citizen.

PHINEAS THOMAS,

a native of the "Keystone State," began his earthly pilgrimage about the year 1765. He came to Kentucky at the age of nineteen, being about the year 1784, and underwent the hardships of a Daniel Boone life. He lived in a "block-house," with other families, as a protection from the ill-treated, wily red man, who encompassed them about so closely that they were compelled to place guards at the house while a few of the men worked in the adjoining field.

From Kentucky he went to Ohio, to engage in the United States survey, which he followed till the Indians became so hostile he was compelled to decline further employment. From Ohio he came to Rush county, just as she was first being peopled by the "pale face," where he remained for a few years; thence to Hancock county, Brown township, in 1836, where he remained till his death, in about the year 1847, at the good old age of eighty-two. Mr. Thomas was fond of frontier life, and was truly a pioneer from first to last.

He left four sons and an equal number of daughters, viz.: Martha, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nancy, Alfred, John M., David, Ephraim and Taylor W.; five of whom are living at this date, three sons and two daughters, all useful, good citizens.

Mr. Thomas was a highly esteemed citizen that underwent the hardships incident to pioneer life. His remains lie buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery, on the line between Jackson and Brown townships.

THOMAS COLLINS,

of Brown township, was born May 9, 1806, in Gallia county, Ohio. He was married in the twentieth year of his age to Miss Sarah W. Bray, of the same state, where he remained for three years; then, with brave hearts and determined hands, they set out to seek their fortune in the unknown forest, and, in 1829, stopped in Madison county, bought a little farm and remained four years; thence to

Hancock in 1833, where, for \$400, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of good land in the native green. Here he toiled and endured the privations of a pioneer till 1834, when his companion died and left him in the wild woods with five little children to care for. In a short time he married Rachel Blakely, with whom he shared the fruits of industry for forty-four years.

Mr. Collins succeeded in raising a large family, and provided well for their wants. He set off eleven children with over \$3,000 each, and provided for the widowed mother her life-time.

Mr. Collins attached himself to the M. E. church in 1837, and remained an earnest, faithful member till death. He was ever a liberal supporter of church and schools, and ready to lend a helping hand to the advancement of every good cause. He died July 9, 1878.

WILLIAM TREES, M. D.

Dr. William Trees, of Warrington, Brown township, Hancock county, Indiana, is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Clermont county September 9, 1816; and is, therefore, able to compare ages with the State of Indiana, and lose but little by the comparison.

He emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, in 1826, while the county was yet new, and Hancock county not known, and studied medicine in Milroy with the well known medical firm of Doctors Day and Sharp, active physicians of their time. He then attended lectures, and took a course of study and instruction in the Indiana Medical Institute, receiving a diploma of which the following is a copy:

INDIANA MEDICAL INSTITUTE. (Constituted February, 1839.)

Unto whom this may come, greeting:

Know ye, that Mr. William Trees having completed all the requirements of this institution, and been duly examined according to its regulations in the various branches of medical science, and found to be well qualified therein,

We, therefore, by the power invested in us by the act of

incorporation of this body, do authorize him to practice medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, and recommend him to the favorable notice of the profession and the patronage of the public.

DAVID A. Cox, President.

WM. H. MARTIN, Secretary.

H. G. Sexton, R. Robbins, R. T. Brown, David A. Cox, Wm. H. Martin, I. Helm,

Board of Examiners.

Dated at Rushville, May 6, 1839.

Dr. Trees moved to Warrington, his present home, June 10, 1841, where he soon built up a good practice, an impregnable character, and a name that will go down to posterity loved and honored by all.

Dr. Trees has been a liberal, consistent, zealous member of the M. E. church ever since its organization in Warrington. As previously remarked, it was at his house the meetings of this society were first held in Brown township.

The Doctor is an intelligent, social gentleman, and generally well informed.

Jonas Marsh,

a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born in Lancaster county in 1796. His father moved to East Tennessee in 1800. In 1837 Mr. Marsh came to Hancock county, where he remained till his death, in March, 1877. While in Tennessee he followed wagon-making for about ten years; but after coming to Hancock county he successfully engaged in farming.

Mr. Marsh was married in Tennessee to a Miss Kennedy, by whom he had five children: George, Henry, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Mary Jane; the first of whom is now living in Missouri, and Henry is well known to our citizens. By his second wife (who was a sister of the first) he raised six children: William, Montgomery, Matilda, Martha, Ephraim, and John; the latter three of whom are natives of the township, the others are Tennes-

seeans. The youngest is a practicing physician; Ephraim is county clerk; Montgomery is one of the older attorneys of the county; and Martha is the wife of William Pratt.

Mr. Marsh was one of the early settlers of the township who helped to clear the forests, make the roads, and convert the wilderness into broad grain fields. Though not a member of any church or secret order, he was a firm, honest, exemplary man, unpretentious and devoid of deceit. He died on his farm, and his remains lie buried at the McQuary graveyard, near his home, where loving hands have placed a plain monument to mark the final resting place of his mortal remains.

Dr. John L. Marsh.

The subject of this sketch was born in Brown township, this county, December 27, 1851. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Dr. William Trees as a medi-



DR. JOHN L. MARSH.

cal student. In 1872 and 1873 he attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College. The next year he attended the Ohio Medical College, receiving the

degree of M. D. at the close of the term. He was the youngest member of the graduating class, having just attained his twenty-first year. After leaving college, in 1874, he located in Warrington and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. The following year he married a daughter of John W. Trees. In the spring of 1877 he moved to Greenfield, put out his shingle, and entered upon a lucrative practice. In the fall of 1879 he commenced the publication of a medical journal, which soon gained an extended reputation. During the winter of 1880, 1881 he delivered a course of lectures in the Indiana Eclectic Medical College. In addition to his professional duties, he has contributed papers on scientific and medical subjects to various journals.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VII.

Tp. Line	5 Bast	6 Rast		þ			17 N
	2	1	6	5	4	3	
	11	12	7	8	9	10	
in Tp.	. 14	13	18	17	16	15	
m Ip.	23	24	19	20	21	22	16 N
	26	25	30	29	28	377	-1
	35	36	31	32	33	34	
Tp. Line	In Range			c	ID KRUGe		.] 16 N

Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

This township took its name from the stream that flows through it, which, in turn, is supposed to have derived its

name from the numerous "buck" once found on its banks. It was struck off from Sugar-creek in 1831, and then consisted of the territory now embodied in both Buck-creek For five years it consisted of sixty-seven and Vernon. sections, when, in 1836, it was reduced to thirty-six sections, its present size, by striking off the northern portion, which took the name of Vernon. In 1838, Buck-creek was still further reduced in size (see map on p. 32) by striking off two tiers of sections from the south and adding to Jones township and one tier from the remainder on the east and adding to Union township, leaving it diminutive in size, of only twenty sections, from 1838 to 1853, at which time it was restored to its former size of six miles square, which it still retains. It is located in the central western portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Marion county and Vernon township, on the east by Center, on the south by Sugar-creek, and on the west by Marion county. It is all located in township sixteen north and ranges five and six east. Township line sixteen forms its southern boundary and seventeen its Two tiers of sections are in range five west and four in range six. The range line extends a half mile west of Mt. Comfort.

The surface in general is very flat, the only rolling portion being in the south-west corner. The surface being low and wet, was once rather uninviting for settlement. It was very heavily timbered with beech, oak, ash, elm, sugar-maple, walnut and poplar, and especially abounded in fine burr oak. It has been ascertained since being cleared and drained that it is very productive. The soil is a black loam. The low portions previously thought unfit for tillage proves to be the most productive.

Streams.—Buck-creek, a small, sluggish mill stream, enters the township on the north line, at the north-east corner of section five, and flows in a general south by south-west direction through the center of the township, a half mile east of Mt. Comfort, passing out on the south line near the south-west corner of the township. This stream

has no banks at all in the township, except for about a mile through the Fish farm, on the south line. It has, therefore, been found necessary and expedient to deepen the channel in order to reclaim the overflowed land along the stream. Sugar Creek, a brisk mill stream, the largest in the township, cuts off the south-east corner of section twenty-seven, and extends through section thirty-four.

First Scttlement and Land Entry.—This township was first settled about the year 1827, in the southern portion. The first entry of land was made in the year 1822, January 18, by George Worthington, being the south-east quarter of section thirty-four, in township sixteen north, in range six east. The second entry was made by John Chamberlain, and the third by John Smith.

First Scttlers.—The first settlers in this township were James Burris, John Shirley, Thomas Craig, William Smith, William Arnett, Obadiah and John Eastes, J. A. Dunn, Thomas Rodgers, Isaac Snider, John Dance, Daniel Skinner, Archy Smith, Benjamin Percell, Charles Fish, Landis Eastes, Hance Steel, and the Beechman family. Burris, Smith, Rodgers, and Dance were from Ohio; Shirley and Craig were from Kentucky; Snider from Virginia; and Skinner from Delaware. At a little later date came George Grist, Joseph Wright, J. W. Shelby, John and Samuel Steel, John and William Collins, Jacob Smith, W. A. Dunn, Lawrence and O. O. Harvey, E. Scotten, S. Arnett, Owen Griffith, J. H. Marphy, J. W. Campbell, and the Barnards and Parkers.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, ctc.—The first child born in the township was Permelia Craig, the wife of O. O. Harvey. The second, Archibald Smith, son of Jacob Smith.

The first death was Thomas Rodgers, buried at the Scotten graveyard in about 1833.

The first burial at the Arnett graveyard was Jennings Henderson, who was found frozen to death, one mile from his home, in 1847. He had gone to Greenfield to get his

gun repaired, and starting home late, night overtook him, and the next morning was found dead.

In about 1847 James Burris, a very industrious, quiet man, and one of the earliest settlers in the township, after giving some directions to his son, left the house, and going into the woods, sat down by a tree and opened the veins in his arms and bled to death.

The first grown person buried in the Steel graveyard was a daughter of Hance Steel. The first in the Dunn graveyard was the mother of William A. Dunn. The first in the Millard graveyard was Sarah Hodges, a sister of William A. Dunn. The first in the Snider graveyard was the wife of Isaac Snider. The first in the Eastes graveyard was Lucinda Arnett, wife of William Arnett, junior.

The first marriage in Buck-creek township was that of George Shirley and Fanny Crump.

Among the first physicians were Doctors John H. Sanders, Lyman Carpenter, and J. W. Hervey.

Ebenezer Scotten was the first blacksmith in the township. George Grist, located near Mt. Comfort, is the only son of Vulcan following the trade in the territory now under consideration.

The first resident preacher was Stephen Masters, and the second Philip Thurman. The first postmaster was Robert Wallace. The first teachers were Philip Masters and a Mr. Tisdell.

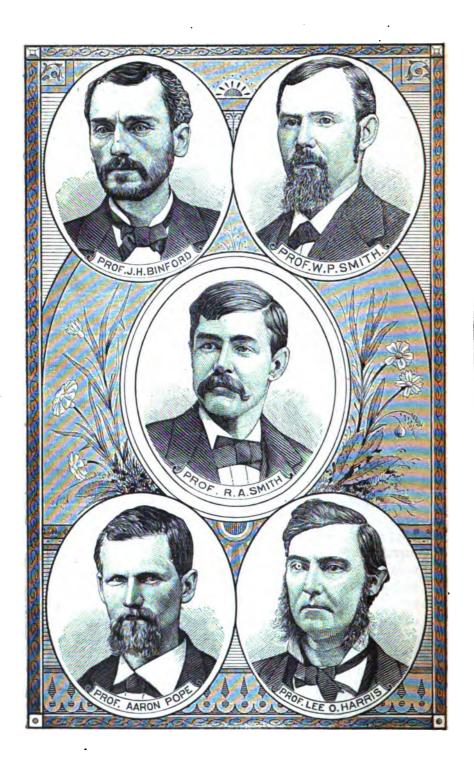
The first school-house of any kind built in the township was erected near Isaac Snider's, senior, in the southwest part of the township. It was quite a rude affair.

Mills.—This township being poorly supplied with water-power, her streams being small and sluggish, she has not been noted for pioneer water-mills. The first and only primitive grist-mill propelled by water-power was a small hominy mill on Buck Creek, north, near Mt. Comfort, erected in the year 1854 by William Eastes, and of short duration. The next mill was a steam corn-cracker and saw-mill located west of Mt. Comfort, about the year 1860, built by Corbin. It burned down in a few years,

and was never rebuilt. Whitlock built a steam sash sawmill in 1863, which was operated some four years, and then moved out of the township. A steam saw-mill erected by McLain and Buroaker, in 1869, located one and a half miles east of Mt. Comfort, was run several years, when it was moved north-west of Mt. Comfort two and one-half miles, where it was operated a short time, and where a portion of the mill and machinery still remain. Maulden and Hopkins erected a steam circular saw-mill on the south side of the road, a few rods east of Mt. Comfort. school-house, in the year 1874, which was operated a few years, when it was burned; but shortly rebuilt, run about two years, and then removed to Oaklandon, in Marion . county. Ebenezer Steel erected a large tile factory on his farm, one and one-half miles north-east of Mt. Comfort, about the time the ditching enterprise first struck the county, which was kept in operation, doing an extensive business, for a series of years, or till all the immediate section of country was thoroughly drained.

The above are the only mills of which we have any account, save the two circular saw-mills now in operation; one of which is known as the Wilson mill, being located on the Adam Wilson farm, in the central eastern portion of the township, and the other erected the present season by Ebenezer Steel on his farm, located on the I., B. and W. R. R., about a mile north-east of Mt. Comfort.

Merchandising.—From an examination of the old records in the auditor's office, we ascertain that in the year 1832 John Eastes was licensed, according to law, to vend merchandise in Buck-creek township. His place of business was in the southern portion, where he kept a few staple articles in accordance with the demands. There is no record of further business at this stand. The settlement soon extended farther north in the township, covering the northern portion as well as the southern, which was first settled, thus making it necessary, for convenience, to change the place of business to a more central location. Thus originated the first store at Mt. Comfort, kept by Charles.



Ray; since which the following firms have held forth from time to time: Robert Church, Church & Vanlaningham, John N. Eastes, Woods & Steel, W. J. Woods, Church & Thomas, Woods & Eastes, D. G. Hanna, J. W. Jay, and Smith & Bro.; the latter of whom were succeeded by the present merchant and postmaster, S. S. Smith.

Educational.—This township has nine frame school-houses, numbered, named and supplied with teachers for the present term as follows, to-wit:

District No. 1 ... Black Hawk... Frank Tibbett.

District No. 2 ... Boyd's E. E. Stoner.

District No. 3 ... Offenbacker ... N. P. Whittaker.

District No. 4 ... Wallace Robert Hurley.

District No. 5 ... Mt. Comfort ... Laura Dance.

District No. 6 ... Mints William Whittaker.

District No. 7 ... Griffith Moses Bates.

District No. 8 ... Russel ... S. S. Eastes.

District No. 9 ... Burris M. O. Snyder.

These houses are numbered east and west as a boy would drop hills of corn in a row running in the same direction; No. 1 being in the north-east corner of the township and No. 9 in the south-west. The buildings are all plain, medium-sized frame houses, plastered and painted and covered with shingles, and each consists of a single room. The greatest want in an educational line at present, perhaps, is more apparatus. The nine school-houses are estimated worth \$4,000; apparatus, \$100; total, \$4,100. Total number of school children, 492. Township institutes in this township have generally been well attended, interesting and profitable; more so than the average township, owing to the interest manifested by the trustee in the matter.

Synopsis.—This township has four churches, viz.: two United Brethren and two Methodist Episcopal; one post-office—Mt. Comfort; one voting precinct—School-house No. 5; two circular saw-mills; a pike; one county officer; one deputy; two mill streams; nine school-houses; one

railroad; five ex-county officers; one store; and a democratic majority, on the vote for President in 1880, of twelve.

Roads.—Buck-creek township has less graveled road than any other township in the county, there being only three and one-half miles of toll pike within her borders. This is owing, no doubt, to her lack of gravel-pits, being, as previously remarked, low and wet. The roads are less improved and in worse condition in this township than in any other in the county.

Railway Company has just extended its line through this township; but have established no station as yet.

Population.—The population of Buck-creek for 1850 was 420; for 1860, 999; for 1870, 1,227; for 1880, 1,460. In 1860 there were five colored persons and no foreigners, and in 1870 there were thirty-one foreigners and no colored.

Vote and Polls.—The vote for 1860 was 189; for 1870, 217; and for 1880, 357. The vote for President in 1880 stood as follows: Republican, 166; democratic, 178; independent, 13. Polls for 1881, 279.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—The number of acres of land assessed for taxes for 1881 is 22,620, valued at \$528,895; improvements on the same, \$37,545; value of personal property, \$160,830; total, \$727,270.

Taxes.—Total amount of taxes assessed against her for 1881, to be paid in 1882, \$646,326. Of this amount, the following men pay \$40 and upward:

Arnett, Jane\$56 71	Huntington, S \$ 56 28
Boyd, D. D 48 08	Herr, Kasper 47 46
Craig, Sabie 95 00	Parker, G. W 50 54
Campbell, J. W 44 80	Steel, Samuel 106 39
Crump, C. F 42 08	Steel, Ebenezer 151 36
Duncan, J. W 56 38	Steel, Hance heirs 110 35
Eastes, John C 42 78	Steel, Frank 243 03
Fink, Henry 54 80	Stoner, Daniel 51 86
Griffith, Owen 41 45	Smith, Wm. sen 168 90
Hanna, E. D 96 24	Sanford, F. M 46 72

Hanna, T. J	59 28	Thomas, Ephraim	68 56
Harvey, O. O	49 61	Wright, Joseph	78 74

The levy for each one hundred dollars in this township is seventy-eight cents.*

Ex-County Officers.—Buck-creek was the home of Bazil G. Jay, ex-county auditor; Mordecai Millard, exsheriff; and John Collins, ex-commissioner; all deceased, but green in the memory of the older citizens. On her fertile soil and broad plains still flourish Joshua W. Shelby, ex-sheriff, and Ephraim Thomas, ex-commissioner, prominent men well-known throughout the county.

Productions.—Buck-creek is almost wholly an agricultural and grazing territory, there never having been any manufactories in the township, save a tile factory, saw-mill, and a hominy mill, which did only a local business. Owing to the great abundance of burr oak in this section, it is probable that when the new I., B. and W. Railroad is completed there will, for a time, spring up a lively trade in lumber for staves, heading, etc. There is also an abundance of white elm poles, used in making hubs, which will probably be used.

Physicians.—There being no located physicians in this township at present, the northern part of the township, for medical skill, call on the physicians of Fortville and Mc-Cordsville; the eastern and southern part go to Greenfield and Philadelphia; and the western to Cumberland and the above points. Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis, named in the foregoing as one of the pioneer physicians, still has considerable practice among his old friends in the western portion of the township. The old citizens say that at one time nearly all the practice of the township was done by the said Dr. Hervey and the following physicians from Greenfield, viz.: Drs. Lot Edwards, B. F. Duncan, N. P. Howard, and R. E. Barnett.

^{*}To ascertain the assessed valuation of a man's property, real and personal, divide the tax by the levy, which will give the number of hundreds.

fustices of the Peace.—Though the people of this section are quiet and peaceably disposed, it has been necessary, in compliance with law and the needs of the community, to have disciples of Blackstone to settle the petty differences arising between people; and for this purpose, the following justices of the peace have been appointed from time to time in and for said township, to-wit:

Morgan Brinegar1831	T. J. Hanna 1860
Owen JarrettUnknown	Joseph Wright 1860
Wyatt DenneyUnknown	W. C. Wray1864
Esq. PeasUnknown	Allen Scotten1864
William Arnett1841	Joseph Wright1865
Bazil G. Jay1841	James McKean1867
William Arnett1845	Joseph Wright1869
John H. Murphy1848	G. W. Parker 1872
John Eastes1849	Joseph Wright1873
Mordecai Millard1852	G. W. Parker 1876
R. A. Dunn1853	Edward Rose 1878
J. W. Shelby	Wm. McConnell1880
Joseph Wright 1856	

The present acting judges of law and equity, in which township officers have jurisdiction, are Esquires Rose and McConnell.

Township Trustees.—In the early history of the county trustees were scarcely more than mere nominal officers, having but few duties, subject to various changes. The following are the names of those acting, with dates of election, from the time their duties were enlarged, and their powers so increased that they could levy a local tax:

Ephraim Thomas1859	O. O. Harvey 1869
Wm. L. Harvey 1863	Wm. M. Wright1876
Henry R. Clayton 1865	John C. Eastes 1880
J. W. Shelby 1867	

Remarks.—The needy poor of this incorporated portion of the county look to John C. Eastes for assistance in the day of adversity; the farmer calls on him for pay for his sheep killed by the hungry hounds; and the faithful teacher pays him a visit at the close of the term (if necessity does not prompt an earlier call) to receive remuneration for his services.

Families.—Buck-creek is the home of the Steels, Parkers, Wrights, Shelbys, Easteses, Dunns, Smiths, Harveys, Craigs, Collinses, Grists, and Arnetts; all prominent, well-known families.

It was once the home of Professor A. C. Shortridge, ex-superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools, and late president of Purdue University.

Upon her fruitful soil once trod the veritable Lorenzo Dow, the "Quaker Methodist" itinerant preacher, who had more than a national reputation for his zeal, industry and peculiarities. Here he entered land, a fuller account of whom will appear elsewhere.

Here lived, in his peculiar style, the eccentric John D. Hopkins, and still lives the industrious Mrs. Sabie Craig, perhaps the most extensive, successful, industrious, practical lady farmer in the county.

Murder and Suicide.—Here occurred the Kennedy tragedy, in which Thomas Kennedy killed his own daughter, the wife of George Hudson, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life; but was in the course of a few years, through the intercession of his attorney, T. D. Walpole, pardoned, after which he returned to his own neighborhood, where he remained till his death, which occurred only a few years since.

It was in this township that James Norman became tired of terrestial scenes, and determined to put an end to his earthly pilgrimage, which he accomplished by hanging himself in the south-east part of the township, in about the year 1861.

With this brief outline, we close the general review of the township. A more specific account of many of the matters mentioned herein will appear in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP—Continued.

HOPEWELL M. E. CHURCH

was organized about the year 1836, and was originally known as Sycamore Chapel. Among the first members were Thomas Craig and wife, Hiram Crump and lady, John Cochanhour and helpmeet, Miles Burris and wife, Jeremiah Beach and wife, Obadiah Eastes and lady, A. Cooper and family, and Mother Burris.

The first ministers were Revs. Edwards, Landy Havens, Morrow, George Havens, J. B. Birt, and Millender, some of whom are still living as valient soldiers of the cross.

Meetings were originally held, before the building of the Sycamore church, at the private residences of Daniel Skinner, Thomas Craig, and Obadiah Eastes.

In 1840, the first church building was erected, and continuously used till 1863, when it was burned. The society was without a place to worship till 1870, when it erected the present building, a neat frame, at a cost of \$1,000, and known as Hopewell Chapel.

This organization has upon its church rolls but few members, and is, consequently, not strong, and have preaching only semi-occasionally.

PLEASANT GROVE M. E. CHURCH

was organized by Rev. C. Harvey, in the year 1872. Among the first members were the said Harvey and wife, Samuel S. Smith and wife, D. D. Boyd and wife, William Vest, Jackson Apple and lady, and William Horton and family.

This society had no building in which to meet for the first two years of its existence. In 1874, it erected a neat, handsome church building, at a cost of \$1,450. Dedicated by Dr. Robison.

The trustees are D. D. Boyd, Hamilton Welling, and Samuel Smith.

The first minister in charge was Samuel Lamb, followed by Freeman and John Cain; they by Freeman and R. H. Smith; the last of whom served till 1875, when the Fortville circuit was divided and the Pleasant Grove church attached to the McCordsville circuit. Since which time the following divines have led the flock: R. B. Powell, T. J. Elkin, and G. N. Philipp, the last of whom is the present minister.

UNION CHAPEL.

The United Brethren perfected an organization in Buck-creek township about the year 1856, and held their meetings in private residences and log school-houses till the year 1858. In January of this year, Washington McConnell, Thomas Preble, and Jackson Price were elected by the Quarterly Conference as trustees to build a church, to be called Union Chapel. At this time, D. Stoner was presiding Elder and Thomas Evans preacher in charge. The circuit was called Pleasant View, and belonged to White River Conference.

The first sermon preached in the building was on Christmas evening, 1858. On the following day (Christmas) the funeral of John Underwood, senior, who donated the ground on which the church stood, was preached.

Meetings have been continuously sustained since its organization, notwithstanding the building was burned in 1880.

The circuit has been presided over from time to time by the following Elders:

A. King,	A. E. Evans,	J. Myers,
A. Hanway,	John Vardeman,	R. B. Beatty,
Wm. Nichols,	Halleck Floyd,	R. B. Beatty,
W. Wit,	W. C. Day,	Lewis Crawford,
D. O. Ferrell,	Halleck Floyd,	J. Pruner,
Milton Wright,	M. Cabrich,	W. C. Day,
D. Stoner,	Thomas Evans,	Alexander Carrol,

C. Smith,	A. B. Dary,	William Hall,
P. S. Cook,	Alexander Carrol,	Monroe Gronendike,.
Thomas Evans,	Amos Hanway,	T. H. Halstead,
A. E. Evans,	D. Stoner,	J. M. Ware,
D. Stoner,	. Thomas Evans,	A. Davis.
Simon B. Irvin,	Henry K. Muth,	

The preachers in charge for the time were William Gossett, Irvin Cox, A. C. Rice, I. Tharp, and Henry Huffman. I. Tharp preached but one sermon till he was thrown from his sulky and had his leg broken, and Henry Huffman finished out his term.

The present Elder is Milton M. Wright, and the minister in charge F. M. Demunbren. The charge is attached to the Warrington circuit.

The more marked revivals were during F. Evan's first year, T. H. Halstead's ministry, and William Gossett's supervision, when there was quite an ingathering of souls.

This society was doubtless established through the instrumentality of J. B. Collins, local preacher, since gone to his long home, and of precious memory to many.

[We are indebted for the above facts to James H. Murphy, an obliging, Christian gentleman.]

JOHN D. HOPKINS,

an exceedingly eccentric man, came to Hancock county about the year 1843, and built a pole shanty in the woods of Buck-creek, about four by seven feet, covered it with dirt, and daubed it inside thoroughly to the exclusion of all light and air, save at the small entrance, about fifteen inches wide and five feet long, which was closed by a single blue board called a door. The furniture consisted of a rude stool, on which he sat, made by his own hands; a primitive writing table, at which he spent much of his time; and a small sheet-iron stove, which he carried on his shoulder from Richmond, Indiana, and at the same time, under his arm, the fancy door for his contemplated rustic home.

Mr. Hopkins was a single man, and lived alone, not so-

much from choice, perhaps, as from force of circum-Physically, he was large, strong, and vigorous, weighed two hundred pounds and upwards, of florid complexion, and had sandy hair, inclined to redness. Mentally, he was truly sui generis, loved sport, courted flattery, inclined to poetry, and imagined himself the "preacher, poet, orator and philosopher of the age." He spent much of his time in writing hymns, poems, and political songs, which he would sing on seasonable occasions. He has been denominated a monomaniac on the subject of religion. He termed himself a "good gathering preacher," and did finally succeed in gathering a half dozen or more joiners in the township to his little band, which he termed "The good gathering army." little "army" he preached for some time, composing his own hymns and texts, never adopting anything, knowingly, from even the best authors. Of him it may truly be said that he was never guilty of plagiarism. His poetry was not classic nor polished by any means, nor was it faultless in meter and figure; but was like much of the early spring poetry, mere doggeral.

He courted a certain prominent young widow of energy and means and portly appearance, and for a time apparently received some encouragement, which prompted him to compose a number of songs expressive of his feelings relative thereto.

During the political campaigns he was especially an object of interest. For ten cents he would make either a whig or democratic speech, it was immaterial which. Indeed, for a dime he would make a public speech on the street on a goods-box, or any public place outside of a house, on any subject, political, religious, or scientific, or sing a campaign song, adapted to either party, or sing a "sabie song," which was one of his love effusions. After singing one of his ballads, he would pass through the audience and offer them for sale. A single dime would pay the bill for the entire lot, which he had been at the trouble and expense of having printed.

In dress Mr. H. was not less odd than in other respects. He seldom wore a hat, coat, or boots, save in the coldest weather, and his pants he had usually rolled up to the knees. He was exceedingly strong and active, and preferred jumping a fence to opening a gate. Mr. Samuel Harden says that he saw him, a few years since, in Anderson, and invited him home with him for dinner, which he accepted, ate heartily, took his departure, and leaped over the fence rather than open the gate, though it was convenient and in good working order.

The last seen of Mr. H., in Greenfied, was about three years since. Of his present whereabouts we are not reliably informed. We heard that he was located in Missouri, on a good farm of his own, doing well, which, if true, he will probably remain there for some time.

The chorus to one of his songs used to run thus:

"John D. Hopkins always remains the longest Where the pot boils the strongest."

JOSHUA SHELBY

is a native of Union county, Indiana, and dates his earthly career to June 16, 1815. He is the oldest son of Joshua Shelby, sen., who came to Sugar Creek township in 1835, and died there in 1839.

The subject of this sketch was married to Nancy Dunn, sister of Wm. A. Dunn, in 1839, who was also an early settler. He served in the capacity of trustee and justice of the peace in his township for six years—two in the former and four in the latter. He was elected county sheriff in 1852, over G. W. Sample, a popular candidate, and after serving thirteen months, he resigned for the more congenial, healthful pursuit of agriculture. He is a fearless, staunch democrat; but as a whig was elected to the above office.

Mr. Shelby and his amiable companion were pioneers in the wild woods of early Buck Creek, and, as such, endured many privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. The following are the names of their children: Catharine F., Samuel N., Sarah J., Lydia, Elvira and John F., six in all.

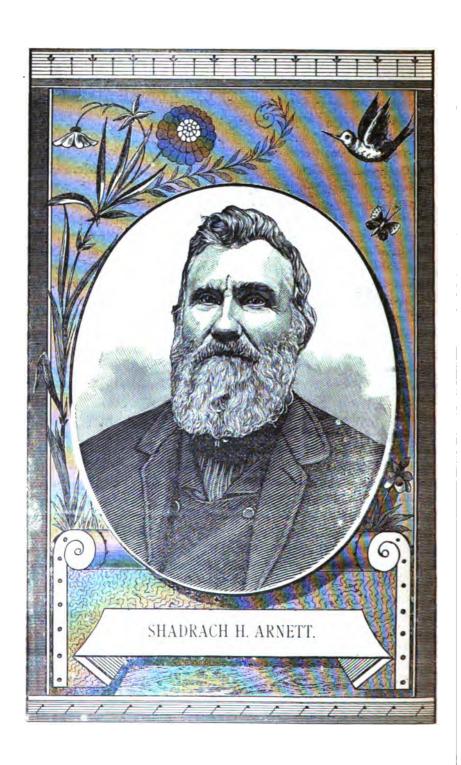
Mr. Shelby is not a member of any church, for reasons best known to himself. Though rough in speech and exterior, he is social, kind-hearted and well disposed.

George W. Parker, Esq.

was born November 13, 1842. He was married to Mary C. Coleman (whose parents came from South Carolina), January 7, 1866. Mr. P. was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1872, and held the position for eight years, with general satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Mr. P. is also a teacher of some considerable experience in the schools of his township, and prides himself on being an unflinching democrat. Mr. P. is especially possessed of the distinguishing characteristics of the family industry and economy, and has, thereby, succeded in accumulating considerable means for a young man, owning a fine farm under a good state of cultivation. The following are his children's names: Clinton, Dora A., Mary J., and William; four in all.

SHADRACH H. ARNETT

was born September 3, 1819, in Franklin county, Indiana. He came to this county with his father, William Arnett, in 1831, and settled in Buck-creek township, where he lived, bearing a good name, till his death, which occurred February 13, 1879. His last remains peacefully rest beneath a stately monument erected by loving hands. The deceased was an active, influential member of the Masonic order, in which he took the greatest delight. Early in life he was a member of the Baptist Church; but at the time of his death was not associated with any religious order. Mr. A. filled creditably the office of trustee for several years; and, also, that of "enrolling officer" during the late civil war. By industry, good habits, and



economy, he succeeded in acquiring a large estate. In appearance Mr. A. was large, portly and athletic, weighing two hundred pounds, and of fair complexion. Unto his kind oversight were committed the following children: Sarah A., Mary, Isabelle, Elizabeth, Lucinda, and William H. His widow, still living, resides on the old homestead.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,

a distant relative of Ex-Governor Joseph Wright, is a native of the "Keystone State," beginning his earthly career in 1810, December 27. He came in early youth with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained a few years; thence to Wayne county, Indiana, where he remained till the year 1832, when he was married to Elizabeth Stephens, of that county, and afterwards removed to Buck-creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, where he has since resided. Mr. Wright is the father of Auditor Henry and Deputy Auditor William M. Wright. served in the capacity of justice of the peace in his township for twenty years. When Mr. W. first came to the township it was one vast wilderness, inhabited by wild animals; but by determined hands and a strong will he has succeeded in making a commendable transformation. Amid all these changes and vicissitudes of life Mr. W. has been encouraged and strengthened by the companion of his bosom, a noble woman. God bless her! Mr. W. is an uncompromising democrat, vet accords to others. what he claims for himself, the right to vote his sentiments. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and no good, brother ever knocks at his door without receiving admittance. Unto him were born the following children: John W., Mary, Henry, Isom S., Celia, and William M.; all of whom are still living, save John W. and Celia.

BARZILLA G. JAY

was a native of North Carolina, born in 1794, where he lived till 1837. In 1822 he was united in the holy bonds.

of wedlock to Miss Jane McCullough, of the same state. In company with his companion he emigrated to Hancock county, Indiana, and settled in Buck-creek township, in 1837. Mr. J. was from birth and education a democrat unwavering; and, as such, was elected to the office of county auditor in 1855, which position he held creditably and satisfactorily for four years. Mr. Jay also served as justice of the peace for some years, with credit to his judgment and good sense. He was a man of firm character, honest and conscientious, and was an influential member of the Masonic order, by which he was buried June 17, 1860, at the Hodge cemetery, in Buck-creek township, where, by his side, the companion of his life was laid in February, 1876. His children were Eliza A., Mary J., Margaret C., John H., Martha A., James W., Susan F., and Amanda A.

MACEDONIA CHURCH

of United Brethren was organized, about the year 1860, on the land of William Shaffer, but was afterwards moved farther south, on the opposite side of the road, where it now stands. The society was organized by Thomas Evans, followed by Rev. Hanway.

The following were among its first members: John and Isabelle Parker, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Price, James Wilson and wife, William and Margaret Wilson, Lewis Barnard, Mary Barnard, James Wallace, Sarah A. Wallace, and Cynthia Barnard.

The following are the present trustees: John Parker, James Wilson, and Thomas Price.

The society is not very strong in numbers, and have services only once a month. The house is a log, and wholly insufficient for the demands of the audience and the times, and the society contemplate building, at an early date, a new house near the residence of G. W. Parker.

LORENZO DOW.

Last, but not least, of the prominent men and remark-

able characters of this historic township is that of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow. Not until recently, when the dusty records and the earliest inhabitants were being consulted for material out of which to make this history, and some of the discoveries were made public through the paper, was it known but by a few that this truly pious, eccentric, and remarkable man ever set foot on Hancock's fertile soil, or owned land within her borders; but such is the the case. A. T. Hart and, possibly, others testify to having heard him preach in Greenfield. R. A. Smith says his father heard him in Rush county. Dow, in his journal before us, which we have twice read, speaks of passing through the "New Purchase," and of being next at Louisville, Ky.

The "entry book" in the recorder's office shows that Lorenzo Dow, in 1826, May 8, entered the north-west quarter of section thirty-five, in township sixteen north, in range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. This was then, of course, a part of Madison county. The land is now located in the south-west part of Buck-creek township, section thirty-five, of which it forms a part, being the corner section. The land is now owned by Spencer Huntington, and lies on the Marion county line. Dow died in Georgetown, D. C., February 2, 1834, and his second wife, Lucy Dow, on the 13th day of December, 1838, deeded the same land to Hector H. Hall, and in the deed says: "It is the same land owned by my deceased husband, the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, situated in Hancock county."

It is authoritatively reported that Dow lived on his new entry for a short time; and a place is pointed out in a certain bank, about ten or twelve feet high, on the farm where Dow dug a cave and spent a portion of one season.

Auditor Wright says he has authority for saying that a number of children in the vicinity were named Lorenzo D. in honor and memory of him, occasioned by said residence.

^{*}This section of country was at that date termed the "New Purchase."

History is full of apparent contradictions, which are often difficult to explain owing to our lack of sufficient information. I well remember a glaring contradiction in U. S. History which claimed my attention while pursuing the study. One author stated that there were one hundred of the Puritan Fathers on the May Flower, and another asserting that she bore up a precious cargo of one hundred and one souls. Why this discrepancy? I queried, there being no note of a death; and I determined to look it up. A number of authors were examined before I discovered the explanation which harmonized the statements The number was of the apparently conflicting authors. one hundred on starting, but on the way was increased to one hundred and one; and I have since had the pleasure of seeing the cradle in which that extra pilgrim was rocked on the briny deep. I first read Dow's journal in the backwoods of Arkansas about thirteen years ago, and then observed a little laughable contradiction, which I am still unable to satisfactorily explain. Lorenzo Dow, on page 212 of his "Journal," says he and Peggy were married on September 3, 1804. Peggy Dow, in her "Journey of Life," 12th edition, page 610, says that she and Lorenzo were married late in the evening on September 4, 1804. The query is how that could be. Future generations in Hancock county may be equally puzzled over the real cost of our present jail and sheriff's residence. The records show that it was contracted to be built for \$32,000. say that it cost \$75,000; but it has otherwise gone down in history as costing over \$100,000. Why this discrepancy? Possibly owing to adding interest to the original cost in one case and not doing so in the other.

After fully examining and weighing all the evidence, parol and written, we are of the opinion that the veritable Lorenzo Dow twice preached in Greenfield, and entered land in Hancock county, which, after his death, there being no other legal heirs, his wife deeded to said Hector H. Hall.

Lorenzo Dow was in many respects a most remarkable

Though physically slender and frail, his indomitable will and wonderful zeal spurred him on to the accomplishment of more work than is seldom ever allotted to one man to perform. Though he was a public preacher less than forty years, it is probable that more persons heard the gospel from his lips than from any other divine since the days of Whitfield. He traveled extensively in England and Ireland, and repeatedly visited almost every portion of the United States. He wrote a number of books and lectures, and particularly a history of his own life, so singularly eventful and full of vicissitudes. He would have a thousand appointments out at one time. On a certain occasion he was speaking from a pine stump, I think, in North Carolina, when he announced that in one year from that day, at that hour, he would (God permitting) preach from the stump on which he was standing. rolled on, and when the appointed hour arrived, notwithstanding a thousand appointments were to be filled in the meantime in accordance with promise, he was standing on the identical pine stump preaching to a large audience.

Dow was a Methodist in principle, and though not a member, was held in high esteem by many who knew him best and acknowledged his loyalty to truth and honesty of purpose. He was exceedingly conscientious, and though very poor and often wanting for the necessaries of life he repeatedly refused handsome sums of money tendered him by his admiring hearers and children in the gospel for fear of its being a stumbling block in his way, and thereby retarding the progress of the gospel. He was very eccentric in dress, manners, and style of preaching, which attracted much attention, while his shrewdness and quick discernment of character gave him a wonderful influence over the masses that daily assembled to hear him. supposed him possessed of supernatural powers, even to the discernment of thought and the "raising of the devil." It is recorded of him that at one time, when he was traveling in the south, he asked permission to remain over night. The woman of the house informed him that, as her hus-

band was not at home, she could not accommodate him. As was unusual with him, he insisted, as there were no houses near, the country being sparsely settled. But she positively refused till he told her that he was a preacher, and would sleep in the stable, if he could do no better. This information, together with his long hair and odd dress, suggested to her who he was, and she inquired if he were not Lorenzo Dow. Being answered in the affirmative, she waived her objections and decided that he might stay; probably more out of fear that evil might befall her than through any real desire to have him in the house. Mr. Dow put up with her for the night, and at the usual hour retired in a back room, where he had not long been till he heard a man arrive, whom he soon discovered was not the woman's husband. A series of jokes passed between the two, which continued with a good deal of pleasantry till about midnight, when a rap at the door announced the arrival of the husband. Surprise, alarm, and consternation followed. There was but one door to the rude house, and at it stood the husband seeking admittance. To be caught there at that unseasonable hour of the night, without a valid excuse, would possibly create suspicion, and at least secure him a sound threshing. escape seemed impossible. Just at this critical juncture, when the boasted ingenuity of man failed, the quick perception of woman, as in most cases of emergency, found an expedient. Near the foot of the bed stood a large gum half full of raw cotton, in which she hurriedly buried the visitor; then, as composedly and calm as a June morning, turned around and admitted her husband. But his lordship had been to the grog-shop, and, in his own conceit, was wise and wiry. "Hush, hush," said the wife, as the husband blundered in and roared out: "Thunder and potatoes, Mag, and why didn't you open the door?" "Hush, my dear, hush! Lorenzo Dow is in the house." "Oh, blood and tobacco! and is it Lorenzo Dow, the man who raises the devil?" "Sure it is; and why don't you be still?" "Oh, by Saint Patrick, he shall come forth,

and you shall see the devil before you sleep!" So, blundering into the bed-room, Mr. Dow was compelled to come forth; and nothing would satisfy the husband but that Lorenzo must raise the devil. Mr. Dow protested, and urged his inability to perform such wonders; but no excuse would satisfy the determined, uncompromising husband. He had heard that Dow could raise the devil, and now, that he had him in his house, nothing would satisfy him but that he must do it. Finally, Mr. Dow consented on the condition that his lordship "stand at the door and deal him a few good thumps as he shall pass forth, but not so hard as to break his bones." This his lordship agreed to do, and stationed himself accordingly. All things now ready, Lorenzo, taking the candle in his hand and walking up and down in the room, touching it quickly to the dry cotton, said: "Come forth old boy!" when out jumped the hidden sinner all in a blaze, and breaking for the door, a living mass of fire, made good his exit; but not without a sound blow over the shoulder from the husband's cudgel. The job was now complete. Lorenzo had raised the devil, and the husband thought it a supernatural performance by the eccentric Yankee preacher.

As a further illustration of his influence over the people and their firm faith in his supernatural powers, we will give, in brief, the story of the "Cock and the Dinner Pot." One night after Mr. Dow had retired to bed after a hard day's travel in Virginia, a crowd assembled in the barroom of the inn to enjoy their revelries, as was the custom in those times in that part of the country. Toward the "wee small hours" of the morning it was announced that one of the company had lost his pocket-book, and a search was immediately proposed. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there he knew he could find it. Accordingly Lorenzo was rudely called forth from his warm bed to try his powers in finding the lost treasure. inquired if any of the party had left since the money was lost; and being informed in the negative, then said Lorenzo

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to the landlord: "Go and bring me your large dinner pot." This created no little surprise; but as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed, and the pot was brought and set in the middle of the room. "Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost." This. was accordingly done, and the pot was turned over the cock. "Now," said Lorenzo, "let the doors be locked and the lights extinguished." Which being done, he said: "Every person in the room must now rub his hands hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches the cock will Accordingly all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub, the pot; but no cock crew. "Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo; "there is no guilty person here." "If the man ever had any money he must have lost it some place else. "But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, "let us now examine the hands." This was the essential part of the An examination was instituted, when it arrangement. was discovered that one man had not rubbed against the The others' hands were all black with the soot of the pot, as proof of their innocence. "There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pockets!" The guilty one seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his crime, and gave up the money.

Numerous other interesting circumstances are related tending to show the ingenuity of the man and his insight into human nature, but we will not take time to rehearse them. Much of the oddity and eccentricity of Dow was the result of necessity, especially that part belonging to his dress: much of it was natural and in accordance with constitutional make, and a part was, doubtless, designed, and aided in the accomplishment of his great object in life. He lived to be fifty-seven years old, thirty-nine of which he spent in the public ministry.

Hancock county may well be proud in claiming him as one of her citizens, and the reader may reasonably



excuse the writer for occupying a little extra space in giving this biographical sketch.

Since the above was written, we have received an interesting letter from Judge Hector H. Hall, of Indianapolis, formerly of this county, in answer to a letter of inquiry in reference to various disputed points pertaining to Dow, which we insert in full.

"Indianapolis, November 23, 1881.

"MESSRS. KING & BINFORD-

"Gentlemen: I received your letter of inquiry in reference to Lorenzo Dow, and in reply I send you a copy of his will, taken from the records of New London county, Connecticut.

"I bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from Lucy Dow, second wife of Lorenzo Dow. Peggy Dow was his first wife. Dow never lived on the land, but had twenty acres deadened. I had the twenty acres grubbed after I bought it, the first work done by me. Dow built no mill that I ever heard of. In the same section a man by the name of Lawson lived one winter, and slept in one half of a hollow log. Lawson afterwards traded the land for a saw-mill on Sugar Creek, near Philadelphia, subsequently called Black's Mill, I believe. Many of these books of which you speak (L. Dow's works) I understood were in the possession of John Givens, of Indianapolis, now deceased. Givens paid the taxes on the land before I bought the same of Lucy Dow.

"L. Dow' was marked on the beech trees near the four corners of the land. I think it was the only land owned by him in the west at the time of his death. The trees have all since died or been cut down.

"I sold the farm to Spencer Huntington about eight years since. Yours truly, H. H. HALL."

We give below, as a matter of literary, legal and historic interest, a copy of the will above referred to, taken direct from the records in Connecticut more than forty years ago. The will bears an indorsement, showing that it was "presented for record 19th March, 1834."

WILL.

"I, Lorenzo Dow, of Montville, in the county of New

London, and State of Connecticut, considering the uncertainty of life, do make and ordain this as my last will and testament.

"I direct, in the first place, that all my just debts and personal charges be duly paid and discharged, and all the residue of my estate, both real and personal of every nature and kind, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Lucy Dow, to be at her disposal as she may think fit, including my patent family medicine; and I do hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, Lucy Dow, sole executrix to this my last will, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, and ratifying this, and this only, as and for my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of April, A. D. 1825.

"Signed, sealed, published, and performed by the testator as and for his last will and testament.

"Lorenzo Dow. [Seal.]

"In presence of us, the subscribers:

"RALPH HURLBUT,

"MARIANN DOLBEARE.

"ELIZA MILLER.

"New London County, ss.:

"MONTVILLE, March 14, 1834.

"Personally appeared Mariann Minard, late Mariann Dolbeare, and being duly sworn, did depose and say that she saw Lorenzo Dow, the testator, sign the above written will; that she, as a witness, subscribed her name thereto in his presence and in the presence of Ralph Hurlbut and Eliza Miller, the other witnesses, and that in her opinion the said testator was, at the time of making said will, of a sound disposing mind and memory, and that we saw him declare the same to be his last will and testament.

"Sworn before me:

RALPH HULBUT,

" Justice of the Peace.

"Recorded from the original by

"J. ISHAM, Clerk."

CHAPTER X.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

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Tp. Line	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	16 N.
in Tp.	2	1	6	5	4	3	15 N.	
21. 2 p.	11	13	7	8	9	10	., .,	
	In Range		Kange Line		In Range			

Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF CENTER TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

This township derived its name from the central location which it occupied. Being partially bounded by all the townships save Brown, it was very appropriately named Center. The original Center township was named and organized in the year 1831, just three years after the organization of the county.

At the date of organization Center was composed of eighteen sections, being in extent six miles east and west and three miles north and south, and was, therefore, the smallest township in the county.* In the year 1835 Center township was increased from eighteen to twenty-four sections, by taking one tier of sections from the north of Brandywine and adding to the south of Center. This size it retained for eighteen years, or till the year 1853, at which time Harrison township and a part of Union and Worth were added to it, bringing it up to its present size of fifty-four sections, and making it by far the largest township in the county. From 1853 to the present there has been no change in the geographical outline of the township.

In extent it is eight miles north and south and seven miles east and west, and would, therefore, contain fifty-six sections were it a perfect rectangle; but the two sections wanting in the south-east corner to make it such belong to Blue-river. It is bounded on the north by Vernon and Green townships, on the east by Jackson and Blue-river, on the south by Brandywine and Blue-river, and on the west by Sugar-creek and Buck-creek. It is located in townships fifteen and sixteen north and in ranges six and seven east. Township line sixteen passes through the court-house, and township line seventeen forms the northen boundary. All that portion south of the court-house is in township fifteen north, and the remainder of the township in sixteen north. Two tiers of sections on the western portion of the township are in range six east, and the remainder in seven east. Range line seven, which thus

^{*}See map on p. 89 for size of Center from 1831 to 1835.

divides the township, is located at the second cross roads west of Greenfield, and divides the M. T. Willett farm, and is found in the center of the first road west of the S. T. Dickerson farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is generally level, and especially in the central northern and central eastern portions and several sections northwest of Greenfield. Along the streams in places it is slightly hilly, and for a short distance back undulating.

This township once contained considerable third rate land as well as first and second; but since being cleared, ditched and cut up with good roads there is reported but little third rate land.

For the last few years much attention has been given to tile ditching, and under the recent ditch laws a number of public ditches have been put through the flat, swampy portions, whereby hundreds of acres have been reclaimed.

The chief productions are corn, wheat, oats, flax, hogs, horses, cattle, Irish potatoes, and the products of the forest and factory. In 1880 she produced 113,004 bushels of wheat, 163,625 bushels of corn, and 10,740 bushels of oats; being on an averave per acre equal with the best in wheat and corn, and excelled in oats only by Sugar-creek and Blue-river. For the same year she reported 1,669 tons of hay, 1,140 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 7,000 pounds of tobacco. Center produces more tobacco than all the rest of the county.

Streams, Names and Location.—Sugar Creek enters the township on the north line, about one and three-fourth miles east of the north-west corner, and flows south by south-west, passing out through section twenty-six, about three and a fourth miles north of the south-west corner.

Brandywine enters the township on the east line, one and one-half miles south of the north-east corner, flows south-west a half mile; then north-west one and one-half miles; thence south-west to the south-west corner of section sixteen; thence south, running east of Greenfield, and passing out of the township on the John Hinchman farm.

Little Brandywine rises near the center of section fourteen, in the central eastern portion of the township, and flows south-west and empties into Big Brandywine a half mile west of the bridge spanning it north-west and near Hinchman's old residence.

Little Sugar Creek rises in the south-west part of the township and flows south, passing out about a mile east of the south-west corner.

Swamp Creek, which is simply a slough, enters the township on the east half of the north line of section four and flows nearly due south two and one-half miles, and is, for the time, lost in Brandywine.

First Entry and Early Settlers.—The first entries of land in Center township were in the south-east part, in sections four and nine, by Platt Montgomery, Robert Burton. Isaac Roberts, and David Vangilder. The first entry was made September 12, 1821, by Platt Montgomery, being the east half of the south-east quarter of section nine, in township fifteen north, in range seven east, and is now owned by Levi Elsberry's heirs and Abram Hackleman. The second entry was the eighty-acre tract on which Wesley Addison lives, entered by Robert Burton May 10, 1822. The third entry, by Isaac Roberts, on July 12, 1822, forms a part of the Marion Steele farm. The fourth was by David Vangilder, the west half of the north-west quarter of section nine aforesaid.

The first settlements in this township by the whites were made about the year 1819, from one to two miles south-east of where Greenfield now stands. Among the first settlers were Platt Montgomery, Corda Glandon, Samuel B. Jackson; Moses, David, and Abraham Vangilder; Jeremiah Meek and his two sons, Cornwell and Joshua; John and William Carr, Benjamin Spillman, Elisha Chapman, Jared Chapman, Joseph and Henry Chapman; Morris, Harry and Ovid Pierson; John and William Justice, Lydia Jones, James Hamilton, and John Wingfield. Samuel B. Jackson was the first tavern-keeper, holding forth in a log house said to be the same house now standing south of the

flax factory. He left the country under a cloud of suspicion, being accused of killing one of his guests, who was traveling through the state on the National road, supposed to have considerable money, and was never seen nor heard of after stopping with Jackson. Jeremiah Meek is said to have been the first settler in Greenfield. Cornwell Meek was a stock trader and dry goods merchant. Joshua Meek was recorder for twenty years. Joseph Chapman was a prominent public man, a fuller account of whom appears elsewhere. James Hamilton was a prosperous merchant, the father of Moses W. Hamilton. John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman were two of the donors of the original plat of Greenfield.

First Preacher, Birth, Death, etc.—The first preacher in the township was Moses Vangilder, a Methodist exhorter. The first physician, Jared Chapman. Jared C. Meek was the first child born in Greenfield. The first death in Greenfield was a daughter of Benjamin Spillman. The first blacksmith was William Rice. The first church was the M. E. The first grocery store was kept by John Justice, and the first general store was kept by W. O. Ross.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in the township was built in 1825, by William Pierson, on Sugar Creek, five miles north-west of Greenfield. It ground corn and wheat, and had a bolt to run by water. This mill burned down in 1846.

The next mill in the territory under consideration was built by William Curry, six miles north by north-east of Greenfield, in the year 1835, and was used to grind corn and wheat, and had a bolt worked by hand.

Isaac Willett built a mill on Sugar Creek, near Cedar Grove church, four miles north-west of Greenfield, in 1838. This was a grist-mill with a bolt to run by water. It continued in operation till after 1850.

The first steam saw-mill in the township was built in the year 1848 by Captain J. R. Bracken and John Templin, and located in the eastern part of Greenfield, a few rods south-west of the Hancock Flouring Mills. The first engineer was Major A. K. Branham. In 1852, the weather-boarding and roof were burned off. The frame was saved. This mill cut a quantity of the lumber for the plank road in 1852. It was a sash saw-mill.

Benjamin Cox erected, in the southern part of Greenfield, about 1860, a steam saw-mill, which is still in operation; but recently removed to the south-west part of the city.

About 1862, a circular saw-mill was erected south-east of the old depot, which was run a few years and then moved away. About the same date was erected a steam circular saw-mill about three miles east of Greenfield, on the railroad, which did an extensive business for a number of years.

In 1869 G. W. Curtis & Bro. erected a steam saw-mill two and one-half miles from Greenfield, on the Lysander Sparks farm, which was run about three years, when it was moved three and one-half miles north of Greenfield, on the west side of the Greenfield and Pendleton pike. Here it was burned down and rebuilt in 1878, where it is still in operation.

Aaron Little, a few years since, built a circular sawmill six miles north-west of Greenfield, which has recently been moved to Buck-creek.

The first tanyard in the township was erected by Henry Chapman, in the bottom north of the stone culvert on the National road, in the east part of town, in the early history of the county. It did an extensive business for the time. Chapman sold to Samuel Henry, who soon formed a partnership with Nathan Crawford, who, after running it successfully for a time, sold to A. T. Hart. Hart conveyed to Randall & Milton. Randall sold to Milton, in whose hands it went down. H. B. Wilson, P. M., run a tannery in Greenfield from 1865 to 1873.

In 1855 there was erected in Greenfield, in the southwest part, a steam flouring mill by Nathan Crawford, Samuel Longinaker and Freeman H. Crawford, which continued in successful operation till about 1860, when it was burned down. After a lapse of a few years it was rebuilt by a Mr. Chaney. It soon passed into the hands of Hiram Woods, during whose ownership it was burned in July, 1869, and soon rebuilt. It is now owned and run by Alexander, New & Boots, and has recently been refitted and supplied with the modern improvements and adapted to the manufacture of the "new process."

In 1872 Joseph Boots, J. B. Fouch, and Samuel E. Gapen erected a steam flouring mill, now known as the "Hancock Mills," owned and run at present by Nelson Bradley and W. G. Scott under the firm name of Scott & Co. Gapen sold his interest to the other two partners, Boots and Fouch. After a time Fouch sold to Smith and Hogle, and they to Nelson Bradley in 1874. Boots conveyed his interest to W. G. Scott in 1878.

The steam planing-mill and furniture factory of Williams Brothers & Hamilton, located in the south part of the city of Greenfield, was erected in 1870, by H. J. and A. P. Williams, and run for a time, when Moses W. Hamilton bought an interest, and the new firm continues the same to this date.

In 1876, the desk factory and planing-mill of G. W. Puterbaugh was erected by A. E. Teal and George W. Puterbaugh, in the south-west part of the city, and run for three years under the firm name of Teal & Puterbaugh, when Teal conveyed to Puterbaugh, the present proprietor.

F. M. Gilchrist, in 1876, built, in the south-east part of the city, a desk factory and planing-mill, which he operated till 1879, when he conveyed to J. E. Brown, the present proprietor. During the present summer Brown was burned out; but has recently rebuilt, with an addition of a saw-mill.

In 1875 Cammack & Sons started a flax factory in a two-story brick building in the eastern part of the city, erected through the enterprise of William S. Wood, and owned and controlled by the Hancock Manufacturing Association. This factory, like nearly all others ever started in the county, met with the misfortune of being burned;

but was soon rebuilt, but not to its former height. It is now owned and controlled by Henry L. Moore & Son.

Gordon & Son, about 1877, built a steam saw-mill in the south-west part of Greenfield, which is still in operation.

In 1876 George Newhall erected a steam saw and planing mill south of the railroad, in the west part of town. It run two or three years, when it met with the common fate of such mills, and was never rebuilt.

Charles Cammack established a heading factory in 1880, run by steam-power furnished by Puterbaugh's engine, which did an extensive business till the summer of 1881, when it was stealthily removed between two days by parties from Anderson claiming ownership thereto. Prall & Puterbaugh, in the summer of 1881, attached a second heading machine, which is doing a lively business.

In 1868 a woolen factory was built by Morris Pierson, and located south of the railroad, opposite the old depot, and was successfully operated for a time by Craig & Minick, and then by Scofield, when it met the common fate and succumbed to the flames; and, unfortunately for the farmers and wool-growers of the county, was never rebuilt.

Roads.—Center township, in her early history, had no roads, but what were used as such were mere paths. The first road in the county was the old State road; the next was the National road, which was laid out prior to the location of the town of Greenfield. But the first good road, as an improvement over the dirt and corduroy, was the National plank road, built by a company in 1852. Prior to the "late unpleasantness" there was not a single gravel road in the township; but since that time Greenfield has been made the focal point from which radiate finished gravel pikes to all the cardinal, and even sub-cardinal. points of the compass. She has at this date twenty and one-half miles of toll pike and fourteen miles of non-tollable, ten and one-half miles of which were once corporation roads, but have recently surrendered their charters. For a few years after the war a wonderful stride was taken in the improvement of roads. Under the recent free pike law two gravel pikes are now being built in the township, viz.: the Fortville pike and the Frost pike.

Railroads.—Center township has two railroads crossing her territory. The P., C. and St. L. has a line seven miles within and along her borders, valued at \$51,310, and pays a tax of \$677.66 in the township and \$180.91 in Greenfield. The I., B. and W. has a line of seven and one-half miles, not yet taxed, now completed. Each road has a station in the township. Greenfield is on the former, and the Junction on the latter.

Educational.—Close on the heels of the first settlers of the territory were the industrious, stern pedagogues characteristic of the times. Though our forefathers often suffered for the essentials of life, and had few of the luxuries, nevertheless they fain would have at least some of the rudiments of an English education. Perhaps the first school taught in the township was in a diminutive pole cabin, which stood on a knoll south of the railroad, between the two cemeter-The second stood on the spot now occupied by the Vanwie house, owned by Thomas Carr; the third on or near the Rardin vacant lots, and north of Tindall's livery stable. The first frame school-house in the town was built contemporary with the plank road in 1852. It was finally sold to the Catholic church, and now, enlarged and repaired, and located on the old grounds, it forms their place of worship. From this time on small frames began to take the place of the rude, floorless "make shifts" heretofore occupied for school purposes. The writer once heard the late Milton B. Hopkins speak of receiving his first lessons in the English rudiments in one of those primitive floorless school-houses in this township during an exceedingly cold winter.

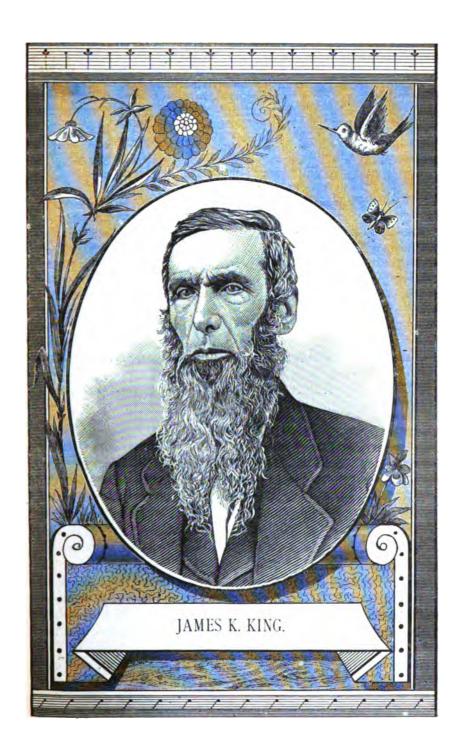
Among the first "masters" and "school-marms" of the town were Mrs. L. S. Church, Caroline Depu, Mr. Coy, Mr. McCoy and a Mr. Fisher. The first teacher in the north part of the township (then Harrison township) was Joseph Anderson, who held forth in an old deserted residence on William Martin's farm. His terms were rather high for the times, being \$1.50 per term or quarter, owing to his boarding himself, being a married man. His pay he took in money, trade and promises, and on the latter he failed to realize encouragingly.

Number and Name of Houses and Teachers.—The following table will show the names of the public schoolhouses and their present occupants as instructors:

District No. 1. ShepherdJohn H. White, Sr.
District No. 2. MacedoniaWilliam Kiger.
District No. 3 College Hill Emma Parnell.
District No. 4. NebraskaOliver Stoner.
District No. 5 Ash Grove
District No. 6. IndependentO. H. Tibbett.
District No. 7. Boyd'sMrs. R. H. Craig.
District No. 8. College Corner O. P. Eastes.
District No. 9. Judkins
District No. 10. Frazier William Elsberry.
District No. 11. Danners Maud Everett.
District No. 12. White Haven V. H. Finnell.
District No. 13. Junction
District No. 14 Woodbine E. W. Felt.
District No. 15 Slabtown Iduna M. Smith.
District No. 16. Benevolence Newton Goble.

The city of Greenfield has two schools, one for the colored and one for the white children. The former use a rented room. The teachers for the public school (for a cut and account of the building see page 38) for the present year are as follows, to-wit:

Superintendent	Prof. J. W. Stout.
Principal high school	Miss Mary Sparks.
Room No. 7	. Miss Ida Anderson.
Room No. 6	Mrs. Kate Applegate.
Room No. 5	. Miss Mattie Sparks.
Room No. 4	. Miss Ida Geary.
Room No. 3	. Miss Laura Pope.
Room No. 2	.Miss Eva Williams.
Room No. 1	. Miss Anna Harris.
Teacher colored school	. C. B. Gillim.



Value of School Houses and Apparatus.—Center township has sixteen school-houses, five brick and eleven frame, valued at \$9,600, including grounds, furniture and outbuildings. Her maps, charts, globes and other apparatus are valued at \$400. Total value of school property in the township, exclusive of the city, \$10,000. In Greenfield, the school realty is valued at \$20,000 and the apparatus at \$200; total, \$20,200.

Scholastic Population.—The scholastic population of Center, for 1853, was 498; for 1860, 752; in 1870, 754; in 1880, 753. For Greenfield, for the last three decades, the figures were respectively 351, 417, 653.

Township Trustees.—The following are the names of the trustees, with the time of their appointment, since 1859, at which time the office assumed some dignity and importance:

John Foster1859	William F. Pratt1868
John H. White1861	S. T. Dickerson 1870
William Frost1862	James McClarnon1874
Robert Barr1863	William Potts1878
J. W. Walker 1864	Robert D. Cooper1880

Remarks: John Foster, a portrait and sketch of whom appear elsewhere, had the honor of being not only the first sheriff of the county, but the first trustee also under the new regime. He was re-elected, and consequently held the office for two years, the term of office for a number of years being but one year. White, Frost and Barr each ruled right royally for one year. J. W. Walker, S. T. Dickerson and James McClarnon each looked after the poor and pedagogues for four years. Robert D. Cooper holds the purse strings at this date.

Churches.—Center township and the city of Greenfield are reasonably well supplied with churches, the former having six, viz.: four Methodist and two Baptist, and the latter one Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Christian, one Catholic, one Missionary Baptist, and one African Methodist Episcopal—six in all. Most of the build-

ings are good frames, a few are substantial bricks; a more specific account of which will appear further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports of this township for a few decades shows a steady, rapid growth. Only thirty years ago, or in 1850, she had a population of 806, and nine of which were colored; ten years later she reports 2,529, and seventeen colored, an increase of over 200 per cent. In 1870 she had a population of 3,464, and thirty-one colored. The last census gave her a total, including Greenfield, of 4,284, a remarkable increase of 531½ per cent. in thirty years. Greenfield, in 1860, just before the civil war, had within her corporate limits 7,38 souls; in 1870, 1,173; in 1880, 2,012.

Polls and Votc.—For 1881, Center township has 395 polls and Greenfield 372. Last year Center reported 373 taxable polls and Greenfield 321, a handsome increase at both points, and especially in Greenfield.

Center township, for voting purposes in general elections, is divided into two precincts. At the first precinct, the court-house, all those citizens being legal voters of the city and township residing east of State street and the road extending through the township north and south cast their ballots; and at the second precinct, a small building across the street west from the court-house, those vote living west of the above points. The total vote of Center township for 1860 was 485; for 1870, 717; for 1880, 1,034, with a democratic majority of 152 for 1880, the vote standing: Democratic, 581; republican, 429; independent, 24.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Center township being the largest in the county, reports 32,290 acres of land, valued at \$784,465, and improvements on the same same valued at \$120,080, being an average of about \$28.00 per acre. The personal property in Center, exclusive of Greenfield, is valued at \$270,250. Value of telegraph lines in Center, \$1,320. Total value of taxables in Center township, \$1,167,900.

Taxes.—Center township paid taxes to the amount of

\$867.83 for 1842, and \$6,045.66 for 1860; for 1881 she pays the sum of \$13,666.64. The levy on each \$100 is \$1.12. Of this amount, levied in 1881, to be paid in 1882, the following men pay fifty dollars and upwards:

Addison, Wesley \$ 82 3	o Hagen, J. H., heirs 54 2	6
Amack, T., heirs 57 3		13
Banks, A. J 54 7	** 0 001	
Barnett, R. E 65 3		ю
Black, Jerome 67 8		ξI
Bussell, William 66 4		(2
Braddock, Henry 79 3	3.6 3771111	y 6
Boyd, P. K 137 o	T	8
Baldwin, Evaline 72 2		17
Boyd, P. H 195 7	8 Roberts, Thomas 147 1	4
Barr, H., heirs 55 4		8
Bradley, Nelson 66 5		19
Bradley, William 109 6		ó
Catt, Jacob 109 8	7 Slifer, Jacob 161 9	y 6
Citizens' Bank 90 8	2 Steel, Marion 98 c)2
Duncan, M. T 77 7	o Sparks, F. M 115	ı ı
Duncan, J. M 53 6	6 Smith, Abner 264 7	73
Elsberry, Jackson 141 1	4 CT	_
Ellis, Charlotte A 74 4	2 Simmons, J. B 62	72
Forgy, Marion 52 5	o Tague, G. G 71 2	29
Finnell, J. S 99 I	7 Wright, E. N 107	72
Foster, J. R 58 2	3 Willett, M. T 81	30
Frazier, William 135 5	7 Walker, W. C 84 5	56
Gooding, D. S 117 6	o White, John H 79	13
Holland, Thomas 62 7	6 Wiggins, Charles A 52 6	52
Hunt, Nathan 114 2	7 Walsh, Ellen 51 5	52
Hamilton & Williams. 58 9		8
Heffernan, John 61 8		

Greenfield has in her corporate limits, other than lots, 251 acres of land, valued at \$10,645; the improvements on the same are estimated at \$13,775; value of lots, \$177,580; value of improvements, \$227,655; value of personal property, \$355,690; value of railroad property in the city, \$12,-810; value of telegraph lines in the corporate limits, \$270.

Total taxables of Greenfield are assessed at \$785,355; the levy is \$1.49 on each \$100. Greenfield was assessed for 1860, and paid in 1861, the first year that she had a separate duplicate, \$2,071.46, and in 1870 she paid \$7,979.24, a comparison of which with the present taxes shows a rapid stride in this direction. The total taxes assessed against her for 1881, payable in 1882, are \$13,039.04. Of this amount the following persons, partnerships, and corporations pay fifty dollars and upwards, viz.:

Adams, M. M \$ 51 91	Hamilton, M. W 62 95
Alexander, New &	Hamilton & Williams. 74 95
Boots 152 65	Hauck, J. J 71 36
Bradley, Nelson 85 00	Jackson & Bro 59 60
Baldwin & Pratt 79 86	Mitchell, William 147 90
Banks, A. J 121 65	Marsh, W. & P. A 86 39
Boyd, Simmons &	Moore, H. L 111 90
Boyd 56 62	Mason, J. L 103 15
Boyd, P. H 443 05	Morgan, J. M 90 40
Burdett, W. C 234 16	Marsh, Ephraim 204 40
Crawford, F. H 107 58	New, J. A 70 07
Chandler, Morgan 60 38	New, A. J. & J. A 119 95
Citizens Bank 474 74	Offutt, C. G 64 94
Duncan, George W 86 80	Paullus, M. L 59 86
Edwards, Catharine 66 02	Poulson, I. P 76 63
Furry, Sanford 60 09	Randall, G. T 227 82
Gant, Thomas A 97 38	Rardin, John, heirs 58 56
Grose, E. B 57 34	Slifer, Jacob, Sr 110 86
Gooding, D. S 74 35	Swaim, Reuben 77 18
Gooding, Matilda 57 88	Thayer, H. B 50 66
Glidden, F. E 73 16	Thayer, E. P 66 66
Greenfield Banking Co 226 25	Thayer, Lee C 115 96
Hughes, J. A 104 94	Williams Bros. & Ham-
Hart, A. T 144 98	ilton 103 42
Hart & Thayer 106 24	Walsh, Ellen 50 96
Hough, W. R 273 98	Walker, J. Ward 88 80
Howard, N. P., Sr 121 29	Wood, Frances J 69 50
Heffernan, John 67 05	Walker & Co., J. Ward 76 29
Hinchman & Swope 50 52	•

Remarks.—The reader will observe that in Center and

Greenfield we have given in the list of heavy tax-payers only the names of those paying fifty dollars and upwards, while in most of the townships we record those paying forty dollars and upwards. We make this difference on account of the difference in the levy. A man paying fifty dollars taxes in Greenfield is not assessed on as much property as one paying forty dollars in Buck-creek.

Law and Esquires.—Older than the history of the county is the provision for the convenient adjustment of petty difficulties and grievances among the citizens of a township at a trifling expense to the erring parties. The township system for promoting justice include two officers only—a justice and constable; the former acts as judge and clerk, and the latter is the executive officer, and corresponds to the sheriff in his duties.

The first justices acting in the territory now under consideration were Benjamin Spillman, Lucius Brown and O. H. Neff, all of whom served some time between the organization of Brandywine township and the formation of the original Center township, and hence were really justices of the peace in and for Brandywine township. The first justice of the peace for Center township proper after her organization was Joseph Chapman. W. O. Neff was elected in 1831, followed by Jonathan Dunbar, elected in 1834.

George Tague 1834	G. Y. Atkison 1848
	Erastus Church1848
W. A. Franklin1841	John Rardin 1848
William Sebastian1842	Joseph Anderson 1849
	Jonathan Tague1850
Harry Pierson 1846	Leonard Hines or Kines 1850
	Joseph Matthews 1851

The above, it must be borne in mind, were the justices in Center proper during her twenty-two years' existence in her original diminutive size, as shown on page 89. During this same time the following persons served in

Harrison township, which now forms the northern part of Center, viz.:

Isaiah Curry1831	John Martin1845
William Martindale1831	J. D. Conway 1848
John Martin1835	John Martin1850
William Martindale 1835	W. C. Walker1850
John Martin1840	E. B. Chittenden 1851
J. D. Conway1843	

From 1853, the date of the organization of Center township into her present size, the following esquires have served the people:

John Rardin 1854, 1858	Isaac Mullen1870, 1874
James B. Rawlins1854	W. C. Walker 1870, 1874
Joseph Matthews1856	George Barnett1874, 1880
William J. Foster1860	John W. Walker 1874, 1878
W. P. Cragan 1860	James H. Thompson1878
George Barnett1862, 1870	James W. Wilson1880
John Rardin 1862, 1866	

Remarks: It will be observed that John Rardin served one term in the original Center township, being elected in 1848, and went out of office in 1870. John Martin served continuously for eighteen years, dating from 1835 to the termination of Harrison, in which he served. Mr. Martin was also elected in Center after her accession, but declined to serve. George Barnett, Esq., served one term in Sugarcreek township; afterwards, in 1862, was elected in Center, and is still holding forth. The present acting justices of the township are Esquires John W. Walker, George Barnett and James W. Wilson, all residents of the city. James H. Thompson served about half his term, when trouble from shortcomings in office overtook him, and he married a respectable lady of the city, obtained her ready cash, and skipped the county, and is now paying the penalty of a wasted life in a poor-house in Southern Indiana. The amount of business done by some of the early justices was very limited indeed. The first justice in Harrison

township, Isaiah Curry, served one year and died; the only business coming before him during that term was the advertising of an estray.

It is authoritatively said of another pioneer justice of this township, that in rendering judgment in a case of assault and battery, in the absence of definite instructions and a knowledge of the law, he assessed a fine of so much for "assault" and so much for "battery."



ANDREW T. HART.

First Settlers of Harrison Township.—William Curry, for a time county commissioner, built the first grist-mill in the township. Joseph Anderson was the first school-teacher. William Martindale, the second justice in the township, became eccentric on religious matters, and took the name of "Buck Martindale." Among the other first settlers were John and David Kingen, Richard Frost, John

Carr, John Johnson, Jeremiah Hagan, John L. Garwood, Richard Guymon, John Martin, William Anderson, Elijah Leary and Isaiah Curry. John L. Garwood was one of the jurymen who tried the Whites for the Indian murders on Fall Creek, near Pendleton, in 1824. The first burials in the Curry cemetery were Allen Curry and Lucinda Simmons, son and daughter of William Curry.

First Business.—The first business of this section was with Elijah Tyner, of Blue-river township, who bought the venison hams, furs and ginseng of the pioneers, and sold them a few of the staple articles in exchange. Some of the trading of this section was done at Indianapolis, Pendleton and Raysville about this time. The first store in Center township was in Greenfield, about the year 1826, a fuller account of which will appear further on. We have no knowledge of any store in Center township, outside of Greenfield, during her entire history, other than the one now kept by Dr. George Tague, in the north-east part of the township, where the new post-office, Binwood, is kept by the proprietor of the store.

Ex-County Officers.—Center township, and especially that part of it incorporated as Greenfield, like Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," has been truly liberal and patriotic in furnishing her quota of county officers to serve the people.

This was the home of Lewis Tyner, a pioneer merchant of Greenfield, and the first county clerk, being elected in 1828. Here resided John Foster, the first sheriff, and afterward representative for three terms and county treasurer. Greenfield was the home of Joshua Meek, the first recorder, who filled the office for twenty-one years. Henry Watts, the first treasurer, elected in 1828, was from Brandywine township. This was the home of Elisha Chapman, one of the three original commissioners who divided the county into townships.

In the little town of Greenfield resided Dr. Leonard Bardwell, the second physician and the first representative from this county. In Greenfield lived John Templin, a merchant, and the first auditor, being elected in 1841, the first date at which the State laws required that officer.

Here also lived Meredith Gosney, the first county surveyor and also school commissioner. He died in Green township.

Here lived in their day Thomas D. Walpole, senator and representative; Joseph Chapman, representative and clerk of the court; Joseph Matthews and John Alley, representatives; William Sebastian, John T. Sebastian, John Hager and Henry A. Swope, county clerks; Nathan Crawford and Samuel C. Duncan, treasurers; Jonathan Dunbar, Joseph Anderson, John Osborn and William H. Curry, sheriffs; John Milroy, Levi Leary, Frances O. Sears and N. H. Roberts, recorders; Isaac Willett, Nathaniel Henry, Abram Rhue, William Curry, Benjamin Spillman, Jacob Tague and Hiram Tyner, county commissioners; George Y. Atkison, joint representative, representative, and county clerk; James Rutherford, county clerk and school examiner; and Morrison Pearson, county treasurer and surveyor.

Still living and residing among us in the territory under consideration are the following well-known, honorable citizens, ex-officers: David S. Gooding, probate judge, senator, representative, and prosecuting attorney; James L. Mason, senator, joint representative, and school examiner; William R. Hough, senator, district attorney, and school examiner; Reuben A. Riley, representative, prosecuting attorney, and school examiner; John H. White, representative; Charles G. Offutt, representative; Morgan Chandler, sheriff, clerk, and representative; Jonathan Tague, auditor; A. C. Handy, auditor and representative; A. T. Hart, treasurer; L. W. Gooding, recorder and prosecuting attorney; William Mitchell, recorder by appointment; Jacob Slifer, commissioner; William Fries, school examiner and surveyor; James A. New, school examiner.

Here, also, lived William R. West, recorder and probate judge, now living in Anderson, and John Hinchman, county commissioner, who now resides in Rush county.

Murders, Suicides and Remarkable Deaths.—In 1833 John Hays, an ex-sheriff of Rush county, was burned to death at the burning of the first log jail in the county, located on the south part of the public square. Hays kept a boarding-house on the corner now occupied by Doctor Boot's residence. He drank immoderately; became jealous of one of his male boarders; reason and judgment were dethroned; and he determined to wreak out his vengeance on somebody. Being indiscriminate in his selections, he entered the Milroy family and committed an assault and battery, for which he was confined in jail. his account of the matter, he said he dirked and clubbed them as frogs, and they turned to "Milroys." Hays was the only one at the time incarcerated in the jail, which he set on fire, and was smothered and partially burned to death before the fire was discovered. From the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of Rush County, Indiana," by J. H. Beers & Co., we copy the following: "The second session of the circuit court met on the 3rd day of October, 1822. The sheriff, John Hays, did not appear this term, nor does his name hereafter appear on the record as officiating as From other sources it is known that the unfortunate man became insane, wandered out to Hancock county, was placed in jail in Greenfield, set fire to the jail, and was consumed with it ere he could be rescued. An awful death to die!" But few people remain to recall the sad occurrence.

Mrs. Harris, wife of George Harris, hung herself, in March, 1845, with a skein of yarn attached to one of the joists. She was a woman in middle life, and nothing definite is known as to the cause of the act. Strange as it may seem, this was done while Mr. H. was asleep in the same bed from which she arose; and he knew nothing about it till morning, when he awoke to find the lifeless form of his wife cold in death. He did not delay to inform the coroner, but cut her down at once, when Mr. Thomas B. Miller, acting coroner, was informed, and proceeded to hold an inquest, and rendered a verdict: "Came to her

death by hanging. Cause unknown." This occurred on Brandywine Creek, on the land now owned by Thomas B. Miller, in Center township, about six miles north-east of Greenfield.

Isaac Stuart was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, April 23, 1796. He married Miss Sarah Johnson, who was seven years his junior, in his native county, December 8, 1822. In 1820 they immigrated to Indiana, and stopped one year in Wayne county and a similar time in Henry county, then removed to Rush county, six miles south of Knightstown, where they remained until July 14, 1835, when they made a permanent settlement in Harrison township, Hancock county, Indiana, where he remained until his death. Here, in the green woods, he carved out a home and reared his family, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, never owing any man a cent. He accumulated some property, and on the night of December 28, 1846, at eleven o'clock, he was awakened by hearing some one walking across the room. Supposing it to be his son, Dr. John G. Stuart, who was practicing medicine at Charlottesville, and frequently stopped there when belated, he told him that the hired girl, Charlotte Reeves, was in the bed. On hearing the old gentleman speak, James Wise, a robber, turned, and rushing upon Mr. Stuart, struck him over the head with a large club (which is still in possession of the family), felling him to the floor. Mr. Stuart attempted to grapple with him, when he was struck again, and pushed out of the door, to receive another blow, this time from another robber, named Bodkins, which knocked him senseless. The two then entered the house, and demanded of Mrs. Stuart the money. She gave them all in the house at the time, about \$125—eleven in paper, the rest in silver, twenty-eight dollars being in quarters. After Wise received the \$128 he called for \$1,000 more, in reply to which Mrs. Stuart told him that was all that they had about the house; that Isaac had just loaned out \$1,000; and that if he wanted to kill her he would have to do so, as they had no more. Whereupon he knocked her down and beat her nearly to death, vainly attempting to compel her to hand over the \$1,000 (which it was impossible for her to do). When the doctor arrived the next morning, the first thing that greeted him was the pigs licking up his parents' blood. The neighbors soon came in, and organized two searching parties of eleven each, and went to the houses of the guilty parties, but failed to find them at home. The companies then separated, one starting for Pendleton and one for Huntsville. One man was sent forward who should recognize, speak to, and pass the suspected parties, and give the rest the signal; and when near where George Mingle now lives they met Wise on horseback. captured him, and soon took Bodkins also. On taking them in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart they immediately recognized them, although they were blackened the evening before, and they were taken to Indianapolis and committed to jail, there being at that time no jail in Hancock county. Their trial came off in February, 1847, and on the 12th of February they were sentenced to the penitentiary, Wise for twelve years and Bodkins for six. The latter died in about eighteen months, and Wise was pardoned by Governor Joseph Wright, on a petition on which the names of the Stuart family were forged. Stuart never fully recovered from the injuries, never being able afterwards to attend to business, and after being paralyzed eighteen months, during which time he was as helpless as an infant, he died August 6, 1850. As a last request he ordered that as he had never owed anything in life, all his funeral expenses should be paid before he was buried, which was done. Mrs. Sarah Stuart, whose injuries were less severe, is still living with relatives, at the age of seventy-eight, loved and respected by all who know her.

William S. Wood committed suicide by taking sulphate of morphia and chloroform, at the Union depot, Indianapolis, September 30, 1875, aged thirty-seven years. The cause of this sad occurrence was financial difficulties and large forgeries, a full account of which were given by him in his dying statement and confession, published at the

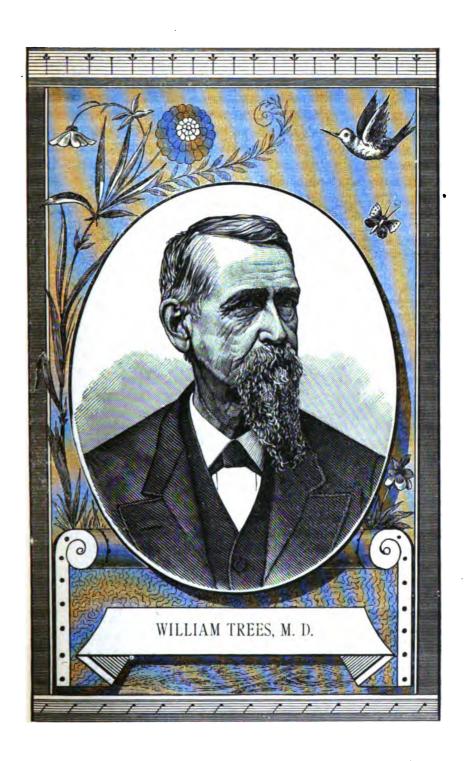
time in many of the city and county papers of the state. On the 28th, two days before his death, he took two policies in the Masonic Mutual Benefit, for his children, to the amount of \$5,000, and \$7,000 in the Franklin for his wife and children, and he had previously taken \$2,500 in the Union Mutual, or Northwestern, of Milwaukee. Among his forgeries last made were his father's and father-in-law's names to a note for \$4,000, payable in the First National Bank of Cambridge City, Indiana; and the names of Pratt & Baldwin, Marion Forgy, J. W. Ryon, and Thomas Wood to a note for \$1,000, which he discounted at the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis. Of his forgeries he said, which was doubtless true, that he "never intended that any one should know it or have a cent to pay for him." But the financial crisis was too severe. The shrinkage of values, the high rates of interest, and the difficulties experienced in borrowing money at any rate drove him to desperation, and for the time dethroned reason and judg-Mr. Wood was one of the most enterprising citizens of the county. Starting in the grocery business in a limited way in Greenfield, in 1862, with but little capital, he had greatly extended his business; then in the hardware and implement trade, speculating in land and lots; was the prime mover in erecting the Citizens' Bank (of which P. H. Boyd, John B. Simmons, Abiram Boyd, W. S. Wood, and I. P. Poulson were the stockholders); he built the two-story brick in the east part of town, since known as the flax factory, then owned by the Greenfield Manufacturing Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. At heart Mr. W. was a good man; a little vain, but exceedingly charitable; and was one of the most liberal members of the Christian church. He was at the time of his death Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the state; president of the school board in Greenfield: superintendent of the Christian Sunday-school: and an active, energetic man, who was greatly missed by the community. In person he was square-built, heavy-set; weight, 160 pounds; dark features and dark hair, a keen

eye, healthy and temperate; of nervous, sanguine temperament; five feet eight inches in height, quick-motioned and dignified bearing. He left a wife, the oldest daughter of William L. Garriott, and three children to mourn his loss, and fight life's battles all alone, unaided by paternal guidance and a father's strong arm. Mr. Wood's education was limited, never having had the opportunity of attending school but for a short time; but by observation, quick perception, and a retentive memory, he had partially made up the loss; and being of an imaginary turn of mind, a fluent talker, and possessed of a strong voice, he was considered a good extemporaneous speaker on all ordinary occasions and subjects. The last public speech he made was on Monday morning, September 27, 1875, in the collection room in the public school building, in Greenfield. Those who heard it will remember it as at least good for an extemporaneous effort. The writer knew him well, and on that Monday morning, the beginning of the school year, had met him a few minutes before the time for opening, and invited him, as the president of the board, to be present and make a few appropriate remarks to the children on entering on their year's work, which he accepted, as he usually did such invitations, on condition that he found the time. Little did we think while following him in his speech through the Elysian fields, and drinking deep of the crystal fountains, that he was then contemplating so rash an act, to be returned to us in three short days a lifeless form.

In this township, about four miles north-east of Greenfield, lived William Frost, well known throughout the county as a local politician, thoroughly posted in the current history of the county, a successful farmer, an unwavering democrat and once a trustee of Center township, who came to an untimely death by falling from the top of a willow tree, near a cranberry patch north of town, where he had stationed himself to watch for a fox which he supposed would pass that way for its place of resort. On Friday morning, January 19, 1877, Mr. Frost, in company with William Martin and William Creviston,

started out on a fox hunt. Frost being a good marksman, it was decided that he should take a station near the said cranberry patch, the fox rendezvous, while his companions should drive them up. In order to be unobserved by the fox, Frost took a stand in the fork of an inclining willow tree, some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground. Noon coming on, and Martin and Creviston being tired, finding no fox, and supposing that Frost had left the woods, went home. But as Frost failed to return home that evening, his family became uneasy, and early next morning instituted a search. About nine o'clock he was found dead in the snow under the tree where he had stood. From the scars on and about his head, and broken teeth lying in his mouth and driven into his split jaw, it was supposed that he had relied too much on a small limb, which would strike him about the shoulders as he stood in the tree, and which had broken and let him fall to the frozen ground head foremost, dislocating his neck and producing instant death.

On the evening of August 30, 1876, there occurred, in the northern part of Center township, just east of the Junction, one of the most shocking, horrible and diabolical tragedies ever enacted in the county, which resulted in the murder of James Reedy, a cripple, by his father, Jerry Reedy, in a drunken guarrel between the two after returning from Greenfield, where they had taken a load of melons, sold them, and partook freely of fire-water, or better called devil's water, which drowned reason, smothered judgment, obliterated natural affection, and drove the actors to desperation and deathly combat. In a quarrel about "bossing" the household, each of them claiming that high prerogative, the butt end of a buggy whip was broken across the head of young Reedy, breaking down the bridge of his nose, and two or three flesh cuts inflicted on the father, terminating with a horrible death gash in the skull of young Reedy, from the edge of an axe in the hands of a crazed, enraged and excited father. According to the statement of Mrs. James Reedy, the only witness of the terrible tragedy, the parties had returned from town about four o'clock, and both



declined to partake of the supper prepared for them; that James was lying on the floor asleep, when Jerry struck him a few licks with the whip and told him to get up, which originated the quarrel terminating as above. Young Reedy died in a few hours, leaving a young wife and an unborn Jerry Reedy said that while in Greenfield they drank together, each four glasses of whisky; that he remembered nothing about using the ax on his son, and after becoming sober and rational, wept over the act and mourned the loss bitterly. But past acts he could not recall; the life taken he could not return; and notwithstanding his sense of shame, grief and remorse of conscience, he must suffer the penalty of an infracted law, and is now serving out a ten year's sentence in the penitentiary south. This is the result of giving way to the first glass. Had poor Jerry Reedy never begun the use of intoxicants, he might have escaped the disgrace of being a worthless sot and murderer, and have gone down to his grave with a clear conscience and the approval of Heaven. What a grave commentary on the common habit of dram drinking. Let the unconfirmed and uninitiated take warning, and "touch not, taste not the unclean thing," remembering that reliable statistics show that nine-tenths of the crimes of the civilized world are the result thereof; that the accursed habit fills our jails, penitentiaries and alms-houses of various kinds, and is the mother of pauperism, illiteracy, illegitimacy, crime and high taxes, and produces untold toil, suffering, and despair by unnatural widows and helpless orphans, left unaided to fight life's battles. "Oh! that men would consider, and heed wisdom's ways ere it is too late."

In this township, on the fair grounds, at the south end of floral-hall, on the morning of June 26, 1875, William Keemer died of what Mark Twain denominates "throat trouble." The facts in the case are too fresh in the minds of the peoplo to need much rehearsing. Keemer was a tall, strong mulatto man, about twenty-six years of age, who had committed a rape on Mrs. Jerusha E. Vaughn, wife of Mr. William Vaughn, then of Blue-river township,

for which he was caught and placed in the county jail at Rushville, where he remained one night, when fears were entertained of violence, and he was removed to Greenfield after night, and placed in the new jail. On the following morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, about 150 masked men, realizing the enormity of the crime, and fearing the technicalities and uncertainties of law, determined to take the law in their hands for the time, and see that justice was speedily meted out. They entered the jail, broke into Sheriff Thomas's room, forced the keys from him, unlocked the cell doors, and took their prisoner by force, placed him in a spring-wagon drawn by a gray horse, and marched to the place of execution, as aforesaid. The testimony is that the wagon was backed up to the fatal spot and a cotton rope placed around his neck, when he was asked if he had anything to say; in reply to which he said: "Men, you are doing a great wrong," which he repeated, and the wagon was driven out, and the frail frame was left writhing and dangling between the certainties of earth and the uncertainties of the future, with the dark waters of death near by. After life was extinct a placard was pinned on his bosom, to be read by hundreds the next morning, of which the following is a copy: "It is the verdict of 160 men from Hancock, Shelby and Rush that his life is inadequate to the demands of justice." After life was pronounced extinct by one of the city physicians, who was present as a spectator, one of the masked men arose and announced in slow, measured tones something like the following: "Comrades and spectators: The scene just enacted was done in no spirit of bravado or revenge, but to vindicate in some degree an outrage upon an innocent, unprotected woman, and to give protection and security in the future to your wives, as well as mine. Now, if any one, be he officer or citizen, divulge the secrets of this night, he shall surely suffer (pointing to the hanging man) in the same way." The crowd then dispersed. The next day an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The corpse was then cut down,

placed on Frank Barnett's old dray, and taken to an undertaking establishment, and after being gazed on by hundreds from the county and town, was taken that night, about eleven o'clock, and deposited in its last resting-place on the county farm, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Not being a citizen of Greenfield, he could not be buried in the new cemetery without the payment of the required fee of two dollars, and no one was found to advance the money; hence, with the box in a wagon and "Buffalo Bill" to dig the grave, his last remains were deposited as aforesaid. Thus ended the earthly career of William Keemer. We are no apologist for mob law; but if it is ever justifiable, this was one of those cases.

It was in this township, about five miles north-east of Greenfield, that Samuel Derry "came to his death by stabs and wounds inflicted in and upon his body, by a knife or knives, by Harrison Kingen and Lucinda Kingen," on the 26th day of July, 1873, from which he died on the 30th. It will be remembered that the immediate cause of the fatal affray was a tiny gosling, the ownership of which was in dispute. On the day before the culmination of the trouble Lucinda Kingen, wife of Harrison Kingen, and sister of Samuel Derry, had gone to the house of her brother and driven away the said gosling. This act revived an old feeling existing between the families, and on the Saturday following the three parties met in the public highway, near the residence of said Derry, which resulted in a fatal fight, in which it seems a club, brick and knife were freely used. While there were several cuts on the body of Derry, in the opinion of the physicians the wound in the back, extending into the cavity of the chest, was the immediate cause of the death of Derry. A post mortem examination also disclosed the fact that the stomach and part of the intestines had passed upward through the cut in the diaphragm into the chest, and lay in front of the heart and lungs, rather on the left side, where the lung was collapsed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. This was considered one of the



most shocking murders that ever occurred in the township. Considering the relationship of the families and the insignificant differences between them, it was wholly unnatural and unaccountable, and is certainly a sad commentary on family feuds and petty strifes. Hereby two families were ruined, and their happiness forever destroyed.

It was in this township, also, at the Judkins school-house, that Theodore Gant was struck over the head with a wooden poker by his teacher, on March 8, 1870, which resulted in his death on the same evening.

There have been a number of other strange sudden deaths in this township, which we will notice briefly: Lewis B. Paris was found dead and badly mutilated on the railroad, west of the depot, in November, 1865; supposed to have been murdered and thrown on the track. Jesse McKinney was killed by the cars, at the depot, in 1860. John Tacket was killed in 1863, a few rods east of the depot, by the cars striking him in the head. He was standing beside the track, leaning too far over. John Crush was killed, it is thought intentionally, in a similar manner, on July 29, 1875. Henry H. Baxter, a shoemaker, fell dead at the Dunbar corner, April 13, 1872. 1852, and had returned on a visit. W. F. Barnard was killed in November, 1878, on the Washington Duncan farm, by a pole falling on his head at a barn raising. David T. Davis's daughter committed suicide by drowning in Brandywine, near her home, a few years since. . A Mr. Johnson, in the early history of the county, drowned himself in a pond north-east of the Junction. Henry Ford, an elderly man, dropped dead in the woods, in the presence of Sylvanus Campbell and David Deshong, December 26, 1876. In February, 1869, a man by the name of Chambers was killed at the Brandywine bridge, by his head striking against the top thereof. On the 15th of October, 1873, a man whose name was unknown was killed in the same manner and place. Shortly after, perhaps in 1874, a brakeman was killed at the depot in Greenfield by his head striking the projecting roof.

Exports.—The exports of this township and town are mainly the products of the farm, forest and factory, and consists of corn, cattle, hogs, horses, flaxseed, flax-tow, staves, heading, school desks, lumber, potatoes, butter, eggs, hay, wool and furniture.

Remarks.—With this general view of the township we close the present chapter. Many of the points herein merely alluded to will receive more attention in the next chapter, entitled "Center Township—Continued," and

also further on in the book.

CHAPTER XI.

CENTER TOWNSHIP-Continued.

GREENFIELD.

Greenfield, the county-seat, metropolis, and only city in the county, was laid out in June, 1828, by five commissioners, appointed for that purpose by the legislature of 1827 and 1828. The original plat consisted of sixty acres, owned and donated by Cornwell Meek, Benjamin Spillman, and John Wingfield. The town was named by the first three commissioners of the county, viz.: Samuel Vangilder, Elisha Chapman, and John Hunter.

The instructions by the legislature to the said commissioners were to locate the seat of justice of Hancock county on the National road, midway between the east and west lines of the county. It is said upon reasonably good authority that Cornwell Meek and Benjamin Spillman measured the county from east to west with a string, in order to ascertain the center thereof, and future location of the prospective county-seat.

In order to settle a disputed point relative to the method by which the county acquired title to said original plat of sixty acres, we produce an abstract from the old original commissioners' record, embodying the report of said five state commissioners:

"At a special term of the board of county commissioners of the county of Hancock, met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the said county, on the 7th of April, 1828, it is ordered by the board *[that] a report returned to the board of county commissioners of Hancock county by the honorable board—the James Smock, Thomas Martin, James Anderson, Levi Jessup, [and] Richard Blackledge, commissioners appointed by the state legislature of Indiana, to meet at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in said county, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice in and for Hancock county, aforesaid, is [be] received by said board [of county commissioners] as is specified in the same, [report aforesaid] and ordered to be filed by the clerk of said board, [of county commissioners] spread on record, as follows, to-wit:

- "'Indiana, to-wit:
- " HANCOCK COUNTY.

"' Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, approved December 24, A. D. 1827, James Smock, Thomas Martin and Levi Jessup, three of the commissioners appointed by the aforesaid, met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in said county of Hancock, on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1828, and after being sworn as the law directed, proceeded on the discharge of the duties of our appointment. On Tuesday, the 8th day of April, John Anderson appeared, and was sworn as commissioner appointed by the act atoresaid; and on the same day Richard Blackledge appeared, and was sworn as a commissioner appointed as aforesaid; and after examining the several sites shown to us, and duly considering all the donations offered, we have unanimously agreed to accept a donation of sixty acres of land donated by Cornwell Meek, John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the line dividing sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township sixteen north, range seven east, where



^{*}The words and phrases in brackets are supplied by the author, to complete the grammatical construction and make sense.

the National road crosses said line; then a running north thirty rods from the north side of said road, and the same distance: south from the south side of said road; thence west on linesparallel with said road one hundred and sixty rods, to the open line of section five north and south, to contain sixty acres, which we have selected as a permanent seat of justice for the county of Hancock. And it is further agreed and allowed by us, that the donors aforesaid be allowed every fourth block in that part of town respectively donated by them, in manner following, to wit: John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman to be entitled to every fourth block, the county commissioners having first choice, and that Cornwell Meek be allowed every fourth block on that part of town donated by him, the said Cornwell Meek. to have the first choice in the first four blocks, and afterwardsfor the county commissioners to have the first choice. is further agreed by us, that the donors aforesaid be allowed toremove buildings, rails, boards, and board-timber already sawed off which may be included in their respective donations; and we have further received donations by subscriptions amounting in cash and labor and lumber to \$265; and furthermore, wehave taken bonds on the donors aforesaid for the conveyance of the land above described, which, with the paper containing the subscriptions aforesaid, is submitted to the county commissioners.

"'JAMES SMOCK,
"'THOMAS MARTIN,
"'LEVI JESSUP,
"'JOHN ANDERSON,
"'RICHARD BLACKLEDGE.

"It is ordered by the board [that] the seat of justice of Hancock county shall be known and designated [by] the name and title of 'Greenfield, the seat of justice of Hancock county.'

"It is ordered by the board that Jared Chapman, agent of Hancock county, be and is hereby invested, and is hereby authorized, to make and form a plat for the further instruction of the board of commissioners, to lay off the town of Greenfield into lots, and that he present the same to the next term for inspection.

"It is ordered by the board that the said agent shall advertise at least in sixty handbills, and shall distribute the same, the

terms of sale to be as follows, to-wit: One-fourth of the purchase money down, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

"It is ordered by the board that the said agent shall survey and lay out the aforesaid town into blocks against the first Saturday of June next; and that the commissioners and donors do meet on the same day, and make choice agreeable to the report made by the board of state commissioners to the county commissioners, May 5, 1828.

- "SAMUEL VANGILDER,
- "Elisha Chapman,
- "JOHN HUNTER."

The original plat, it will be observed from the above report, was just sixty rods wide, extending thirty rods on either side of the National road, and a half mile in length. The original plat consisted of a public square and thirty-four blocks, divided into one hundred and sixty-one lots.

It may be of some interest to the young to know not only the size, but the boundaries of said original plat. The east line thereof runs just west of Martin Lineback's residence and Morgan Chandler's property. Benjamin T. Rains resides on the north-east corner lot. The north line extends along the alley south of Dr. Martin's residence, and forms the north line of the Catholic church. Thomas Carr, Sr., resides on the north-west corner, and John Ryon on a central west lot. The south line of the old plat forms the north line of the old seminary lot, and runs just south of Nelson Bradley's residence.

Additions.—From time to time a number of additions have been made to Greenfield and the original plat, numbering more than a score in all. The first addition was made by Edward K. Hart, a brother of A. T. Hart, on March 4, 1839, and consisted of twelve blocks, fifty-six in-lots and twelve out-lots, and lies south of the old plat and east of State street, except one tier of lots, which lies on the west.

The second addition was made by Morris Pierson, on the 14th of April, 1853, and consisted of six blocks, divided into fifty-four lots, located about the old seminary, which it surrounds, except on the north.

The third addition was made by Meek & Hart, on the 23rd of July, 1853, and consisted of four blocks, fifty-one in-lots and twelve out-lots, located north of the western portion of the old plat. The writer's residence is in this addition.

The fourth addition was made by Morris Pierson, being his second addition to the town, on the 28th of February, 1854, and consisted of twenty-three in-lots and four outlots, located due south of Pierson's first addition, and extending the whole length thereof.

The fifth addition was made by the railroad company, on the 28th of July, 1854, and is located in the south-west corner of the original plat, and west of Pierson's first addition, and consisted of three blocks and fifteen lots, the third block not being divided into lots.

The sixth addition was made by Captain James R. Bracken; said addition declared null and void.

The seventh addition was made by Fletcher & McCarty, on the 24th of December, 1860, and consisted of eighteen lots, located west of the old addition and north of the National road.

The eighth addition was made by Nelson Bradley, on the 23rd of September, 1867, and consisted of eleven blocks and forty-four large lots, located east of North State street and north of the old town plat.

The ninth addition was made by Benjamin Elder, on the 20th of April, 1870, and consisted of thirteen blocks and ninety-two lots, located north-west of the old plat and west of Meek & Hart's addition.

The tenth addition was made by Thomas Snow, on the 19th of August, 1870, and consisted of fifteen lots, located on the west side of North State street.

The eleventh addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, on the 5th of June, 1871, and consisted of seven blocks and fifty-six lots, located east of the old plat and north of the National road.

The twelfth addition was made by William C. Burdett, on the 2nd of July, 1871, and consisted of forty-seven lots, located west of Elder's addition.

The thirteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, being their second addition, on the 28th of October, 1871, and consisted of nine blocks and seventy-eight lots, located north of their first addition and east of Bradley's addition.

The fourteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, and called their first addition of out-lots, on August 30, 1871, and consisted of seven out-lots of various sizes, from one to seven acres each, and located east of their first addition.

The fifteenth addition was made by William Teal, on the 17th of October, 1871, and consisted of twenty-four lots, located west of Burdett's addition.

The sixteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, on the 26th of October, 1872, and known as their second addition of out-lots, and consisted of four out-lots of several acres each, located east of Hart's addition.

The seventeenth addition was made by John Hinchman, on the 2nd of June, 1873, and consisted of ten lots, located north of Fletcher & McCarty's addition.

The eighteenth addition, known as Stewart's addition, was made by Ithamer Stewart, on the 3rd of July, 1873, and consisted of four blocks and twenty-eight lots, located in the west part of town, south of the National road.

The nineteenth addition, known as O'Donnells' addition, was made by O'Donnell & Brother, on the 28th of May, 1874, and consisted of twenty-one lots, located in the south-west part of town.

The twentieth addition was made by Wm. S. Woods, and known as Woods' addition, on the 12th of May, 1875, and consisted of thirty-seven lots, located south of the National road, in the east part of town.

The twenty-first addition was made by John Hinchman, and known as Hinchman's second addition, on the 2nd of June, 1875, and located between the school-house

lot and the National road, and consisted of ten lots, the central two of which the city council bought and appropriated as a street.

The twenty-second addition was made by Morgan Chandler, on the 4th of June, 1875, and consisted of five lots, located south of the National road and east of the old town plat.

The twenty-third and last addition was made by Wm. C. Burdett, and known as his second addition, on the 10th of October, 1877, and consisted of twenty lots, located in the north-west part of town, north of Teal's addition.*

Cemeteries.—Greenfield has two cemeteries, and has had none others. The first, now known as the "Old cemetery," was donated to Hancock county by Andrew P. Jackson, May 9, 1843, and located south-east of the original plat of the town of Greenfield. It is not very large, and, consequently, has been about full for several years. The first burial here was Docia Spillman, a daughter of Benjamin Spillman, who died in September, 1828, aged fourteen years. Here lie slumbering the men who cleared the forests, and established the little county-seat that should become the future city of Greenfield. Here lies buried much of the early history of Greenfield and the country surrounding. Here, beneath moss-covered monuments, lie the business men and their companions of forty and fifty years ago. Dear to the memory of many is this sacred spot, around which clusters fond memories and hallowed associations of other days. Sacred, solemn place! Stranger, step gently over her unmarked graves—

"Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

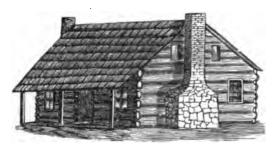
Mow down the briers; pluck up the weeds; fill up the sunken graves; repair the broken down fences; strew flowers over the graves; and let not the immortal spirits view



^{*}The additions in every case, except the first, bear the name of the proprietor. The ordinal numbers, from one to twenty-three, of the additions we have given to show the order in which they were made.

the ungrateful neglect of their mortal remains. In 1868, March 3, the county commissioners deeded the Old cemetery to the city of Greenfield, which now has the management and control of the same.

The New cemetery was purchased by the city of Greenfield, April 28, 1863, for \$450, and surveyed and entered of record the 30th day of June, 1865, and consisted of a little over six acres It is located in the south-east part of the city, due south of the Old cemetery. It is laid out into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, with a circle in the centre. It has four blocks and four hundred and twenty-one lots. The south-east block is only partially divided into lots, but left for a common burying-ground. It has a drive way around it, and across it at right angles, and is reached by a well graded and graveled street. The plan of the grounds is good; but the drives, or streets, are unmade, and the grounds unkept, save in a careless, parsimonious manner unbecoming the dignity of the city.



FIRST LOG CABIN IN GREENFIELD.

Early History.—The land from which Greenfield was carved was entered in 1826 and '27 by the donors aforesaid. The town was laid out in the woods by Jared Chapman, the county agent, who was authorized to sell and convey on behalf of the county all unreserved lots. The first lot sold was to John Anderson, the deed bearing date of June 4, 1828. The first to settle on the town site were Cornwell Meek, Morris Pierson, Dr. Lot Edwards, William Carr,

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and Lewis Tyner. The first business house in Greenfield was built by John Justice, some time prior to the organization of the city. It was a primitive structure, made by settling posts in the ground, and weather-boarding and covering with clapboards. The first frame building was erected in 1830, by Benjamin Spillman. The first dwellings, like the stores, were also cheap, rude structures, made of poles, and the better ones of hewed logs. few years later saw-mills became more plentiful and convenient, when small frames superseded the primitive cabin. The first frame of any note was built by James Hamilton (Moses W. Hamilton's father) as a two-story tavern stand, located near where the Guymon house now stands. The next was erected by Jonathan Dunbar on the opposite side of the street, and is a part of the Walsh property. A little later was erected the Gooding corner, a portion of the lumber of which was sawed by hand with a whipsaw. This building was used as a tavern, and was the finest frame of the town at the time. East of it, on the northwest corner of the public square, was a pond from three to five feet deep, used by travelers to wash off their horses. It was afterwards drained by a blind ditch, passing out north-east under Hart & Thayer's store.

The first courts were held in a log house located a little south of the Gooding corner. The papers were kept in boxes and barrels, and stowed away miscellaneously, without much, if any, classification.

Postoffice.—The amount of postal matter at that date was very limited, scarcely sufficient to justify the keeping of an office; indeed, it is said that for a time while Joseph Chapman was working for "Uncle Sam" as postmaster he carried the postoffice and its contents in his hat, as a convenience to the public and himself. There need have been no complaint of "posting bills," crowding, loud talking and smoking in the postoffice in those halcyon days.

Sidewalks.—The sidewalks up to this date were generally made, if at all, by placing boards and plank either cross or lengthwise. Even up to the time of the civil war,

twenty years ago, there were but few brick sidewalks, and no gravel. It is said that Dr. N. P. Howard made the first brick sidewalk in the town.

First Business Bricks.—The first business brick in the town was built by Hugh Wooster and Cornwell Meek, recently torn down by Thomas Randall, and known as the Edwards drug store. The next, perhaps, was the Williams brick, recently removed by Williams and Crawford, and built by Meredith Gosney. The Walker corner, at a little later date, was built by Wooster and Templin.

Private Residences.—About this date a few good residences were erected. Among the first was a two-story frame by Dr. Lot Edwards. Later the A. J. Banks residence, built by A. M. Patterson; the P. H. Boyd residence, built and owned by Dr. B. F. Duncan; the A. T. Hart residence, built by Cornwell Meek; the Dr. N. P. Howard, senior, residence, built by T. D. Walpole.

Other Buildings.—At the time of the building of the Banks brick by Patterson, he also erected the two-story frame on the corner, south, used as a stove store. Patterson used it as a hatter shop. The Christian church, the oldest church building in town, was built about this time, long before the building of the court-house, and was used for about two years as a court-room. The county seminary was built in 1842, and a frame on the Catholic church lot in 1852. The court-house and Masonic hall were erected in 1854.

Remarks.—The plank road was built in 1852 and the railroad about 1853. Let the reader, in imagination, go back to 1854, a very important era in our history, and take a view of Greenfield. All the buildings mentioned above were built during, or prior to, that date, and most of them standing. There were then two churches—the Christian and Methodist; the latter was not the present brick, but a frame due south, now used as a residence; the Masonic hall was then new—the largest and grandest building in town; the Catholic church building was then used as a school-house; the most of the business houses then were

frames; the streets and sidewalks only partially graded, and none of them graveled.

Fires.—About 1839, the fire fiend fought furiously with Greenfield, destroying all the business portion on the north side of Main street between the tavern, located about where the Guymon house now stands, and State street. Several business men lost all their stock, A. T. Hart being one of them.

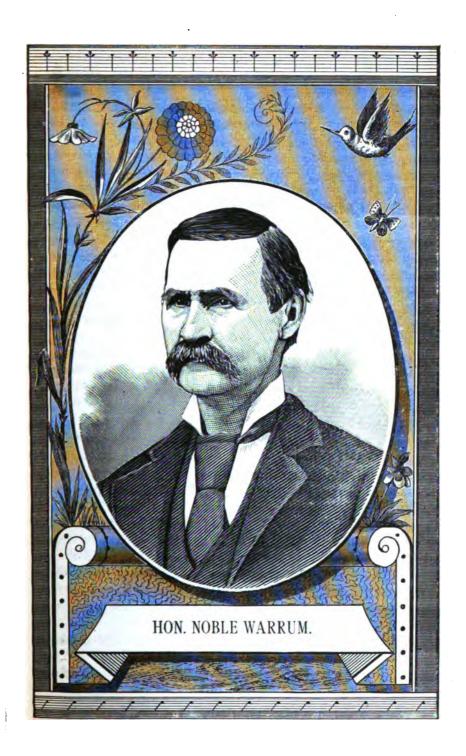
Previous to the building of the Walker corner, Joseph Chapman erected a three-story frame hotel (or tavern, as such buildings were then called), on the corner now occupied by said Walker brick, in which Elijah Knight was keeping tavern, and controlling a large frame stable, both of which were burned, and about fifteen horses were lost.

In 1857 another frightful fire raged in the town, destroying all the buildings between Dr. Howard's residence and the Walker corner.

Among the other fires from time to time we note the complete destruction thereby of two flouring mills, two planing mills, one flax mill, one extensive pump factory, a woolen factory, a ware-house, a stable containing four horses, and several dwellings of more or less value.

It will be seen that Greenfield has had a full share of fires for the time, sufficient at least to give her liberal citizens a reasonable warning to provide ample protection. Greenfield to-day is unprepared for a big fire, like some that have visited her in the past, and is liable at any time to sustain a loss many times greater than the cost of an engine, cisterns, and other means of protection; but we trust that she will not be "penny wise and pound foolish" always. History is of little practical use save as it teaches us lessons for the future; and judging from the past history of our county-seat, we can't be too careful in providing a defense for the frightful fire fiend.

Incorporation as Town and City.—Greenfield was incorporated as a town in 1854, and grew gradually, yet slowly, till 1867, when it took a stride forward and improved rapidly in buildings and graveled streets, and increased pro-



portionately in population. She was incorporated as a city in 1876, with a population of 2,023.

Location.—It is handsomely located on the west side of Brandywine Creek, and from its location admits of easy drainage, and is laid out with broad and commodious streets at right angles, which afford an open view.

Streets and Sidewalks.—Prior to the close of the war there were few, if any, graveled streets in Greenfield; after that for a few years there was considerable graveling done, and but little grading. In 1876, after the incorporation as a city,* she begun in earnest the grading and graveling of streets and sidewalks, and continued the same with unabated energy to the present. The first street thus made was Pennsylvania, by John R. Johnson, contractor. North State street was next made, by Thomas B. Miller, contractor; then Fourth street and Bradley street, by Comstock; followed by Walnut street, South State street, South Pennsylvania street, Mechanic and Main streets. besides a number of alleys, by Faurot & Brown, contractors. The sidewalks were in all these cases graded and graveled at the same time. The most extensive improvement of the time was the grading and graveling of Main street, the paving of her sidewalks, and bouldering of her gutters, the present season.

Synopsis.—Greenfield now has many handsome residences, commodious business houses, and good public buildings, constructed in modern style. Outside of the county buildings, she has two substantial bank buildings and banks, three brick churches and one frame; one large two-story brick school-house, with slate roof and stone foundation; two flouring mills, three planing mills, one furniture factory, a flax factory, a heading factory, three saw-mills, an iron roof factory, one railroad, telegraph and express lines, three printing presses, four papers; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men,



^{*}Under town laws streets are built out of the common fund, while in a city the improvements are paid for by the abutters on the street.

Good Templars; also, merchants, grocerymen, druggists, saloonists, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, editors, poets, eight pikes, and twenty-three additions, covering an area of one square mile.

First Doctors.—The first practitioners of the healing art were Drs. Lot Edwards, Leonard Bardwell, Jared Chapman, B. F. Duncan, Simon Alters, Hiram Comstock, R. E. Barnett and N. P. Howard, two of whom are still holding forth in Greenfield.

First Attorneys.—At the first term of court, on the 24th of March, 1828, there were admitted to the bar, on motion, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder; the most of whom, however, were non-residents. In 1846, the attorneys were: David M. C. Lane, J. H. Williams, T. D. Walpole and David S. Gooding.

Remarks.—At this date, 1846, which was prior to the time of the railroad, the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed daily east and west through Greenfield. John Templin & Co. and A. T. Hart & Co. were the principal merchants. William Sebastian was postmaster.

First Business Men of Greenfield.—Among the first settlers and business men of Greenfield were John Justice, who had the first grocery store, some time prior to 1828; O. M. Ross, who had the first general store, also prior to 1828; William and Lewis Tyner had a store in 1828; and the following men were subsequently licensed to vend merchandise, as shown by the old records in the auditor's office, viz.: James Parker, James Hart, A. H. Freeman, Jared Chapman, Samuel Duncan, Joseph Chapman, Nathan Crawford, E. & R. Tyner, John Mongle, James Hamilton (father of Moses W. Hamilton), E. & D. Troxwell, Samuel C. Duncan, Robert Wilson, John Harris, C. S. Perkins, Joseph Andrews, John White (not Hon. John H.), Eli Gapen, Joseph Stallord, Dunbar & Clark, T. W. Smart, William Bussell (not the present William B.), Burton & Co., Milroy & Clark, Calvin McRay, Tyner & Chittenden, W. H. Curry and A. T. Hart. All of the above were licensed previous to 1834. A. T. Hart, the last named of the above, was licensed in 1833. After this date we will note only a few, viz.: George Tague (father of Jonathan and G. G.), Cornwell Meek, Wooster & Wood, and Foley & Gooding.

First Taverns.—Prior to 1828, the date of the establishment of the county-seat, S. B. Jackson and Jeremiah Meek supplied the wants of the traveling community at their taverns and stables, the former holding forth in the bottom, near Brandywine, and the latter in Greenfield. We have no record of their being licensed. John Branden was the first licensed tavern-keeper; he held forth on the Gooding corner, followed by James Hart, then Asa Gooding, at the same stand. Elijah Knight held forth in a three-story frame, about the same time, on the opposite corner.

All of the above did business some time prior to 1840. We could trace the subject up to 1852, the date of the new constitution, at which time the license law for merchandising and tavern-keeping ceased, but we deem it inexpedient. From then on we have no official records to instruct us, but must depend on living witnesses mostly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF GREENFIELD.

Merchants-

Hart & Thayer,
J. Ward Walker & Co.,
William C. Burdett,
Jackson & Bro.,
Lee C. Thayer.

Druggists-

F. H. Crawford, E. B. Grose, V. L. Earley.

Druggists and Grocers— Boyd, Hinchman & Co., George F. Hammel.

Banks-

Greenfield Banking Co.— Nelson Bradley, president; Morgan Chandler, cashier.

Citizens' Bank—P. H. Boyd, president; J. B. Simmons, cashier.

Real Estate Agents—

John A. Hughes, Myers & Alexander, George W. Duncan, J. H. Binford.

Loan Agents-

John A. Hughes, John H. Binford, George W. Duncan.

Grain Merchants—

M. W. Hamilton, William Marsh.

Grocers-

J. J. Hauck,
T. A. Gant,
Sanford Furry,
W. S. Gant,
G. F. Hauck,
Q. D. Hughes,
Alexander & Son,
Richard Hagen,
Alexander, New & Boots.

Harness Makers-

S. E. Gapen, J. M. Dalrymple.

Agricultural Implements—

A. J. Banks, Baldwin & Pratt, D. H. Goble. Corcoran & Wilson.

Tewelers-

F. E. Glidden, L. A. Davis.

Butchers-

W. H. Porter, Cook & Dennis.

Hardware Dealers-

A. J. Banks, Raldwin & Pratt.

Sewing Machine Agents-

Sidney LaRue,
Roland LaRue,
L. Young,
Thomas O'Donnell.

Millers-

Alexander, New & Boots. Scott & Co.

Private Banking—

John A. Hughes.

Railroad Agent—

Moses W. Hamilton.

Telegraph Operators— William H. Scott,

Marion Philpot.

Hotel Kceper—

Jackson Wills.

Brick Masons-

S. S. Spangler,

A. N. Fitz,

N. Meek,

A. Keeley,

T. Johnson,

S. Wysong.

Launderer-

Harry Spangler.

Fire Insurance Agents-

John A. Hughes, E. I. Judkins, A. R. Hughes, W. C. Burdett, A. V. Orr,

Ira Collins,

J. H. Binford.

Iron Roofing-

Smith, Johnson & Co.

Smiths and Wagon Makers— Walker & Morford,

Lineback & Barr, Huston & King,

S. W. Wray.

Smith and Machinist-

J. R. Abbott.

Blacksmith-

William Newhall.

Boot and Shoe Dealer-

G. T. Randall.

Boot and Shoemakers-

G. W. Dove, Millikan & Beecher,

M. S. Walker,

W. C. Eskew.

Undertakers-

Williams Bros.& Hamilton Corcoran & Lantz, Trueblood & Alford.

Carpenters-

Cochran & Flippo, J. J. Walker & Son,

H. C. Hunt,

S. O. Shumway,

Samuel Tulley,

John Coffield,

A. J. Heron,

Benjamin Price,

Lace & Everett,

J. Roland,

B. Raines.

Saloon Keepers-

W. G. Richie,

J. T. Farmer,

R. J. Scott,

J. Hanley,

M. Carey,

A. Hafner,

Jesse Roberts.

Physicians-

R. E. Barnett,

Howard, Martin & Howard

J. A. Hall,

E. I. Judkins,

M. M. Adams,

S. S. Boots,

L. A. Vawter,

O. M. Edwards,

J. W. Selman,

J. Francis.

Buggy and Carriage Dealer-

J. M. Morgan.

Stoves and Tinware-

Knight & Kirk Bros., A. J. Banks.

Tailors-

E. E. Skinner,

P. W. Naughton.

Bakers and Restaurateurs-

John Bohm.

James Demaree.

Painters-

L. M. Rouyer,

E. G. Rouyer,

T. J. Orr,

J. A. Meek,

William Meek, Frank Crawford, E. Goble.

Stone Dealers—
Farout & Brown,
John B. Chappius.

Lumber Merchants— Gordon & Son, B. Cox, J. E. Brown.

Lumber and Coal— E. W. Wood.

Planing Mills—
Williams Bros.& Hamilton
G. W. Puterbaugh,
J. E. Brown.

Driven- Well Men— George Reece, Carter & Hudson.

Heading Factory— Prall & Puterbaugh.

Desk Factory—
G. W. Puterbaugh,
Williams Bros.& Hamilton

Carriage Makers—
W. E. Harris,
Lineback & Barr.
S. W. Wray.
Piano and Organ Agents—

F. E. Glidden,
Thomas Mitchell.

Furniture Factory— Williams Bros.& Hamilton Dentists— E. B. Howard, R. A. Hamilton.

Dress-Makers—
Mrs. Sallie Ferren,
Mrs. L. Stratton,
Mrs. Anna Bourgett,
Mrs. J. A. Watson,
Miss Josie Alford,
Miss Maggie Galbreath,
Mrs. Rosa Powers.

Milliners—
Mrs. Sallie Ferren,
Mrs. J. J. Carter,
Miss Iona Williams,
Miss Emma Lineback,
Miss Alice Carter; also
assistant book-keeper.

Plasterers—
E. Geary,
J. Norman,
M. Pratt,
William W. Webb.

Draymen—
John R. Johnson,
B. F. Barnett.

Roof Painters—
Brown, Morris & Co.
Barbers—
George L. Knox,
Lewis Young,
Gus Suess.
Flour and Feed Store—
George Baker.

Auctioneer— R. P. Brown. Livery and Sale Stables—

J. M. Morgan, A. C. Gambrel.

Feed Stable-John E. Tindall.

Photographer-W. T. Webb.

Street and Ditch Contractors-Farout & Brown.

Preachers-

J. H. Hawk, W. K. Williams, J. B. Sparks,

J. F. Rhoades.

W. S. Campbell.

Gunsmith-

B. T. Rains.

Flax Factory—

Henry L. Moore & Son.

Dealers in Nursery Stock-

J. K. Henby, R. P. Brown.

News Stand-

Lea Sullivan.

Printers-

William Mitchell, R. J. Strickland, Republican Company.

Sign Painters-

James Meek, E. G. Rouyer, L. M. Rouyer,

Paper Hangers-

James Meek, E. G. Rouyer, Frank Crawford.

Teachers—

See page 150.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor-William J. Sparks. Clerk-E. C. Boyden.

Treasurer-James A. Flippo. Engineer-J. D. Williams.

Marshal-W. W. Ragan. Attorney-W. H. Martin.

Councilmen.

F. E. Glidden, Enos Geary, J. C. Alexander,

Samuel Gordon, P. H. Boyd, J. H. Bragg,

CHAPTER XII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

MASONIC LODGE, No. 101.

February 14, 1849, the dispensation was issued by Elzur Deming, Grand Master, and A. W. Morris, Secretary, to the brethren at Greenfield. The following are the original officers and members under said dispensation: James Rutherford, W. M.; Harry Pierson, S. W.; J. R. Bracken, J. W.; George Tague, Orlando Craine, James Shipman, Nathan D. Coffin and Morris Pierson, members. initiation was that of Dr. R. E. Barnett. A charter was granted to Lodge No. 101, by the Grand Lodge, on the 28th of May, 1850. The lodge was organized under the charter on the 20th of the following June. The officers were: James Rutherford, W. M.; Harry Pierson, S. W.; J. R. Bracken, J. W.; Morris Pierson, Treasurer; John Templin, Secretary; R. E. Barnett, S. D.; Jonathan Ralls, J. D.; E. D. Chittenden, Tyler.

Prior to 1854 the lodge had no building of their own, but held forth for a time in the old seminary building. During this year the lodge, having grown in size and wealth, began the erection of a handsome three-story brick building, the most commodious in the town. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Deputy Grand Master Elijah Newlin, on the 15th of August, 1854.

The present officers are: George W. Dove, W. M.; W. S. Fries, S. W.; Lee O. Harris, J. W.; Nelson Bradley, Treasurer; S. E. Duncan, Secretary; Ephraim Marsh, S. D.; M. F. Williams, J. D.; Benjamin Price, Tyler; William F. Pratt, Steward; Joseph Baldwin, Steward. The present trustees are Ephraim Marsh, F. E. Glidden, and S. W. Barnett.

From the date of organization to the present this lodge has initiated two hundred and three members. The membership at this date is about seventy. The lodge is in good working order, out of debt, and owns desirable property worth \$6,000. It has expended for charitable purpurposes \$2,000. Their regular communications occur on Tuesday evenings on or previous to the full moon of each month.

I. O. O. F., No. 135.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 135, I. O. O. F. was instituted July 26, 1853. The lodge was organized in the old courthouse; afterwards removed to the third story of the Walker block; from there to the county seminary, where, for several years, the lodge prospered; but preferring a more central location, the trustees sold the seminary and took a lease on a new hall in Howard's block. In the course of time the increase of membership, added to the desire on the part of many to have a hall of their own, caused the lodge to instruct their trustees to contract with William C. Burdett for a third story on his new brick in which to hold its meetings. Since 1876 the lodge has occupied its own spacious hall, which is conveniently arranged, neatly furnished, and affords a pleasant retreat for its large membership.

The following officers conducted the instituting ceremonies in the organization of the lodge, viz.: Theodore P. Haughey, Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Cameron, G. W.; Fred. Bragg, Grand Secretary; A. Cotton, Grand Treasurer; W. N. Lumis, G. M.

The following were the charter members: N. P. Howard, George Armstrong, M. W. Hamilton, Simon Thomas, and John R. Boston.

The following members were initiated on the first evening, viz.; Robert A. Barr, M. G. Falconbury, Benjamin Deem, Eli Ballenger, James H. Leary, Benjamin Miller, John D. Barnett, and Chelton Banks.

The first election of officers resulted as follows, to-wit: George Armstrong, N. G.; N. P. Howard, V. G.; John D. Barnett, Secretary; Jonathan Dunbar, Treasurer.

This lodge had received up to the first of January,

1877, \$10,122.75. The lodge is out of debt, in good working order, with money in the treasury.

This lodge has been called on to mourn the loss of twenty-one members, to-wit: Robert A. Barr, W. R. Barrett, Benjamin Deem, Henry R. Hanna, Jacob Drake, W. E. Hart, William Wilkins, John D. Barnett, John Osborn, Ezra Fountain, Willard Low, Jonathan Dunbar, B. W. Cooper, Joseph Conner, Nathan Crawford, Enoch Leachman, Henry A. Swope, John H. Bentley, Henry R. Clayton, Frederick Hammel, and John D. Barr.

The present officers are as follows: T. J. Bodkins, Noble Grand; A. J. Herron, Vice Grand; W. T. Snider, Recording Secretary, C. T. Cochran, Permanent Secretary; H. J. Williams, Treasurer. Encampment officers—M. L. Paullus, Chief Patriarch; Q. D. Hughes, High Priest; I. C. Rardin, Junior Warden; James A. Flippo, Senior Warden; W. T. Snider, Scribe; N. P. Howard, Treasurer.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 20, K. of P.

was instituted February 29, 1872. The following were the first officers and charter members, viz.: R. E. Barnett, V. P.; W. S. Wood, W. C.; H. J. Williams, V. C.; Ephrpaim Marsh, R. S.; J. A. New, F. S.; E. Geary, B.; E. P. Thayer, G.; S. W. Barnett, I. S.; W. F. Pratt, O. S.; Joseph Baldwin, Milton Peden, G. W. Dove, J. J. Pratt, A. P. Williams, Q. D. Hughes, J. D. Vannyes, John W. Ryon, B. L. Gant, Calvin Sowder, Jackson Wills, and Marion Forgey.

This lodge was organized and held forth till 1880 in the three-story brick on the corner of Main and State streets, when they removed to Furry's block, on West Main street, where they have a commodious room conveniently arranged.

of A.; A. Everett, O. G.; Thomas Bodkins, I. G. The membership at this date is twenty-eight.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 184, I. O. G. T.

was organized on the 27th day of February, 1879, with the following officers installed for the first quarter: W. C. T., F. E. Glidden; W. V. T., Kate Applegate; W. C., George W. Duncan; W. S., James J. Walsh; W. A. S., William J. Barrett; W. T., Samuel E. Duncan; W. M., William J. Sparks; W. D. M., Clara New; W. I. G., Annie Wright; W. O. G., John Wright; R. H. S., Miss Mattie Hall; L. H. S. Lenna Banks; P. W. C. T., John W. Jones; first representative to the Grand Lodge, John A. Dobbins; last representative, Mrs. J. F. Rhoades.

The present corps of officers are: W. C. T., John A., Dobbins; W. P. C. T., George W. Duncan; W. V. T., Miss Annie Williams; W. S., William W. Ragan; W. F. S., William W. Matthews; W. T., Noah W. Carr; W. M., John Maithre; I. S. G., Samuel C. Hutton; R. H. S., Mrs. J. F. Rhoades; L. H. S., Mrs. W. K. Williams; W. C., W. K. Williams; Trustees, John A. Dobbins, J. F. Rhoades and Thomas E. Johnson.

The lodge organized with forty-nine members, and the average attendance for each year since its organization has been forty-five. The lodge meets on Monday evening of each week. Lodge hall, third story, over Walker's store, in the city of Greenfield, Indiana. The first Good Templars lodge of Greenfield was organized about the year 1869, by Sister Jackson, of Jeffersonville, and known as the Good Templars of Greenfield, No. 194. Among the first members of this lodge were L. E. Rumrill, J. A. Dobbins, G. W. Duncan, J. A. New, Mrs. Anna Offutt, Mrs. Lou Scott, Miss Hattie Havens, S. M. Shumway, S. M. Walker, and G. W. Dove. The lodge met and organized over Randall's store, and continued in successful operation for a time, and finally declined and surrendered her charter.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Greenfield was organized July 30, 1855. The plans for the organization of this church were conceived and completed in the house where R. P. Brown now lives. Dr. B. F. Duncan and John Wilson were watching by the bedside of a sick friend, near the hour of midnight, when the idea was conceived and arrangements were made. Among those who petitioned the Indianapolis Presbytery for this church were Mrs. T. D. Walpole, Dr. B. F. Duncan, John Foster, Captain J. R. Bracken, John A. Richey, Alexander Crocket, and Gen. John Milroy. The request was granted, and the committee to organize consisted of the following eminent divines, viz.: David Monfort, David Stephenson, and Colonel James Blake. The committee, on the date aforesaid, met in the old M. E. church, on south State street, and perfected an organization, and received the tollowing members into full communion, viz.: Gen. John Milroy, Dr. B. F. Duncan, John A. Richey, Alexander and Elizabeth Crocket, Mrs. Martha Meek, Hugh Gambrel and wife, John Foster and wife, Misses Nancy P. and Mary J. Crocket, Ellen Sturk, Miss Isabel Clency, and Samuel and Mary Creveston. Of the fourteen who petitioned for this church, only three are living, to-wit: Mrs. T. D. Walpole, Mrs. J. T. Lineback, and Mrs. J. C. Meek. And only two are living of the seventeen who united with the church at its organization, viz: Mrs. J. T. Lineback and Mrs. J. C. Meek.

The following are the ministers who have served this church from the date of its organization to the present, with the date of appointment and time served:

	Appointed.	Served.
Rev. David Monfort	1855	3 years.
Rev. William Sickles		
Rev. I. T. Iddings		
Rev. M. H. Shockley		
Rev. Abbottt		
Rev. Isaac W. Monfort		

Rev. Eben Muse	. 1871	.6 months.
Rev. John Dixon	. 1872	. 4 montns.
Rev. J. B. Logan	. 1873	to months.
Rev. C. T. White	. 1874	.2 years.
Rev. J. B. Lowery		-
Rev. L. L. Larimore		
Rev. Jameison	•	•
Rev. J. H. Hawk	. 1880	. 13 months.

The founder and first minister of this church, Rev. David Monfort, was a remarkable man, of great spirituality, positive in character, and beloved by all who knew him. He is said not to have been a profound preacher, but a volumnious talker, tender-hearted, sympathetic, of good executive ability, and a fine judge of human nature. He received into the church one hundred and twelve members. He is still remembered as the founder of a day school, that was conducted in the Masonic hall for eight years. At this date the public schools of Indiana were in their infancy, and of little force; but this school, under the management of Monfort, assumed a high standard in point of education.

The total number of members received into the communion of the Presbyterian church of Greenfield from the date of its organization, in 1855, to the present was about four hundred. Present membership, one hundred. church worshiped in the Masonic hall for thirteen years, and has worshiped in the present building for fourteen years. Their building is a handsome, substantial brick, 44x76 feet, and a gallery capable of seating one hundred and twenty-five adults. The whole church will seat six hundred persons. It was dedicated on the 27th of December, 1868, by Rev. Robert Sloss, assisted by Dr. Monfort. of Cincinnati. Cost of building, \$10,500. At the close of the services on the day of dedication, there were subscribed \$3,007 to complete the building. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Hawk, the last, but by no means the least, of the shepherds of the flock. Mr. Hawk is an extempore speaker, a good conversationalist, and has succeeded in adding a goodly number to the church.

There is in connection with this church one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. It was organized cotemporary with the church, starting out with fourteen adults and children all told. Rev. David Monfort was the first superintendent, Dr. B. F. Duncan assistant, and Joseph Mathers secretary. In 1857 Robert Hall, recently of Cambridge City, was elected superintendent, and Dr. E. I. Judkins secretary. In 1861 Dr. R. E. Barnett was elected superintendent, and the secretary's book shows that on the same day \$106 were raised to pay the prizes due the school—a very respectable sum to raise in a Sunday-school more than twenty years ago simply for prizes. Dr. Barnett continued to serve in this capacity for sixteen consecutive years, with credit to himself and honor to the school. Q. D. Hughes served as secretary for fourteen years constant and faithful. The infant class of this school is under the efficient instruction and oversight of Miss Sue Wilson. assistant postmaster, who has had charge of the babies for more than a dozen years. Her class swarms semi-annually, sending off new colonies to be directed by others. This school has enjoyed nearly fourteen hundred Sabbaths, or about four years of Sunday-school instruction. H. B. Wilson, our present postmaster, has been an efficient and faithful bible school teacher a greater portion of that time. In 1864, the school had enrolled one hundred and fifty-six scholars, and the growth has been steady to the present date. R. E. Barnett is now superintendent and George Wilson secretary.

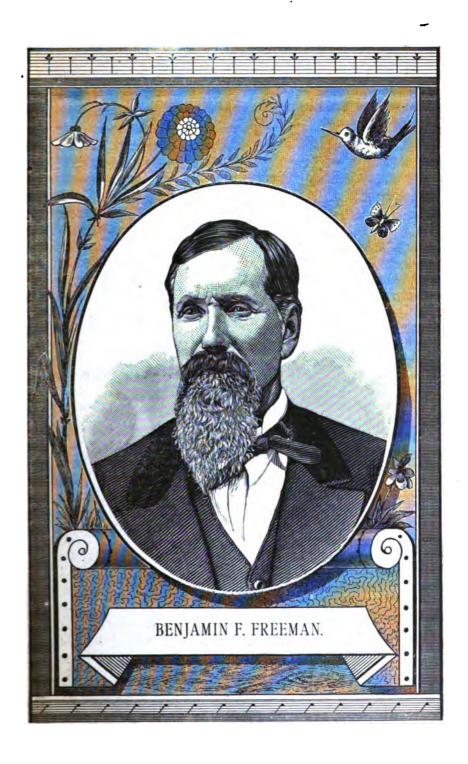
GREENFIELD METHODISM.

The early history of Methodism in Greenfield and vicinity can only be given in an incomplete and fragmentary form. The first class known was organized in a cabin which stood near the present residence of Wesley Addison.

Some of the earliest settlers of Greenfield were Meth-

odists, among whom may be named the families of Abram, Samuel and Moses Vangilder; Major Stephens and Jeremiah Meek; and a little later James Parks, John Rardin, Jacob Tague, Dr. Lot Edwards, Richard Guymon, and others. The earliest settlers found the Methodist itinerant wending his way through the almost unbroken forest searching for the lost sheep of the House of Israel, carrying with him the Word of Life, at as early a date as 1828. As early as 1830 Greenfield became the headquarters of a circuit, with a large number of appointments scattered widely, which were supplied with preaching once in four weeks. Since that time frequent changes have occurred in the boundaries of the circuit as the population increased, and as the growth of the church demanded, until the spring of 1878, when Greenfield became a station. The names of all the pastors cannot be given prior to 1837, nor can the order of their pastorate since that time be given with certainty in every case.

The following are the names and date of service, as nearly as can be given: Rev. James Havens and Rev. Tarkington were the first preachers in charge; then Rev. Swang; —— Bradley, in 1837; J. B. Burt, in 1838; Frank Richmond and Charles Morrow, 1839 to 1840; George Havens, in 1840; John L. Smith, in 1841; J. S. Donaldson, in 1842; —— McNally, appointed in 1843, died during the year, and the year was completed by -Manly; Joseph Barnick, in 1844; George W. Bowers, two years; —— Beasly, two years; J. W. Smith, one year; J. M. Mershon, one year; Eli Rammel, one year; Frank Richmond, appointed in 1852, died during the year, and Elisha Earl, a well-known local preacher, was appointed to fill the vacancy; S. M. Campbell, one year; J. R. Davis, one year; C. C. Cooper, died while in charge, and Elisha Earl completed the year; J. S. McCarty, one and one-half years; William Anderson, two years; Michael Black, one year; John Hill, two years; J. W. White, one year; George W. Bowers, three years; Charles Martindale, two years; H. J. Lacy, three years; George Havens,



three years; L. R. Streeter, five months; I. G. Brown, seven months; Y. B. Meredith, one year; J. F. Rhoades is now completing his third year as pastor.

Among the class-leaders of the church are George W. Dove, Jonathan Tague, C. W. Gant, and O. M. Edwards. This office is about the same as that of deacons or elders in some other churches.

The society was without a house of worship for a long time; but through courtesy of public officials, used a log school-house, on North State street, and the old log courthouse, on the north-west corner of State and South streets, south of the Gooding corner, and afterwards in the first brick court-house. In 1841 a church was erected on the west side of South State street, south of and near the railroad. This building is now occupied for a dwelling. The growth of the society and surrounding circumstances demanded better accommodation for religious worship, and accordingly, under the efficient leadership of Rev. George W. Bowers, the present structure was begun in the year 1866, and completed in 1867 and dedicated free of debt by the lamented Dr. T. M. Eddy. The building is a plain, comfortable brick, 40x72 feet. In 1878, the church was repaired and greatly improved in appearance, and provided with gas fixtures, which lights the large audience-room completely. The work was done under the pastorate of Rev. Y. B. Meredith. The church has owned four parsonages. The first parsonage stood on East North street. The second one stood on the east side of State street, just north of the railroad. About twenty-three years ago the parsonage on West Main street, now owned by E. P. Thayer, was purchased, and sold in 1875. The present one is a large, substantial, handsome two-story building adjoining the church building. It was erected in 1876, under the direction of Nelson Bradley, J. Ward Walker and A. P. Williams, and is valued at \$2,000. The value of the church and parsonage is estimated at \$10,500. The membership of the church is about two hundred. More than sixty of this number have been added within the last two years under J. F. Rhoades' pastorate. Every department of the church is in fine working condition. The society has not been in debt for a number of years. There is a large and prosperous Sunday-school attached, with an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty. Collection, from two to five dollars per Sabbath. Nelson Bradley superintendent and Eddie Thayer secretary.

MT. GILEAD CHURCH (BAPTIST).

On the 15th day of August, 1827, a few individuals of the Baptist faith met to discuss the propriety of adopting a constitution and establishing a place of worship, which resulted in a decision to extend a cordial invitation to John Caldwell and brethren, of Blue-river township, and Abram Smock and brethren, of Bethel church, to "come over into Macedonia" and lend a helping hand. Accordingly, on the 10th day of August there was a meeting at the house of Mr. Samuel Jackson, with the ministers and members aforesaid present; and after preaching by Elders Smock and Caldwell, followed by an investigation of the faith of the prospective members, they were constituted into a church, to be named and known as Brandywine church. The following persons were received into membership, and given the right hand of fellowship, viz.: Samuel and Rachel Jackson, Benjamin and Jane Spillman, and James and Elizabeth Reeves. The church bore the name of Brandywine till the 2nd Saturday of August, 1838, at which time the members gave it the name of Mt. Gilead, by which it is known to this day.

The following have been moderators, viz.: Benjamin Spillman, Elders — McQuary, Thomas Martin, C. Hood, T. Martin, William Baker, David Caudel, — Zion, G. S. Weaver, William H. Curtis; the last of whom is the moderator at this date.

This church is located four miles north-west of Green-

field, on the Noblesville road, on the west side, in a small grove. The building is an old frame, antique in style and void of paint.

CURRY'S CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL),

is located about five miles north-east of Greenfield. Methodist meetings in this neighborhood were first held about 1830; but not till 1834 was there a permanent organization, and meetings were held for a time at the private residences of Moses Vangilder, James Park, and others, till 1843, when a log meeting-house was erected near by where the present frame now stands. At that date, and until within the last few years, this charge belonged to the Greenfield circuit. In 1866, the old log was superseded by a neat frame, costing \$1,300. It was dedicated by J. W. T. McMullen. The first pastor was Rev. Barwick. The first class-leader was William Martindale. The present pastor is Rev. H. Woolpert. A Sunday-school is sustained during the summer season.

SUGAR CREEK M. E. CHURCH,

located five miles north-west of Greenfield, on the banks of Sugar Creek, was organized in the year 1838. Among the first members were James Gant, Jeremiah Gant, John Alexander, H. Hunt, Robert Wilson, and Thomas Smith. In 1840 they erected a log church, prior to which time they had no regular place of meeting. In this log house they held forth and prospered till 1872, when they erected the present neat frame, at a cost of \$1,000. Among the shepherds who have fed the flock at this point were John Burt, George Havens, John Millender, G. W. Bowers, and Emerson and Beasley. The first trustees were John Alexander, Hezekiah Hunt, and Robert Wilson. This charge is now attached to the Philadelphia circuit. The present minister is H. Woolpert.

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church,

in the north-west corner of Center township, on the banks of Sugar Creek, was organized about 1838, in a log school-house near where the present house stands. Among the first members were Owen and Andrew Jarrett, Martha Swope, William and Polly Jones, John Alley, Riley Taylor, John and Nancy Lewis, Samuel Henry and wife, and Martha Chapman, wife of Hon. Joseph Chapman. This organization moved quietly along with reasonable success till 1850, when, under the ministration of Eli Rammel, a remarkable revival was had, in which over one hundred were added to the membership of the church. In 1853, the society had so grown in size and means that it decided on the building of a house, which resulted in the erection of the present frame, by Henry L. Moore, at a cost of \$800, and is now attached to the Philadelphia circuit.

GREENFIELD CORNET BAND

was organized in 1865, from a remnant of a band that existed during the war, and prospered till 1874, when it was reorganized and equipped, with considerable change in the membership. There having been no record kept of the organization, we are unable to give the names of the members, with iny degree of certainty, during her early existence. The following are the names of the present organization, viz.: Isaac R. Davis, Thomas Carr, John Davis, Charles Davis, Abijah Davis, Penn Bidgood, Geatano Ponti, Quinn Johnson, Frank Barr, and Charles Carter. The members are uniformed, and supplied with good instruments, at a cost of \$250, and a band wagon worth \$600.

Stephen T. Dickerson.

The subject of this sketch was born October 27, 1830, one mile east of Fountaintown, Shelby county, Indiana, where he remained with his father on the old homestead



till the date of his marriage with Nancy Wiggins, of Han-cock county, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Mr. D. engaged in the stock trade at the age of eighteen with George Roberts. Their first speculation was in sheep, purchased north of Greenfield, of Harlan Reeves and others in that neighborhood, at fifty cents per head for the choice of the flock. His next trade was with Hugh Wooster, of Greenfield, of whom he purchased fifteen large, choice steers, at \$15 each. When they were turned out of the large woods pasture, on the farm now owned by John T. Lineback, to drive to town, they bounded off through the woods and brush and over the logs at such a rate that Mr. D. got completely lost, and came on to Greenfield to await results. In the course of an hour Mr. Wooster put in an appearance with the cattle, telling Dickerson that he was not worth a "continental copper" to drive stock, or he could get through the brush fast enough to keep up with an old man like him. Mr. D. has been in the stock trade in Hancock county for thirty-three years, and has probably bought and sold more stock than any other man in the county; and we may add, has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his customers and the public generally. He also filled the office of trustee -of Center township for two consecutive terms, during which he took great interest in the schools, and encouraged both pupil and teacher by frequent visits.

Mr. D. is a liberal, public-spirited man, and has taken great interest in organizing pike companies, and encouraging the citizens of the county to construct good gravel roads, to which he has always been a liberal subscriber. It was through his management that the Greenfield and New Palestine gravel road was completed, which was probably the most difficult road of the kind ever made in the county, owing to the distance to which the gravel had to be hauled, being on an average of more than two miles. Mr. D. also organized the Center and Brandywine Pike Company, and was one of its most liberal subscribers.

He was one of the first children born on Brandywine,

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and, consequently, has seen a good deal of pioneer life. He says that the first apple that he ever saw growing was in the orchard of James Smith, about five miles south of He recollects the first frame house, sawed Greenfield. boards and painting, in the neighborhood. It was on the farm of Robert P. Brown, built by the late Jacob Foglesong. When Mr. D. first saw Greenfield, there were but two houses south of Main street; one, he thinks, was Mr. Offutt's and the other was near where Mr. Paullus' new residence now stands. The first public gathering which he recollects attending was "muster," on "muster day," at James Goodwin's residence, now owned by John Richey, of Brandywine township. He attended school on Hominy Ridge, and was one of the boys that helped to carry Jackson Porter on a rail to Brandywine before he would "come down" with the cider, apples and ginger-bread. says he well recollects when there were more still-houses in Brandywine township, Hancock county, and Van Buren township, Shelby county, than there were school-houses; and that it was a very common thing for the neighbors to send to the still-houses for beer, and use it in the place of milk to drink. But notwithstanding the evils of that day, the young folks had their sport and amusement of many kinds. In the fall and winter seasons there would be a wood-chopping and quilting in the neighborhood about once a week, and a dance at night. Then there were the apple bees, pumpkin peelings, flax pullings, and cornhuskings—all sources of amusement. When the Mt. Lebanon church was organized, a great number of the young joined, and held out faithful for a season; but when the time for parties arrived, no small number would persist in dancing, greatly against the rules laid down by old Fathers Muth and Havens, the clerical advisers of that Mr. D. well remembers seeing one young fellow arraigned before one of the old fathers, charged with the sin of dancing. His reply to which not being satisfactory, he was told that it would not be tolerated. "Then." said the youngster, "take my name off the church book. I



only intended to join through the sickly season." Mr. D. is in harmony with the doctrines of the Christian Church, and has ever been liberal in the support of the same. He is a democrat in principle, though not dogmatic in his views, and was always opposed to slavery. Mr. D. is president of the New Palestine gravel road, and has several times served as president of the Hancock Agricultural Society, and has ever been an enterprising, energetic citizen.

CHAPTER XIII.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

	6 East.		7 East.				
	13	7	8	9	10	11	
	13	18	17	16	15	14	
In Tp.	4 .	19	20	21	22	23	17 N
	25	30	29	28	27	26	
,	36	31	32	33	34	35	
Tp. Line	In Range	Nange Line		In Range			J 17 N

Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF GREEN TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from John Green, the first settler, or at least one of the first settlers thereof. It was organized in 1832, and then consisted of sixty sections, the same territory now embodied in Brown and Green. It was taken from the north

part of Harrison and Jackson, which in 1831 extended to the north line of the county, their southern boundary being the same as shown on map, page 89. In 1833 Brown was taken from the east part of the original Green township, leaving it composed of thirty sections, the present size.*

Location, Size, Boundary, etc.—Green township is located in the central northern portion of the county, and in extent is five miles north and south and six miles east and west, being uniform in size with Brown and Blueriver. It is bounded on the north by Madison county, on the east by Brown township, on the south by Jackson and Center, and on the west by Vernon. It is located in township seventeen north and in ranges six and seven east. The west tier of sections is in range six east, and the remainder in range seven east. The range line runs one mile west of Eden, and forms the east line of Thomas McClarnon's farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is generally level and slightly undulating, with the exception of a small portion bordering along Sugar Creek. The greater portion of the soil is a black loam, rich and productive, and portions of the uplands a good clay, both red and blue. There is but very little third-rate land in the township at this date, since the recent attention given to tile draining and public ditching. The chief productions are hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, horses, oats, flaxseed. and Irish potatoes. She has no factories, and owing to her distance from the railroad heretofore, she has not drawn so heavily on her forests as her sister townships have done. In 1880 she produced from 3,094 acres, 52,598 bushels of wheat; from 3,362 acres, 92,796 bushels of corn; from 349 acres, 8,027 bushels of oats; being about an average township of the county. For the same year she reported 753 tons of hay, 266 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 905 lbs. of tobacco.

^{*}For a fuller history of the organization and boundaries see pages 31 and 90.

Streams.—Sugar Creek* takes a general diagonal course across the township. It enters on the east line, one and one-half miles south of the north-east corner, and runs one mile north-west; thence two miles south-west into section twenty-two, in the middle tier of sections; thence in a general westerly course, passing Eden on the north, through sections twenty-one, twenty and nineteen to the center of section twenty-four; thence in a south by south-west course, passing out of the township at the north-west corner of section thirty-six.

A small stream rises on the south line of section thirtytwo, runs north by north-west, and flows into Sugar Creek on the west line of section nineteen.

Swamp Creek extends through sections thirty-two and twenty-nine, and enters Sugar Creek near the center of section twenty.

First Land Entries and First Settlers.—The first land entered in Green township was by William Shortridge, on the 26th day of May, 1829, being the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township seventeen north, in range seven east, lying north of Eden. John Green and Andrew Jackson made entries a little later in the same year.

The first settlers were John Green, from whom the township was named; William Rickard, Miles Walker, Thomas Dorson, John Hanger, Vincent Cooper, John L. Alford, Abraham Rhue, Robert Walker (father of Rev. Miles Walker), Thomas L. Fuqua, and John Denney; all of whom settled prior to 1833. Afterwards came Jonathan Horniday, Isaiah and Jesse Jackson, John Forgy, William Thomas; Joseph, William and Jesse Roberts; Jacob and William Amack, James Walker, Edward Barrett; George Henry, associate judge; Samuel Henry, William Galbreath, and John Myers. Most of the above have long since bid adieu to terrestrial scenes; but are still green in the memory of many of the older citizens who will read these names. Many of them we are unable to



^{*}To locate the streams accurately, observe our section map at the head of this chapter.

learn much about, except that they were representative pioneer men, modest, unassuming, never aspiring to office, industrious, hardy and hospitable. Their names are doubtless written in the Lambs Book of Life, and are now found in the history of the county, to be handed down to the third and fourth generations, and remembered as the forerunners of a brighter civilization. There are doubtless others who might, with propriety, be placed in the list; but to name all would be tedious.

First Election, etc.—At the first election held in Green in her original size, as shown on page 89, there were but nine votes cast. The election was held at the residence of Morgan McQuary. The first election in Green after Brown was struck off was held at the residence of John Hanger. The votes were cast in a hat, and covered with a kerchief. We hear of no complaints and serious charges of stuffing the ballot-boxes in those primitive days.

Historical Anecdotc. - In June, 1833, Rev. Miles Walker, John Walker and Vincent Cooper, caught thirteen young wolves, about the size of a six months' cur dog, in the hollow of a log. They brought the scalps to Greenfield, and the county gave them a credit of fifty cents per scalp on their taxes, and the state paid a reward of the same amount in money. Before they could avail themselves of the bounty of either state or county, however, they had to comply with the law requiring them to take an "iron-clad" oath that they had never raised a female wolf, nor owned a male dog part wolf, for the last ten years. The policy of this requirement was to prevent citizens raising wolves for their scalps, and the reward obtained therefor. Wolves were numerous at this early date, and very destructive to sheep, and especially to lambs and pigs, insomuch that it was impossible to raise them without penning.

A Few First Things.—The first preacher in Green township was Stephen Masters, one of the pioneer preachers of the county, who is reported as the first and one of the first in all the north-western portions of the county. The first teacher was Miss Eliza Moore. The first physi-

cian was Paul Moore. The first death was that of Samuel Walker, buried at the Baptist church, in the west part of the township; being the first burial also. The first road was the blazed route from Greenfield to Pendleton, the county-seat of Madison county. The first miller was George Mason. The first school was near Eden. The first church building was by the Baptists. The first church organization was by the Methodists. The first merchant was George Henry, father of Attorney Charles Henry, of Anderson. The first post-office was at Eden. The first tanners were Dudley Eakes and J. Price.

Mills.—In 1835 George Mason had erected the first water-mill, grist and saw mill combined, in the township, located on Sugar Creek, north-east of Eden. Indeed, it was the first mill of any kind in the township.

In 1836 William Beeson erected the second water-mill in the township. It was located about two and one-half miles east of Eden, and cracked corn and scratched logs for several years.

Subsequently Bragg & Guy built the first steam sash saw-mill in the township, near Eden. It was traded and sold several times, burned down in 1856, rebuilt by Samuel Archer, and finally moved away.

Dr. Samuel A. Troy, in 1865, put in operation a circular saw mill, three miles east of Eden, operated it for a time, and then sold to Trueblood & Barrett. Barrett sold to Walker, and the new firm, Trueblood & Walker, moved it on the Henry land, south-west of Eden. It was then run for a time by Cooper & Roberts, and finally moved away.

A steam saw-mill was operated on H. B. Wilson's farm, three miles east of Eden, for a few years. It was moved away about 1878.

About 1873, a steam saw-mill was set in operation at Milner's Corner, by Walton, Rule & Milner, which required about eighteen months to devour the saw timber in that vicinity, when it departed. A steam saw-mill was built at Eden, by C. Mingle, about 1875, and is still in operation.

Stephen V. Tucker erected a steam saw-mill at Milner's Corner in 1880, which is still running.

There are no factories nor flouring mills in the township; though there is a good opening for both, and especially should the North and South railroad come through, as contemplated.

Roads.—Green township has twelve miles of toll pike, and ten miles the charter to which has been surrendered. The Greenfield and Pendleton pike extends across the township from north to south. There is a line extending from Eden to Warringotn; one from Eden to McCordsville; another from Eden to Fortville; and one from Eden to Milner's Corner. The last three lines do not extend to Eden directly, but intersect the North and South pike, near thereto, so that the several points mentioned are reached by pike.

Green is the only township in the county without a railroad, and she recently voted \$10,000 to the prospective Anderson and Shelbyville road, which, it is thought, will pass through Eden.

Educational. - "'Tis education forms the common mind; as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The first settlers, though void of a finished literary and classic education, and not even possessing the rudiments in many cases, yet they began early to give some attention to the education of their children, and small schools were sustained in the winter months in the more thickly settled neighborhoods where enough children could be gotten together to constitute a school, and a teacher could be secured to teach the young idea to shoot at from twenty to forty dollars per quarter and "found," or "board round." Among the first "school-masters" and "school-marms" of this section were Miss Eliza Moore, a relative of the present resident Moores of the township; George Henry, afterwards associate judge and representative; David McKinsey, a faithful, efficient instructor for the time, but now among the unfortunates faring in the county infirmary; and Sanford and Jehu Lewis, brother pedagogues. The

first school-house was built in 1836, and located a short distance north-east of Eden. It was one of those primitive "educational institutions" made wholly of saplings and split boards, without paint, putty, glass, iron, or modern patent fixtures of any kind. Soon after this there was one of a similar kind in the north-east part of the township.

Green, however, like other townships outside of Center, was opposed to the establishment of free schools. In the vote of the county on the free school question in 1848, she cast seventy-five votes for "free school" and ninety-one votes for "no school"; and in 1849 the vote stood, "free school," forty-five; "no school," one hundred.

The following table will show the names of the public school-houses in Green and the present instructors:

Green township has ten small frame school-houses, valued at, including grounds, furniture and outbuilding, \$4,000. Her maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus are valued at \$100. Total value of school property in the township, \$4,100.

There has been a gradual, steady decline in the number of school children in this township since 1853, the first enumeration. The enumeration for 1853 was 474; for 1860, 406; for 1870, 388; for 1880, 384; and for 1881, 353; a decrease of 121 in the last twenty-eight years.

Township Trustees.—The following list shows the names of the trustees and their date of appointment from 1850, at which time they were empowered by law to levy

a local tuition tax, and the office assumed some dignity and significance:

Meredith Gosney 1859	Andrew H. Barrett 1869
Edward Valentine 1861	William L. McKinsey1874
Joseph Barrett1865	Sidney Moore1880
Edward Valentine 1866	-

Remarks: Meredith Gosney, who figures extensively in the early history of the township, was the first trustee under the improved school law. He held the office for two terms of one year each. Edward Valentine carried the township through the perilous times of the civil war, being four times elected. Andrew H. Barrett was the first trustee who had the opportunity of voting for county superintendent of schools. We have dipped salt with "Andy" more than once. May he live long and prosper. William L. McKinsey held the office longer than any other trustee who has filled the place. Sidney Moore looks after the poor and pedagogues at this date.

Churches.—This township, for reasons unknown to the writer, is not as bountifully supplied with good buildings especially dedicated to the worship of the author of all good as her sister townships; but possibly what she lacks in numbers she makes up in the efficiency of the few. Green reports three church buildings, viz.: Two Methodist Episcopal and one Christian. But it must be borne in mind that Green has no saloons or billiard halls, and, perhaps, less evil to counteract.

Population and Poll.—An examination of the United States census reports for the past few decades shows a slow growth for a time, and recently a decline in the population. The report for 1850 gives her 1,019 souls; for 1860, 1,076; for 1870, 1,177; and for 1880, 1,166; a growth in twenty years of one hundred and fifty-eight and then a decline in the last ten years of eleven, for which we are scarcely able to account, considering her steady growth in wealth, good roads, and other improvements. But

there is a great tendency among the young in this fast age to leave the monotony of the country and seek the town and city. The railroad enthusiast would make an argument in favor of railroads out of the circumstance; and, indeed, it is rather a singular circumstance, if such it may be called, that the only township without a railroad should be the only one declining in population. The stickler for plain dress, rather than frivolous fashions, would say that it is owing to her having no dress-making establishments and milliner shops. The falling off in numbers seems not to have been among the men and boys for the last ten years. There was only a loss of four school children during the decade, while there was an increase of thirty-one taxable polls, the numbers standing thus: Taxable polls for 1870, 190; for 1880, 221; and for 1881, 231; showing an increase of forty-one taxable polls in eleven years. But we will state the facts and figures, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. The polls in Green for 1840 were 130; in 1850, 140; in 1860, 178.

Vote.—Green township for 1860 cast 184 votes; for 1870, 229; for 1880, 286; with a democratic majorty of fifty-four for 1880. The vote stood: Democratic, 170; republican, 116. The voting precinct is Eden.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Green township is assessed on 19,194 acres of land, valued at \$372,-110, and improvements on the same valued at \$101,050, being an average of about \$25 per acre. Value of lots, \$1,625; value of improvements on same, \$9,120. Value of personal property, \$129,670. Total value of taxables, \$613,595. The total value of taxables for 1839 was \$60,-930, less than one-tenth of the amount for 1881.

Taxes.—Green township paid taxes to the amount of \$599.19 in 1842, \$836.18 in 1850, \$3,465.52 in 1860, \$5,652.34 in 1870, and the levy for 1881, to be paid in 1882, is \$6,528.44; an examination of which shows a rapid growth in taxation. The levy on each \$100 is ninety-four cents.

The following list shows the heavy tax-payers in Green

township; being a complete showing of those who will pay \$40 taxes and upward in 1882:

Alford, John \$ 4	1 38	Jarrett, Neri\$	63 78
444 4 7 7	1 00		100 83
	3 32	Keller, J. W	61 34
	6 79	Keller, J. M	83 15
Barrett, Isaac S 5	4 95	McCarty, J. P	60 22
	4 37	Mingle, Adam	43 69
Barnard, R. Y 15	2 43	Moore, P. J., heirs	71 91
Baity, D. H	64 03	Martindale, J. N	50 43
Bulett, G. A 4	00 00	Olvey, L. D	82 63
Collins, William 4	7 72	Piper, J. M	58 86
Crist, John 6	7 97	Ryon, J. S	40 35
Cupp, Peter 4	3 77	Roberts, Leander	90 17
Cass, James F 8	34 48	Smith, Jonathan	47 34
Franks, M. L 6	i 69	Trueblood, J. M	44 39
Franks, G. P 4	11 51	Troy, C. H	74 65
Henry, Samuel	5 20	Wilson, H. B	82 69
· - · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 54	Wilson, Archibald	62 90
T . ~ .	5 57	Wilson, William	70 06

Law and Esquires.—The policy of our law is to bring justice near the door of every man, to offer an opportunity for the convenient adjustment of petty grievances at the least possible expense to the people. For this purpose Indiana, following in the wake of the English custom, wisely embodied in her constitution a provision for the election in each township of a competent number of justices of the peace, who shall continue in office four years. These officers are empowered to act in both a ministerial and judicial capacity. Ministerially, in preserving the peace. Judicially, as when he convicts for an offense. In the prosecution of said policy, the following men have filled the office of justice of the peace for a time, being elected at the dates set opposite their names:

John L. Alford1833	'Miles Walker1850
Andrew J. Hatfield . Unknown	Michael Copper1853
John FurgasonUnknown	Wm. Cook 1858, 1862, 1866

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Elijah S. Cooper 1841, 1846	R. M. Fuqua 1863
James Jones1843	Isaac Barrett1867
W. R. Ferrell,	J. M. Trueblood,
1846, 1855, 1859, 1878	1869, 1873, 1877
John Price1848	W. T. Hamilton1870
M. M. Addington 1848	William Collins1880
William Barrett 1849, 1854	

Remarks: John L. Alford was the first justice in the township. Twelve of the above number served one term each. Elijah S. Cooper and William Barrett filled the office for eight years each. William Cook and J. M. Trueblood were each three times elected. W. R. Ferrell, who was first elected thirty-five years ago, is now on his fourth term. Ferrell and William Collins preside at the scales of justice in the township at this date. About half of the above have bid adieu to earthly courts, to appear at the bar Divine before the Judge Supreme of all the earth.

First Business.—The first business of this section was done at Pendleton, where the pioneers went to exchange their furs, ginseng, venison, and porkers, for a few of the staple articles. For milling they went to Fall Creek. The first stores in the township were at Eden, a central point for the first settlements. Among the first merchants were George Henry, C. & J. Lewis, J. & E. McPherson, J. A. Alford, the "Squire," and Hiram Barrett. Later were Brandt & Fry and Barrett & Co. Very early in the history of the township Dudley Eakes run a tannery in the south-west part of the township, on Leander Roberts's His vats consisted of large troughs made of walnut. Later John Price had a tannery in Eden. In 1850 Speagle carried on a blacksmith shop in the eastern part of the Jonathan Smith opened a store at Willow Branch in 1853, and was the first postmaster on the establishing of the post-office in 1854.

Physicians.—The first settlers of Green, in case of serious sickness, called for aid on the medical talent of Pendleton and Greenfield. The first resident physician

was Paul Moore, followed by William Loder, Jones & Edwards (the latter of whom is now holding forth in Greenfield), and J. J. Carter.

Ex-County Officers.—This was the home of George Henry, associate judge, county surveyor, and representative. Here lived Andrew T. Hatfield, representative; Elijah S. Cooper, county treasurer; Samuel Archer, sheriff; and Robison Jarrett, commissioner. Jouathan Smith, ex-commissioner, is still among the living.

Prominent Families,—This is the home of the Barretts, Ferrells, Mingles, Walkers, Robertses, Wilsons, Jarretts, Alfords, Coopers, Henrys, Moores, Crists, Troys, Collins, Kellers, Barnards, Franks, Cooks, Smiths, McKinseys, Baitys, Truebloods, McClarnons, and Olveys.

Murders and Fatal Accidents.—In, or about, 1831, two men, who were from Madison county, camped out in the woods, and built a fire beside a dead tree, as a protection against the wolves, and retired for the night, during which the tree set on fire fell on one of them. The other built a pen around him, to prevent his being devoured by the wolves, while he procured assistance to remove the log from the body.

Michael Crist, father of John and George, was found dead in the public highway, near the Crist school-house, April 26, 1876. Aged eighty-five years.

On the 8th of May, 1877, William Cook, Esquire, was found dead in the woods beside a log, near where he had been cutting wood.

A boy by the name of Johnson was killed at the Cooper saw-mill, a few years since, by a saw-log rolling over him.

The most foul, atrocious, diabolical and unnatural murder that we are called upon to record in the history of the county was perpetrated, on the night of June 7th, 1878, in Green township, on the persons of Mrs. Sarah Jane Wilson, aged forty-three years, widow of the late Woodford Wilson, and her little niece, Anaretta Cass, aged six years. The strange, sad news of this atrocious double murder

soon spread throughout the county, and before noon of the next day hundreds of people could be seen rapidly making their way to the sad scene, and surrounding the house were hundreds more, filled with anguish and anger at what had transpired. By whom and just how this scene was enacted, has never been legally determined. The plain facts in the case are about as follows: Mrs. Wilson and



SARAH JANE WILSON.

her little niece lived alone on her farm, about two miles east of Eden. They were at peace with the world, having harmed no one, and anticipated no trouble or personal violence from any body, and had only taken the usual precaution of locking the doors and windows, not deeming it necessary to go to the trouble and expense of having additional company to stay with them of nights. Next morning Mrs. Wilson was found dead, lying on her face on the

floor in the sitting-room, in her night clothes, partially covered with a thin comfort. Anaretta was found on the floor near the door of their bedroom, lying almost naked. The bodies were examined by good physicians, which developed the fact that they had come to their deaths by strangulation from pressure of the thumb and fingers of the left hand of a man, the marks of the ends of the fingers



ANARETTA CASS.

being plainly visible on either side of the trachea. It is left to circumstantial evidence, theory and reason to determine the cause and manner of this double crime. It is supposed that the party, or parties, by some means gained entrance to the rear of the house, committed the rash act, and made his, or their, exit at the front door, breaking a glass beside the door in passing out. The theory is supported by the fact that the broken pieces of glass were

found on the porch and none on the inside of the room. Considerable effort was made to discover the guilty parties, but to no avail. Time and eternity may develop the facts, but as yet it is shrouded in mystery. We only know that two innocent lives were violently and suddenly plunged into eternity by some hellish fiend in human form. Who can look at the portraits of the innocent victims, and contemplate the atrocity of the crime, without feelings of holy indignation?

Recapitulation.—Green township contains thirty sections and 19,194 acres; has one mill stream, two smaller streams, one border county, four border townships, two steam saw-mills, ten school-houses, three church buildings, four churches, one lodge, one village, two post-offices, five pikes, one prospective railroad, 1,166 inhabitants, 353 school children, 231 polls, 286 voters, \$4,100 worth of school property, \$131,260 worth of personal property, \$9,115 worth of lots and improvements, \$473,220 worth of land and improvements, 177 male dogs, two (?) female dogs, \$613,595 worth of taxable property, thirty-seven men who pay over \$40 taxes each, fifteen ex-justices, two acting justices, six ex-trustees since 1850, six ex-county officers, one living ex-county officer, a fertile soil, several hundred acres unditched, an abundance of saw timber, nowant of rail timber; a limited amount of fish, squirrels, quails and rabbits; a healthful climate, three physicians, a republican trustee, no saloons, no billiard halls, a moral community, a declining population, an increasing valuation, and a democratic majority of eighty.

CHAPTER XIV.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

EDEN.

The modern Eden, once known as Lewisburg, was laid out on the 21st of August, 1835, by—the records fail to show whom, but the older citizens say by Alford—and consisted of thirty-five lots. The first and only addition to this date was made by Levi Archer, on the 26th of April, 1871, with seventeen lots. It is a small village, on the south bank of Sugar Creek, near the center of the township, eight miles north of Greenfield and seven south of Pendleton, on the pike. It has one church, a district school, a pleasant location; a post-office, with mail triweekly, L. A. Riggs, postmaster; and the following business men, to-wit:

Merchants-

L. A. Riggs, Joseph Canohan.

Painter and Carriage Maker

E. P. Lawrence.

Steam Saw-Mill— B. F. Moore.

Wagon Makers-

B. J. Jackson, A. H. Barrett.

Boot and Shoe Makers— Trueblood & Jarrett. Physicians-

John A. Justice, W. A. Justice.

Undertaker-

J. M. Trueblood.

Carpenter-

A. J. Popink.

Blacksmiths—

A. J. Taylor, Henry Curtis, Green Osborn (a little east of town).

MILNER'S CORNER.

The second post-office in the township is known as Milner's Corner, located in the central eastern part of the township, on the line between Green and Brown. It is

about thirteen miles north-east of Greenfield, and derived its name from James Milner, in 1850. There has never been a plat of the place made and recorded, and, consequently, no additions.

The first store at this point was kept by David McKinsey, an ex school-teacher, followed by John Dawson, Henry Milner, Nimrod Davis, Joseph Decamp, Caldwell & Keller, William and Joseph Bills, S. A. Troy, Tague & Brother, and W. Vanzant. The present merchant is Charles H. Troy. The post-office was established in 1868; the first postmaster was Nimrod Davis; the present employee of Uncle Sam is Charles H. Troy. The previous physicians were D. H. Myers, S. A. Troy, George Williams, and Charles Pratt; the present physician is S. A. Troy. The blacksmiths are Vandyke and Manning; the wood-workmen are Josiah Long and Joel Manning. It has a steam saw-mill, owned by L. Tucker, previously mentioned; capacity, five thousand feet per day; employs four hands. Mail tri-weekly.

EDEN CHAPEL (M. E.)

The first meetings of this order, in the early history of the township, were held near Eden, in the private dwellings of Blackburn, Thomas Dorson, Robert Walker, and Robison Jarrett. The first ministers were Stephen Mas-The first itinerant minister was ters and James Vess. Rev. Donaldson, followed by Revs. John Leach and Frank Richmond. In 1838, the society erected a log house at Eden, near where the present frame stands, in the east part of town. Here it held forth till about 1860, when it erected the present building, a commodious frame, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. John McCarty. Near by is a cemetery, where slumber many loved ones that have died in the faith, and are now members of the church triumphant. The first burial here was Enos Jarrett. The present minister is Rev. John S. McCarty. The society is in a flourishing condition. A

very interesting revival has recently been experienced, which has added a goodly number to the church roll. This charge formerly belonged to the Greenfield circuit, and was supplied by the Greenfield minister.

ROBERTS CHAPEL.

In an early day there was an M. E. church building and organization in the Roberts neighborhood, south-west of Eden, called the Roberts Chapel. The first members are dead. Some lost their zeal, others found it about as convenient to worship at other points, and the organization went down and the membership was scattered.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

While the Methodists had the first society in this township, the Baptists built the first church house. It was a small log, eighteen by twenty feet, erected in 1830, and located one and one-half miles west of Eden, near the line between Green and Vernon townships. Elder Morgan McQuery organized the society, and preached there for several years, followed by Charles McCarty and others, when the organization moved to Vernon township. The old graveyard near by still remains to mark the place of the first church in Green township, as well as a number of the first burials. The first interment in this lonely spot was Samuel Walker.

LICK CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

is located in the north-west part of the township. Benjamin Legg, John H. Huston, Snodgrass, Joseph Winn and Lawson Fuqua were among the first members. Elders David Franklin and W. F. Ackman were for a time its ministers. Elder J. W. Ferrell preached there nineteen nights during a revival, and had nineteen accessions. The building is a good frame, the church is in a prosperous condition, and a lively Sunday-school is sustained

in connection with it. Several of the most prominent and influential persons of the vicinity are members of this church, and throw their influence on the side of truth, morality and Christianity.

Dr. Joseph J. Carter

was born in Green county, East Tennessee, March 7, 1823. He came with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1829, thence to Madison county in 1830, when the country was new and the forests unbroken. There he



labored on the farm with his father and brothers till he arrived at majority, when he began the study of medicine at Pendleton, the county seat, with Dr. Thomas Jones. After taking a course of study, he located at Eden and began the practice of medicine with Dr. William S. Loder. Aspiring to loftier attainments, and a fuller understanding of the abstruse mysteries of materia medica, he determined on a regular college course of reading and lectures, and consequently had the honor of graduating at the Cincinnati Medical College in the spring of 1856.

In 1860, April 17th, he was joined in marriage with

Miss Sarah J. Smith, with whom he lived happily to the day of his death. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. During his long and extensive practice, he made hosts of friends and but few enemies. He was a man of noble impulses, generous and hospitable, in whom the people had the fullest confidence. He died on the 29th of January, 1879, after a very short illness, in his fifty-sixth year, leaving the companion of his bosom and two promising boys to mourn his untimely death.

In the death of Dr. Carter the community lost an attentive, skillful physician, the church a faithful member, and the family a kind husband and an indulgent father.

His family now reside in Greenfield; the boys are young men, the older of whom will graduate at the Indianapolis Medical College shortly.

Eden Lodge, No. 477, F. A. M.,

was chartered May 26, 1874. The charter members were L. H. Riggs, E. S. Bragg, G. Morrison, A. H. Trueblood, D. H. Alford, T. T. Barrett, Samuel Alford, J. W. Green, G. W. Hopkins, and A. W. Powell. The lodge has never been large, but is healthy and prosperous, with a present membership of twenty-four. The present officers are: D. H. Beaty, W. M.; W. A. Justice, S. W.; H. B. Wilson, J. W.; A. H. Trueblood, S. D.; John Crist, J. D.; Isaac S. Barrett, Treasurer; A. H. Barrett, Secretary; J. W. Anderson, Tyler; Samuel Alford and J. M. Trueblood, Stewards. Its meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

CENTER GROVE M. E. CHURCH.

In 1845, the Episcopal Methodists organized a class three miles east of Eden. Their meetings were held for a time at the Barrett school-house. As the society increased in strength and numbers, it determined on a place of worship under its own control, which resulted in

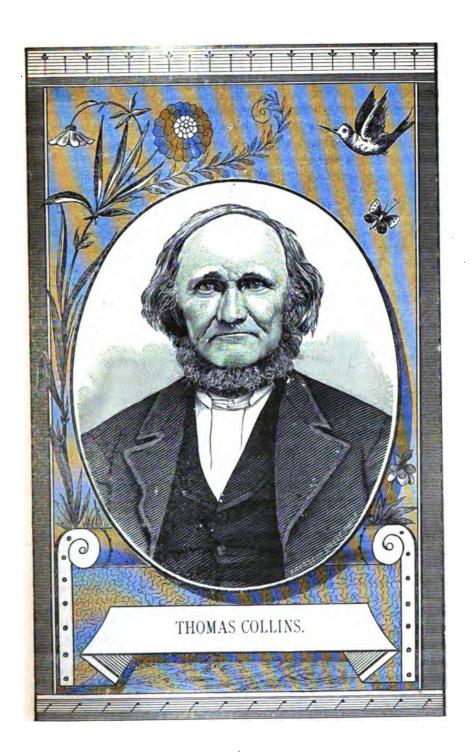
the building, in 1854, of a convenient frame, at a cost of \$1,200, which was recently fully repaired and put in good order, and dedicated by Rev. Frank Harding. The present preacher is Rev. H. Woolpert. They have regular services. There is no graveyard in connection with the church property, but they use one located north, on the banks of Sugar Creek, where the mortal remains of the late lamented murdered Mrs. Wilson and her niece were buried.

Dr. SAMUEL A. TROY

was born at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, August 27, 1827, and is, consequently, in his fifty-fifth year. He was left an orphan at the early age of ten years. The family



being poor, he was at once thrown on his own resources. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker; came to Anderson, Madison county, in the spring of 1847; thence to New Columbus, where he continued to work at his trade; and in April, 1849, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abner Cory. He then moved to York, in Delaware county, where he began the study of medicine with Dr.



John Horn. His wife died shortly after, when he again moved to New Columbus, and continued his studies with Dr. Weyman. In 1854 he was a second time married; this time to Martha Manning. He then attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College; then returned and located near Bunker Hill, this county; thence to Cleveland, where he formed a profitable partnership with Dr. Amos Bundy, which continued for five years; thence to his farm in Green township, where he practiced for several years. He was a candidate for representative before the democratic nominating convention in 1868, and was defeated by the Hon. Noble Warrum by three votes only. In 1870 he moved to Fortville, and was the prime mover in organizing the Fortville band, which, in honor of its founder, was named the "Troy Band." there he was in partnership with Drs. Stuart and Yancy. The Dr. is now located at Milner's Corner, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

EDEN CHURCH (BAPTIST)

was organized at the Crist school-house on the second Sunday in April, 1871. On the day of organization, after praise and prayer by the brethren, Elder Gavin Morrison was chosen moderator, and G. W. Hopkins clerk. Elder M. Lummis, of Kentucky, aided in establishing this church. The following are the original members: G. W. and Henrietta Hopkins, Gavin Morrison and wife, William Lummis, S. F. Baker, Ira and Jane Shafer. This society has never been large, and consequently unable to erect a place of worship of its own. It has had no regular pastor for several years.

CHAPTER XV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

To Line	7 East	o Page.	S East.				
Tp. Line	1	. 6	5	4	3	3	17N.
	12	7	.8	9	10		
lu Tp.	13	18	17	16	15	14	16 N
	24	. 19	20	21	22	23	-
	25	30	29	28	27	26	
Tp. Line	36	31	32	33	34	35	16 N
ip. Line	In Range	Nange Line		In Range			

Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from "Old Hickory," President of the United States, at

the time of the formation of the township. It was organized in 1831, at which time it was struck off from the north part of Blue-river, having its present southern boundary and extending to the Madison county line on the north, and consequently embodied the same territory now included in Jackson and Brown. In 1832 Green was formed, embodying the territory now included in Brown and Green. In 1833 Brown was formed from the east part of Green. Hence, from 1831 to 1832 Madison county formed the northern boundary of Jackson, and from 1832 to 1833 Green formed said boundary. From 1833 to 1850 Brown, Harrison and Green constituted said boundary. From 1850 to 1853 Worth and Harrison formed her northern boundary. Since 1853 there has been no change in her boundaries.

Location, Boundary, Size, etc.—It is located in the central eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Brown and Green townships, on the east by Henry county, on the south by Rush county and Blueriver township, and on the west by Center township. In extent it is six miles square, and hence contains thirty-six square miles. It lies in township sixteen north, and is in ranges seven and eight east, one tier of sections on the west being in range seven east and the remainder in eight east. The range line runs past Brown's Chapel, Leamon's Corner and Bunker Hill.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface for the most part is quite level; especially in the northeastern, central southern, and central western portions. Along Six Mile, Nameless and Brandywine creeks there are occasionally low banks, and a somewhat hilly and undulating surface for a short distance therefrom.

The soil in the creek bottoms is a loose brown or black loam, rich and productive. On the level upland may be seen a limited soil with a subsoil of red or white clay, excellent for grass and meadow and fair to good for the ordinary cereals.

There has been considerable tile ditching put in by the

enterprising farmers of this township since the close of the American civil war, by which no small amount of land has been greatly improved and reclaimed.

The chief productions are stock and grain, viz.: Hogs, cattle, corn, wheat, horses, sheep, flaxseed, and oats; to which may be added small quantities of potatoes, grass, hay, apples, butter, eggs, and chickens. In 1880, Jackson township produced, on 4,050 acres, 72,905 bushels of wheat; on 4,782 acres, 88,805 bushels of corn; on 380 acres, 7,600 bushels of oats; and on 544 acres, 1,088 tons of hay.

Streams.—Brandywine Creek enters the township on the north line, two and one-half miles east of the northwest corner, in section five, and runs south-west to near the center of section seven; thence north-west about a mile; thence in a south-west course, passing out of the township on the west line in section twelve, about one and one-fourth miles south of the north-west corner.

Six Mile Creek enters the township on the east side, one mile south of the north-east corner, takes a general south course, passes on the west and near Charlottesville, and leaves the township near the south-west corner of section thirty-five.

Nameless Creek rises in section sixteen, near the center of the township, runs south-west about three miles to the east side of section twenty-five; thence south by south-east, passing out of the township one and a half miles east of the south-west corner.

Willow Branch has only one mile of its course in Jackson, all found in section one, in the north-west corner, where it flows into Brandywine.

First Land Entry and Original Settlers.—The first land entered in Jackson township was by William Oldham, on the 20th of November, 1824, being the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township sixteen north, in range eight east. The second entry was by Thomas Ramsey, on the 21st of July, 1825.

Among the first settlers were William Oldham, John

Forts, John Catt, Bazil Meek, David Templeton, Samuel and John Dilla, James and Benjamin Forts, Mr. Lackey, John and James Sample, Andrew Jackson, Sanford Pritchard, Samuel Thompson, Absalom Davis, James Vanmeter, James Bartlow, Henry Woods, David Longinaker, Valentine Slifer, John Magart, Thomas Ramsey, and John Shields. At a little later date came John Burris, Joseph Hall, John Thompson, J. P. Foley, Jacob Slifer, John Parks, the Barretts, Hatfields, John Bevil, William Wolf, Jacob Brooks, Richard Earles, Samuel Smith, and John Stephens.

The naming of the above will call to the minds of many of our readers fond recollections of earlier days, when they received the counsel and instruction of these hardy pioneers, most of whom have gone to the happy hunting grounds, no more to undergo the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. They are gone, forever gone! No more their forms shall we behold! But their works live after them. They labored long and well, and we have entered into their labors. They sowed seed that shall bring forth fruit many years hence. Their children and children's children now rise up and call them blessed. Long may their names live fresh and green in the hearts of their legatees.

A Few First Things.—The first church was by the New Lights; the first school teacher was Leartus Thomas; the first miller was John Forts; the first landlady was Mrs. Landis, recently deceased; Mr. Lackey sold the first whisky; David Johnson was the first merchant; the first road was the old State road; the first county road in the township was viewed by Daniel Priddy, David Heimer and Jacob Slifer; Isaac Barrett, about 1840 and later, cultivated a nursery at Charlottesville, and later in the northeast part of Center township; Abram Huntington had a blacksmith shop in the north-west part of the township prior to 1840, where he forged bolts in Vulcan style for several years.

Mills and Factorics.—The first water mill in Jackson

township was built by John Forts, in about the year 1827, and located on Six Mile, one mile north of Charlottesville. It was a genuine "corn cracker," of the primitive pattern.

Some time prior to 1833, David Longinaker built a water sash saw-mill on Six Mile, about a mile above the Forts corn cracker. It was run by different parties, and finally had steam power attached.

In about 1855, a steam sash saw-mill was put in operation on Henderson McKown's farm, four miles north of Cleveland. It was run for several years, then moved on Joseph Higgins' land, and was recently moved away.

Walton & Rule erected a steam circular saw-mill at Leamon's Corner, about the year 1860. It was run for some time, then moved to Cleveland, afterward to Eden, where it is still in operation.

James R. Bracken, afterwards captain of a company from this county in the Mexican war, erected a tannery about a half mile north-west of the Pleasant Hill M. E. church, about the year 1844, where he made the leather for the farmers' "horse-hide collars," "dog-skin gloves" and "cow-hide shoes," for a few years, when it went down.

In 1869, T. L. Marsh & Draper erected a tile factory in the central western part of the township, which was run for a few years, when Marsh sold to Draper, who is still manufacturing.

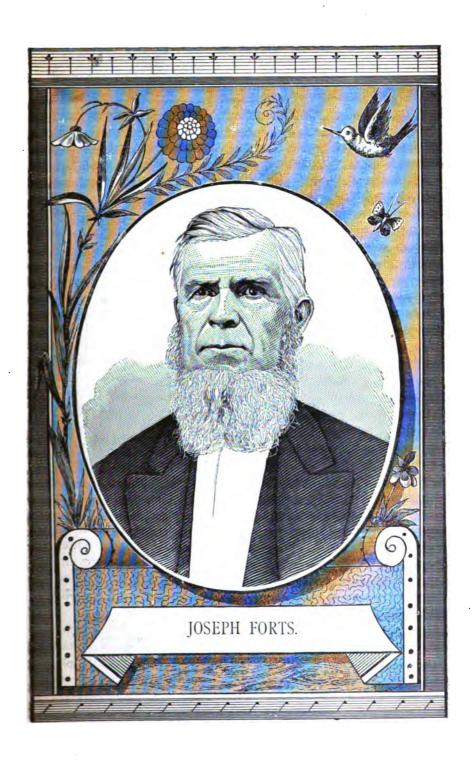
Roads.—The first road in this township was an old trail extending across the new purchase, known at the time of the formation of the township as the State Road, and later on as the old State road, built many years prior to the National road, which was the second in the township. The third was called a county road, laid out in 1835, and extended from the Longinaker saw-mill, two miles north of Charlottesville, on the county line, to *Charleston, on Sugar Creek, in Green township, where Mrs. Wilson and niece are buried. This road was a continuation of a Henry

^{*}In the early history of Hancock county, a town was laid out in Green township, just north of H. B. Wilson's farm, and named Charleston. No record was ever made of the plat, and the town was a failure.

county road, extending from Knightstown to the said Longinaker saw-mill. Nearly all the roads in this part of the state, prior to 1835, run from one business point to another, regardless of "land lines." None of the early roads corresponded with the cardinal points of the compass. As the settlements began to increase in number, short routes were blazed out to suit the convenience of the settlers. There are no toll pikes in the township at this There are fifteen miles of pike that have been returned to the districts, and their charters cancelled. are unable to state just how much graveling has been done in working out the road taxes and personal privileges; but considerable, we are assured. The National road passes through this township, a distance of six miles, no portion of which is graveled, and there is no other road in the county that so much needs it at this time. It is really an eyesore and a discredit to the county. If the road can not be built in any other way, we would suggest to the liberal citizens along the line its construction under the free gravel road law of March 3, 1877, as amended March 1, 1881, which will exempt their land from taxation in purchasing the toll roads of the county, under the act concerning the purchase of toll roads, and providing for their maintenance as free roads, approved April 9, 1881. Her citizens will then have something of value to themselves, tangible and convenient in lieu of their money and taxes for free roads.

Railroads.—The P., C. and St. L. has a line of six miles on the southern boundary of the township, on which the company has two stations, viz.: Charlottesville and Cleveland. The I., B. and W. crosses the north-west corner of the township. Construction trains are passing over the line, but no stations are yet established.

Educational.—The first schools in this township were "pay schools," taught by itinerant school-masters, about the year 1833. They were not the most efficient teachers by any means; indeed, they made no claims to greater knowledge than was necessary to teach reading,



writing, and "ciphering to the double rule of three." There were citizens of the township better qualified, that could have taught better schools than many of these tramp teachers, but the pay did not justify, and besides they were not naturally so disposed; and hence the grave responsibility was shifted to the shoulders of the professionals, who taught from Castle Garden to the Gulf. Schools were sustained but three months in a year, or a quarter of thirteen weeks. As the township increased in numbers and wealth, the interest in education was found to keep pace, and schools were sustained for a greater length of time, at increased pay, which commanded better teachers.

In the vote on the free school question in 1848, to decide whether the state should adopt a free school system, Jackson voted against the proposed change, her vote standing: "Free school," 101; "no school," 114. But Jackson has the honor of being more progressive, on this question especially, than the majority of her sister townships, as may be seen by comparing her vote in 1848 with that of said townships, and with her own in 1849, when she voted for the proposed system, her vote standing: "Free school," 108; "no school," 105; being one of the three that voted for free schools in the final vote in 1859. This township has two brick and ten frame school-houses, numbered, named, and supplied with teachers for the present school year, or term at least, as follows, to-wit:

```
District No. 1 Conklin Sadie Homer.

District No. 2 Simmons Ella Bussel.

District No. 3 Bunker Hill Lizzie G. Smith.

District No. 4 Leamon's Corner William M. Lewis.

District No. 5 Center Ora Staley.

District No. 6 Loudenback Fannie Pierce.

District No. 7 Addison J. P. Julian.

District No. 8 Cleveland George Wilson.

Cynthia Fries.

District No. 10 Extra No school.

District No. 11 Extra A. E. Lewis.

District No. 12 Charlottesville Ss. C. Staley.

Jennie Willis.
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These twelve houses are estimated to be worth \$8,000, including the grounds, furniture and out-buildings. The apparatus is estimated at \$100. Total value, \$8,100. The above figures includes the Charlottesville house, which belongs to a company, and is estimated at \$3,000. One of the serious needs of this township is more and better apparatus, and a fuller appreciation of the importance of the same by the school officers and teachers, that said apparatus may be properly cared for after it is purchased and placed in the buildings; that the maps may not be taken for window curtains and the globes for foot-balls. Charlottesville for many years, and until recently, was a separate corporation for school purposes.

School Trustees.—The following are the names of the trustees from the time they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes, and the office assumed some dignity and importance to the people:

Burd Lacy 1859	James B. Clark1871
David Priddy 1863	A. V. B. Sample 1874
Philip Stinger1867	Henderson McKown1878
George W. Williams 1869	James F. McClarnon 1880

Remarks: Burd Lacy and David Priddy held the office four terms each in succession. James B. Clark was the first trustee under the improved school law of 1873, and the first in the township that voted for county superintendent of schools. A. V. B. Sample filled the office for two terms of two years each. Philip Stinger, George Williams and Henderson McKown each served two years. James F. McClarnon looks after the poor, educational and financial interests of the township at this date.

Churches.—Jackson township has seven churches, representing five denominations, to-wit: Three Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Methodist, a Missionary Baptist, a Christian, and one Friends; a fuller account of which will appear further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports of

this township for a few decades shows the following, to-wit: The population of Worth Population for 1850, 677. township, the greater portion of which is now included in Jackson, was, for the same year, 718. We therefore conclude that a fair estimate for the territory now included in the corporate limits of Jackson township would be 1,300 for the year 1850. In 1860, the reports give her 1,680; in 1870, 1,849; in 1880, 1,928. An examination of the above shows a steady, natural growth in population, which speaks well for the township as a whole. Charlottesville, in 1860, had 190 souls; in 1870, 414. Cleveland, in 1860, had 112; in 1870, 118. We have no official report of either of these towns for 1880 separate and distinct from the total of the township; but from personal knowledge would say that the former has about held her own, while the latter has lost, and can not compare in numbers, wealth or appearance with her statu quo ante bellum.

Polls and Vote.—The polls for Jackson in 1840 were 176; in 1860, 273; in 1880, 326; in 1881, 345. Her vote for 1840 was 178; for 1860, 331; for 1870, 371; for 1880, 445. Her last vote for President was as follows, to-wit: Republican, 214; democratic, 210; independent, 21. Jackson has two voting precincts—one at Cleveland and the second at school-house No. 5.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 22,170 acres of land assessed at \$547,020, and improvements on the same valued at \$74,505, being an average of about \$28.00 per acre; the personal property in Jackson, exclusive of Charlottesville, is valued at \$220,750; value of telegraph, \$680; value of the P., C. and St. L. railway line in Jackson, \$14,450; value of lots, \$985; value of improvements, \$3,475; making a total valuation for taxation of \$861,865, exclusive of Charlottesville, which is assessed on eighty-three acres of land valued at \$2,320, with improvements on the same valued at \$3,280; value of lots, \$7,445; improvements, \$21,180; personal property, \$55,315; telegraph, \$75; railroad, \$3.785; total valuation, \$93,400. The grand total valua-

tion of real and personal property in Jackson, including Charlottesville, is \$955,465 for 1881.

Taxes.—Jackson township paid taxes to the amount of \$953.97 in 1840 on \$157,204 worth of property, and \$5,258.63 for 1860 on \$612,030 worth of property; for 1870, \$8,376.93 on \$769,380 worth of property; for 1881 she pays the sum of \$8,514, including Charlottesville. Of this amount the following men are assessed \$40 or more for 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Addison, John\$	61 20	Simmons, N. D\$	87	o 8
Braddock, Addie B	98 6o	Simmons, J. S	-	94
Braddock, N. W	94 98	Smith, Anthony	98	84
Boyer, Samuel	55 12	Scott, George	40	58
Barrett, Edward	54 36	Scott, E. H	73	66
Barrett, E. A	45 52	Scott, Robert	69	68
Derry, Joel	42 26	Slifer, Jacob, Sen	44	80
Earl, Elisha	82 80	Smith, Richard	111	12
Evans, Joseph	51 50	Thomas, W. M	49	94
Fort, Martin, heirs	42 60	Thomas, James, Sen	44	72
Fort, C. H	72 38	Thomas, David	51	84
Glasscock, John	52 58	Thomas, L. B	58	38
Loudenback, J. A	45 o8	Vanderbark, J. W	45	32
Loudenback, Henry	91 40	Vanmeter, James	45	I 2
Low, J. D	44 64	Walker, Meredith	109	So
McClarnon, David	61 52	Warrum, Noble	194	64
Oldham, William	42 60	Williams, Wesley	175	40
Rock, Charles	197 68	Williams, A. E. & C	46	12
Roland, Chapman	41 28	Williams, S. F	64	02
	316 60	Williams, Thomas		74
Simmons, W. H	84 78		•	•

In Charlottesville the following pay \$40 and upwards: P. J. Bohn, \$72.38; J. A. Craft, \$122.82. Bohn and Craft have recently moved out of the corporation to their tarms.

The levy is eighty cents on the \$100 in both Jackson and Charlottesville.

Law and Esquires.—Jackson township has always been

well supplied with justices, as the following array of names, with the date of election, will show:

Basil Meek1831	Ellison Addison1859
Samuel Thompson. Unknown	W. M. L. Cox1860
David Templeton 1832	William Brooks1862
Robert McCorkle,	Cyrus Leamon 1864, 1872
1834, 1838, 1842, 1849, 1854	G. J. T. Dilla 1864
Henry Kinder1841	James McClarnon1865
Edward Barrett1845	John H. Scott1866
James P. Foley 1846	G. W. Landis 1867, 1872, 1876
G. Y. Atkinson1848	Elijah C. Reeves 1868, 1872
John A. Craft 1849, 1856	Lafayette Stephens1869
John Stephens1850	Ira Bevil 1870, 1874, 1878
Andrew Pauley 1855, 1860	John W. Wales1876
Thomas M. Bidgood 1858	John E. Leamon1880
John Reeves1859	William R. Williams 1880

Remarks: The last two named persons are the present acting justices of the township. Basil Meek was the first justice in the township. Samuel Thompson, the date of whose election we have given "unknown," owing to there being no record of the matter, was most probably elected in 1831 or 1832. Robert McCorkle gave such general satisfaction to litigants and those interested, that he was five times honored with the votes of his constituents. Ira Bevil and G. W. Landis were each three times clothed with judicial powers. John A. Craft, Andrew Pauley, Cyrus Leamon and Elijah C. Reeves were each three times called into the forum, and invested with legal authority to hear and try all causes over which such courts have jurisdiction. Many of the above have been solicited longer to preside, but declined in favor of private life, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Perhaps, in listening so often to the gaseous, bombastic effusions of the tyro in the legal fraternity, they had come to agree with Wirt, in his sentiment that "There is a great deal of law learning that is dry, dark, cold and revolting; an old feudal castle in

perfect preservation." Or it may be that they too often have seen the verification of the old proverb: "Laws catch flies, but let hornets go free."

Ex-County Officers.—Jackson township has furnished a goodly number of brave men, willing to spend and be spent for their country's good. Here lived, in their day, the following representative men: Jacob Huntington, treasurer; James P. Foley, representative; Basil Meek, the third sheriff of the county; Richard Williams and Jordan Lacy, commissioners. Among the living we call to mind, Noble Warrum, revenue collector and representative; John Addison, representative and commissioner; John Barrett, treasurer in 1850; George W. Sample, sheriff in 1872 by appointment; John R. Reeves, recorder in 1870; J. H. Landis, surveyor; John S. Lewis and Jacob Slifer, senior, commissioners. The majority of the county officers of this township, in contrast with the most of her sister townships, are still living. Green has but one living excounty officer.

This is the home of several prominent families that have grown up with the township, and become fully identified with her interests; liberal, public spirited citizens, ever ready to encourage any enterprise tending to propagate truth and promote virtue. For a fair list of such citizens, to save, recording here, see our roll of patrons for Jackson township on the closing pages.

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—Under the above topic we have but little to add for this township, and we are glad of the fact. It is always a painful duty to be called upon to record such sudden, sad departures. Life is a treasure; to live is sweet; and that any should adopt the beautiful meter, but false sentiment of Campbell, is sad:

> "Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen; Count o'er the days from anguish free; And know, whatever thou hast been, 'Tis something better not to be."

Better by far to adopt the sentiment of Milton, and abide our time in patience:

"Nor love thy life, nor hate; but whilst thou livest, Live well; how long, how short, permit to Heaven."

Anthony Maxwell committed suicide by hanging, in the hollow between Cleveland and the railroad station, about the year 1833. He was a married man, aged thirty, very tall. He was buried at Gilboa.

James Steele was killed in January, 1838, by the falling of a tree.

In 1875, Frank Smith committed suicide by hanging, with a leather strap, in his barn. Cause unknown.

William Guy, a brakeman on the P., C. and St. L. R. R., kicked a boy by the name of Weaver off the cars while in motion, at Charlottesville, which killed him. A trial was had at Greenfield, in which the brakeman came clear.

Exports.—The chief exports of Jackson township are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, oats, potatoes, flaxseed, lumber, fruits, and the products of the hennery and dairy.

Synopsis.—Jackson township, a namesake of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president, organized in 1831, contains thirty-six sections, has four border townships and two border counties, one mill stream, three smaller streams, two railroads, eight miles of railroad line, two stations, ten frame school-houses, two brick school-houses, fourteen teachers, \$8,000 invested in school-houses and \$100 in apparatus, six hundred and fifty-eight school children, seven ex-trustees since 1850, seven church buildings, five denominations, three political parties, three hundred and forty-five polls, a population of 1,028, four hundred and forty-five voters, two voting precincts, 22,254 acres of land, valued at \$549,540; improvements worth \$77,785; value of town lots, \$8,430; value of improvements on them, \$24,655; value of telegraph line, \$755; value of railroads, \$18,235; grand total, \$955,265; has one hundred and seventy-five male dogs, ten female dogs, one tile factory, no mills, two villages, two post-offices, forty-four men who pay \$40 or upwards of taxes, twenty-four exjustices, two acting justices, thirteen ex-county officers, eight living; fifteen miles of public pike, no toll pike, two express offices, two telegraph offices, a democratic trustee, a republican assessor, an increasing population, a fertile soil and enterprising inhabitants.

CHAPTER XVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

is located on the National road, eight miles east of Greenfield, on the east bank of Six Mile Creek. It is pleasantly located in a beautiful country. It has about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. It has a good schoolhouse, built by a company at a cost of \$3,500; a daily mail, telegraph and express offices, and other conveniences suitable to a town of its size. It was laid out by David Templeton, and filed of record the first of June, 1830, with fifty-six lots.

The first addition was made by James P. Foley, on the 21st of February, 1854,* and consisted of four blocks and fifty-eight lots, located south of the old plat.

The second addition was made on the 8th of February, 1869, by F. Smith, and consisted of twenty-eight lots, located north of the old plat.

The third addition was made by Frank Smith, on the 8th day of February, 1869, known as his second addition, and consisted of five lots, located south of the National road and east of the old plat.

The dates given of the making of the various additions are the dates of recording, which completes the legal steps to constitute an addition.

The fourth addition was made by —— Walker, on the 9th of February, 1869, and consisted of five lots, located in the north-west corner of the town.

The fifth addition was made by —— Chandler, on the 8th of February, 1869, and consisted of four lots, located between the old town plat and the creek.

The sixth addition was made by — Watson, on the 8th of February, 1869, and consisted of nineteen lots, located east of the old plat and Foley's addition.

The seventh addition was made by Philip Stinger, on the first of March, 1869, and consisted of four lots, located east of the old plat and north of the National road.

The eighth addition was made by ——— Earl, on the 14th of June, 1869, and consisted of four blocks and twenty lots, known as Earl's first addition, located east of the old plat and Stinger's addition, and north of the National road.

The ninth and last addition, known as Earl's second addition, was made by Earl, on the 9th of February, 1870, and consisted of three blocks, fifteen lots, and a school block, located east and adjoining his first addition. The present brick school-house is on this addition.

The land from which Charlottesville was carved was entered by Josiah Vanmeter. The town was laid out in the woods by David Templeton, in 1830. The first to settle in Charlottesville was Michael Hendricks, moved from Henry county by Lewis Davis; followed by Sibbetts, who kept the first tavern. Thomas Lackey kept the first saloon, or "grocery," as then termed. The following were among the general merchants from time to time: David Johnson, John Haers & Bro., David Templeton, James P. Foley, Richard Probasco, William Thornburgh, Hutton & Overman, Cyrus Overman, J. A. Craft, and P. J. Bohn.

The first business houses and dwellings were small pole buildings, followed by more stately hewed log structures, in turn superseded by small frames after the location of the water-power saw-mills on Six Mile. Later still better



houses, in harmony with the times and means of her citizens.

At present a portion of the town extends over the line into Rush county, which forms two miles of the southern boundary of Jackson township. The railroad is on the line, or about so. The saw-mill and the Friends church, though belonging to Charlottesville, are in Rush county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Merchants-

Walker & Conklin, Lafayette Griffith, Grass & Hatfield.

Grocers-

Philip Stinger, W. H. H. Rock, John Roland.

Grain Dealers-

William Thornburgh, Enoch Pearson, J. E. Hatfield.

Druggists-

W. H. H. Rock, John Roland.

Physicians-

Daniel Grass, George Dailey, William Cox, Thomas B. Hammer, J. E. Wright.

Wagon Maker— Henry Kinder.

Tinner—
William Niles.

Shoemakers-

Joseph Shultz,
Jerry Goddard,
Daniel Burk.

Blacksmiths—

Frederick & Hammer, John S. Thomas, W. M. L. Cox.

Plasterers-

Thomas Niles, Charles Niles, William Caldwell.

Milliners-

Adaline Owens, Achea Wilkison.

Carpenters-

James Pratt, William Rail, Madison Davis, Samuel Grass.

Agricultural Imp. Dealer— John S. Thomas.

Livery-stable Proprietor— John T. Girty. Hardware Dealer— R. C. Niles.

Harness-Maker— John McGraw.

Music Dealer— B. F. Stinger.

Postmaster—
Joseph Shultz.

R. R. Ag't and Operator— J. E. Hatfield.

Wheat Fan Manufacturer— Isaiah Rhoades.

Preachers—
Mrs. Amy Fulghum,
Rev. I. N. Rhoades.

CLEVELAND

is located six miles east of Greenfield, on the National road, near the P., C. and St. L. R. R. It was laid out on the 8th of July, 1834, by E. Wood. The original plat consists of sixty-four lots. It was originally called Portland, and went by that name till about 1855.

Before the railroad was built, when the traveling was done by stage, and moving to the west and returning was by wagons, Portland was a thriving little place, which not only afforded accommodations for the weary traveler, but supplied a considerable scope of country with the staple dry goods and groceries. For a number of years the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west daily through this little burg. And there were for several years two good-sized taverns in the place, one on either side of the road. Remnants of the same still remain as a memento of brighter days.

We are in favor of railroads; they are a blessing to any country as a whole, but their tendency is toward centralization, the building up of the cities, capitals and county seats, and the dwarfing of towns, taverns and travelers' inns; a verification of Christ's declaration that "To him that hath, more shall be given; and to him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Cleveland now has one good frame M. E. church building, a two-room frame district school-house, post-

office, express and telegraph offices, and the following business men:

Merchants-

J. E. Thomas & Bro.

Carpenters—

Grocer-

Miss Emma A. Bidgood.

Physicians—

M. M. Hess.

Dr. Trees.

Winfield Lane.

John H. Scott.

Blacksmith-

Nathan M. Dugal.

Wagon-Maker-

Robert H. Ross.

Painter-

Joseph R. Kinder.

Shoe and Boot Maker-Ira Bevil, Esq.

Grain Dealer-

G. W. Hatfield.

Railroad Ag't and Operator-Oliver H. Reese.

Postmistress-

Miss Emma A. Bidgood.

The saw-mill recently run at this place has been removed.

Dr. S. A. Troy, of Milner's Corner, and Dr. Amos Bundy, deceased, once held forth as the physicians of this place.

LEAMON'S CORNER

is the name of a post-office sustained for a number of years in the central western portion of Jackson township. The office was discontinued in the summer of 1881. The name took its origin from the Leamon family, on whose lands the Leamon school-house, the first in the township. and the post-office were built. There was never a plat. and consequently no additions to the place. For a few years past, and until recently, there was a small store, a saw-mill, a post-office and a blacksmith shop at Leamon's Corner; but they all served their day, and in time were moved away.

Jackson Township Schools.

The first school taught in this township, was by Robert Sanford, in a log house on the old State road, on the land now owned by Noble Warrum. James Loehr taught the second school in the township, in a house near the National road, on the land now owned by Noble Warrum. The third school was taught by Robert Sanford, in a house on or near the National road on the land now owned by John Thompson. A school was taught in this same house by a man by the name of Goldsmith.

The first house built in the township for school purposes was the Leamon school-house, which took its name from the fact of its being built on the lands of William Leamon. Edward R. Sample taught the first school that was taught in the house. As a compensation for his services, he received thirty-six dollars for a term of thirteen weeks, he boarding himself. The house was a log structure, about eighteen by twenty-four feet, heated by a huge fire-place, and lighted by a flight of oiled paper that extended along the entire south side of the building. The ceiling and roof were made of clapboards, and the scholars using for seats the soft side of a lind sapling, split open, into which four pins were driven for legs. Several terms of school were taught in this house by Burd Lacy, A. T. Hatfield, George W. Sample, William Sager and others, the wages never being more than from thirty to thirty-six dollars for a term of thirteen weeks, the teacher either boarding himself or boarding around among the scholars, which practice was very common in those days.

The next house built in the township for school purposes was on the south-east corner of the lands of Andrew Jackson, north of Charlottesville, on the banks of Six Mile creek. Jesse Leonard was one of the principal teachers at that point.

The next house built in the township was about one mile north and one-fourth of a mile east of Cleveland, on the land now owned by Elisha Earl. This house was

called "Backwoods College," being built right in a thick woods. Those most prominent in the building of this house were John Parkhurst, Abraham Craft and John Sample. It was a hewed log house, about twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, well lighted, and nicely ceiled overhead. This school was largely attended. John A. Craft taught the first school in the house, and was succeeded by James Sample, Thompson Allen, C. G. Sample, H. H. Ayres, and a man by the name of Miller, who, by the way, was quite a poet.

The next school-house built in the township was in the town of Charlottesville, in the south-west part of the town, right on the steep banks of Six Mile Creek. I know but little of the early pedagogues at this place.

Before the free school law was passed, schools were taught in different parts of the township by Nathan Fish, Dr. Nichols, John McIntire, H. H. Ayres, John H. Scott, George W. Sample, Burd Lacy, George W. Hatfield, Milton Heath, Catharine Stephens, Penelope Heath and William Sager.

When the free school law went into effect, David P. Priddy, George W. Sample and William Leamon were elected first trustees, and they, together with Allen T. Hatfield as clerk, constituted the first board of township trustees.

Under their administration the first nine houses were located. Soon after the location had been decided upon, George W. Sample was appointed route agent on the P., C. and St. L. R., and resigned the office of trustee to enter upon the duties of route agent. Elisha Earl was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the houses were built as the first board had located them. At the expiration of William Leamon's term of office, Daniel Crane was elected a member of the board of trustees. When the law was amended so as to have but *one* trustee, instead of three, Burd Lacy was elected and served one or two terms. David P. Priddy was next elected for several terms in succession. He was in office when the county treasurer's.

office was robbed, and had deposited in the safe a considerable amount of the common school and township funds, and this was also taken. Mr. Priddy made good the loss to the township. Right here I cannot forbear saying that, in my opinion, this was wrong. His successors in office, in their regular order, were Philip Stinger, George W. Williams, James B. Clark, A. V. B. Sample, J. H. McKown and James F. McClarnon.

School-house number ten, or extra, was built on the lands of George W. Sample, in the year 1859. A. V. B. Sample taught the first school in the house, and it was here that some of the best teachers in the township received their start. The Addison school-house was built a few years later, and was numbered seven, it taking the number of the Charlottesville school, Charlottesville having become an incorporated town, managing its own school fund.

Number eleven, or the first brick house built in the township, was on the farm of Burd Lacy, and was erected by A. V. B. Sample during his term of office as trustee.

The second brick, or Leamon's Corner school-house, was built by James F. McClarnon. J. H. McKown was the contractor on both houses, and they are an honor to the township, and reflect much credit on the contractor.

Among those who have figured largely as teachers in the common schools of this township are T. W. Hatfield, William M. Lewis, A. V. B. Sample, J. H. Landis, Dr. A. B. Bundy, J. N. Sample, A. E. Sample, E. W. Smith, Ancil Clark, E. A. Lewis, George Burnett, Channing Staley, Eva Brosius, George W. Williams, R. H. Warrum, Vint. A. Smith, Ed. Scott, Edwin Braddock, Wallace A. Simmons and John E. Leamon. A. V. B. Sample is the veteran teacher of the township, he having taught a little more than one hundred months, and served three years as school examiner of the county.

The educational interest of the township is good, and our home teachers will compare favorably with those of any other township in the county or state.

A. V. B. SAMPLE.

PLEASANT HILL CHURCH (M. E.)

In 1835, Moses Braddock opened the doors of his dwelling to receive the itinerant ministry. During this year Benjamin Cooper, a superannuated minister of the Ohio conference, moved into the neighborhood and commenced preaching the gospel. In the same year came Alfred Thomas. In 1836, F. C. Holliday and John F. Truslow were preachers in charge of the Knightstown circuit, to which Pleasant Hill belonged at that time. 1837, W. W. Hibben and James Hill were ministers, during which time a small class of twelve members was formed, viz.: Polly Burris, Margaret Braddock, Nancy Braddock, Barbary Braddock, Benjamin Cooper, Nancy Cooper, Alfred Thomas, Jane Thomas, John M. Thomas, Matilda Thomas, and David and Mary Thomas. Alfred Thomas was the first steward and David Thomas the first class-leader.

In 1838, the members and neighbors, by voluntary labor, built a log house for the purpose of holding worship and school. This house was a rude affair indeed. The seats were split poles, and the fireplace would take in wood six feet in length. Along the north side was a narrow window, with oiled paper for light. In 1839, L. P. Berry preached the first sermon in the house. Isaac Barrett taught the first school in the same. In 1840, George Havens and Greenley McLaughlin were on the aforesaid circuit. In 1841, D. F. Straight and D. W. Bowls were appointed on the charge. At the close of this year Pleasant Hill was placed on the Greenfield circuit.

In 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Francis M. Richmond, a new house was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The house was dedicated by Rev. Richmond, the preacher in charge, a noble man of God.

The first trustees were John Jones, George Fisk, Elisha Earls, John M. Thomas, and David Thomas. The present trustees are the said John M. and David Thomas, Robert McClarnon, Henry McComas, and L. B. Thomas.



1:

The present preacher is I. N. Rhoades. A Sunday-school was opened in this church in 1839, by David Thomas, and has been kept up in the summer and fall ever since.

BAPTIST AND NEW LIGHT.

In the early history of the township the Baptists held meetings regularly for a time in the north-west part of the township, at the house of Silas Huntington. The pastors were Revs. Dilla and Cunningham.

About the same time the New Light society built a log meeting-house in the north-east part of the township, and held forth for several years.

Both of these denominations have gone down, and we have been unable to get a full history thereof.

CHARLOTTESVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

The first meetings by this society were held in a school-house just south of town, on the banks of Six Mile. The first class-meeting was in 1850. The preachers in charge at that time were Stout and Kinman. The present building was erected in the year 1855, and services have been sustained ever since. The building is a good frame, and will seat three hundred and fifty persons. Some of the best citizens of Charlottesville belong to this branch of the church militant, and are willing workers in propagating truth and virtue. Present preacher, I. N. Rhoades. Services semi-monthly. The present class-leaders are John T. Hatfield and A. T. Foley.

The Methodists at this point were enterprising in Sunday-school work, having organized a school about 1848, being prior to the establishment of a church. The first superintendent was James P. Foley, followed in succession by Edward Raymond, John A. Craft, Anthony Fort, Samuel Hall, Mr. Stanton, Asa Allison, Martin Fort, Henry Carroll, A. T. Foley, Andrew Cverton, Joseph Shultz, James B. Sparks, Cyrus Overman, John T. Hat-

field, and Thomas W. Hatfield. The present superintendent is John T. Hatfield. The school is in good condition, and regular and prompt in attendance.

CHARLOTTESVILLE MEETING (FRIENDS)

was "set up" some time after the civil war. It is a branch of the Walnut Ridge Meeting, four miles south thereof. William Thornburgh, Joel Cox, Henry Bundy and John Taylor were early members, and still belong to the flock. Mrs. Amy Fulghum is the present preacher. The house is located in the south part of town, just across the railroad, and is, consequently, in Rush county; but as the membership mostly reside in Charlottesville, and the church is really a part thereof, we think it proper to give it at least a passing notice. The house is a plain frame, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. The membership is not numerous nor wealthy, but pious and practical, and generally found in attendance not only on First Day, but at the "mid-week meetings." Some of the best temperance meetings ever held in Charlottesville were in this meeting-house.

A Bible school was organized in this church cotemporary with its establishment, which has been successfully sustained ever since. While the school does not have as much form as many others, it succeeds in doing solid work in a quiet way.

SIX MILE CHURCH (M. E.)

was organized about the year 1838, and located two miles north of Charlottesville. The building was a small frame, which cost about seventy dollars in money and a handsome donation in labor. It was dedicated by Rev. John Burt. The first preachers were said John Burt and Kelly, Havens, Beemer, McMahan, Statler, and Layton. The first members were Henry Woods and wife, Benjamin Fort and wife, Ann Probasco, William Oldham and wife, Rolla Ramsey and wife, James Lakin and wife, Isaac

Hill and wife, Reuben Loudenback and wife, Anthony Fort and wife, Andrew Jackson and James P. Foley and wives, and Miss Oldham, now Mrs. P. J. Bohn.

This church has long since gone down, and the old building has been removed; but the old graveyard still remains to mark the place dear to many. Among the first burials here were Sarah Foley, daughter of John P. Foley; John Bartlow and Mary E. Bohn. Beneath the green grass and the encroaching wild briers of this lonely spot rest the mortal remains of several whose faces were once familiar to the older citizens.

The first trustees of Six Mile church were Benjamin Fort, Rolla Ramsey, Andrew Jackson, Anthony Fort, and William Oldham.

In an early day Henry Woods and James P. Foley became bitter enemies, and finally had a frightful fight. Shortly after which there was a protracted meeting held at a school-house, one mile north of Charlottesville, at which those two parties were in attendance, and were alike convicted and went to the mourners' bench. Neither knew that the other was there. At about the same time both were converted and professed religion. The two arose about the same time, and seeing each other, each embraced the other in his arms, both claiming to be in the wrong in their difficulty. From that day until death these parties were warm, faithful friends, and members of the M. E. church, and died in the faith.

NAMELESS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized September 8, 1839, by Elders John Walker and Peter Reader, at the house of Daniel Priddy. Among the first members were Aaron Powell, Elizabeth Powell, Sisson Siddle, Lemuel Perrine, and Charlotte Tygart. The first clerk was Sisson Siddle. The first deacons, elected May 8, 1841, were Aaron Powell and Meredith Walker. The first elders, appointed in August, 1842, were Peter Furman, Jordon Lacy, and Samuel Smith.

The first house was erected in 1841, and known as Nameless Creek church. The second house was built in 1852, and was named "Union Meeting-house." Prior to the building of the church house, meetings were held at the private residences of Daniel Priddy, Peter Furman, and John Street. At this date there are about three hundred names on the church roll. David Franklin has been the regular minister ever since 1844.

This church is located about three-fourths of a mile north of the center of the township, and school-house number five, known as Center.

Brown's Chapel (M. P).

In the year 1838, the Revs. Joseph Williams, James Bedson, and ——— Hannafield held a camp-meeting and organized a society in the neighborhood of Wesley Williams's, in Jackson township. Soon after a log church was built and occupied with varied success till 1861, when the old log church became unfit for a place of meeting. Some of the members having moved away and others died, an organization was effected of the remaining number by the Rev. D. S. Welling, in the school-house on Robert Smith's farm, who, with William Leamon, James M. Clark and William Williams, were elected trustees. Revs. Harvey Collins, Thomas Shipp and S. M. Lowden were among the successive pastors. In 1868, Thomas Shipp was again pastor, and Robert Smith, J. M. Clark, C. G. Sample, John N. Leamon and Peter Crider were the trustees. During this year the house of worship, known as Brown's Chapel, was built by J. B. Clark, and dedicated in October by George Brown, D. D. There has been a regular succession of pastors ever since. Rev. J. S. Sellers is the present preacher. Robert Smith, William Crider, Thomas Williams, W. Slifer and C. Gibbs are the This house is located one mile north of the National road, and a mile east of the west line of the township, near school-house number nine.

SARDIS LODGE, No. 253, F. A. M.

The above-named lodge was organized under disputsation, January 25, 1860. The names of the charter must are as follows: John A. Craft, Richard Probasco, John Loudenback, J. N. Chandler, Dr. A. B. Bundy, Flish Williams, Thomas M. Bidgood, George W. Sample, Shipman, John Thompson, Jr., William W. Thornhaldsen, Joseph J. Butler, Hunt, Samuel B. Hill, Edward Buner, Andrew Pauley, Ambrose Miller, Thomas Conklin, S. A. Hall, C. E. Allison, William Cook, Joshua Moore and John Kiser.

The dispensation authorized the foregoing Masons to meet in the town of Charlottesville, Indiana, in the second story of a building on the north side of Main street, the first story of which was occupied by John A. Craft as a dry goods store. John A. Craft was the first worshipful master, Samuel B. Hill was the first senior warden, and C. E. Allison was the first junior warden.

The lodge continued to meet and work under this dispensation until the 29th day of May, 1860, when, at the annual communication of the grand lodge, a charter was granted, and Sardis Lodge, No. 253, was duly constituted, and took her place among the sister lodges of the state.

For a number of years the lodge continued to meet and work in the room where it was first organized; but when John A. Craft built his new business room on the south side of the street, a lodge room was fitted up in the second story of it, and furnished in the very best of style, and the lodge changed to more comfortable quarters. Here it continued to meet and work until the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1878, when the building and everything pertaining to the lodge, except the records, was destroyed by fire.

There being no room in the town that could be obtained, suitable for lodge purposes, and the membership feeling that they were unable to build, surrendered their charter on the 20th day of December, 1878, to the most worship-

ful grand master, Robert Van Valzah, who appointed A. V. B. Sample his special deputy to settle up the business of the lodge, and Sardis lodge became a thing of the past.

Thomas B. Wilkinson was the first who applied for and received the degree of Masonry in this lodge, and Elijah Reeves and A. V. B. Sample were the next.

I those who filled the station of worshipful masige are John A. Craft, A. V. B. Sample, Jesse
Leaky and I. B. Smith.

From the issuing of the dispensation to the surrendering of the charter, this lodge never lost but two members by death, to-wit: Andrew Pauley and Thomas Conklin, both of whom were buried with masonic honors in the Simmons cemetery, one on the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, and the other on the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist.

CENTER CHURCH (FRIENDS),

in Jackson township, was established in 1878. Meetings were first held at the school-house at Leamon's Corner. The building is a neat frame, erected in 1879, at a cost of \$500. It is located in section twenty-four, in the west part of the township. The first trustees were Joseph O. Binford, Aaron White and John S. Lewis. Among those who have preached here are J. O. Binford, M. M. Binford and Winbern Kearns.

The society is young and small. The house will seat about two hundred persons. Ex-county commissioner John S. Lewis is a member of this organization.

MISSIONARY UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized July 19, 1852, at Pleasant Hill, about three miles north of Leamon's Corner. The first house of worship was erected about two miles east of the "corner," in 1856. The present house was erected in 1878. It stands about one mile west of the "corner."

The church is in good condition, with a present membership of one hundred and twenty-six. Within the past ten years six clergymen have officiated here, and ten within the last twenty years. The present minister is Elder W. K. Williams, who preaches once a month. A weekly prayer meeting has been sustained for over three years without cessation.

The first pastor of the church was Elder Michael White, who acted as moderator at the time of its organization. Elder A. Dana was present. Anthony C. Brammer was the first church clerk.

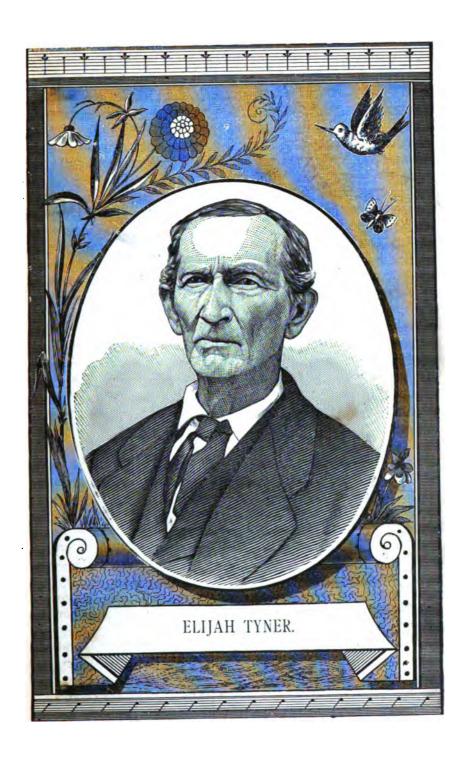
Among the original members are the following: William and Elizabeth Brammer, Samuel E. and Sarah Wilson, James Brammer, John O. and Julia A. Moore. John O. Moore is still living, and resides within a half mile of the church.

The members of this organization sustain an interesting Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of fifty. Benjamin Clift, A. C. Dudding and S. W. Felt have officiated as superintendents, the latter of whom is the present incumbent. The school is in a prosperous condition.

Hon. Noble Warrum

was born July 8, 1818, in Wayne county, Indiana. When he was but a small boy, he moved with his father to Hancock county, and settled on Blue River. At the early age of fourteen, Noble Warrum left home to embark in the busines of life, having nothing to rely upon but an undaunted energy, a spirit of enterprise—which he possessed by nature—and a resolution to practice industry and frugality. He selected agriculture as his pursuit, to which vocation he still adheres. His success as a farmer show that he must have exercised a discriminating judgment in directing his operations, and practiced habitual promptness in executing them.

Mr. Warrum's educational advantages were very limited. He attended only the old-fashioned log school-



houses, and even that assistance was afforded him only for the space of nine months. Having from early age an ardent desire for knowledge, he seized all opportunities and improved every means of mental development, and thus, by reading, by reflecting, and by the study of human nature, has been enabled to do much for the culture of a mind by nature strong and active. In the strictest sense, he may be said to be a self-made man. Eminently of a practical turn of mind, he has never made any department of literature a special study.

During his whole life Mr. Warrum has been a resident of Hancock county. In 1839, he was appointed county collector, an office now substituted by that of county treasurer. He received this appointment from the county commissioners before he was of age, and entered upon its duties in 1840, when barely eligible. At the expiration of the four years' term of office, he was elected county assessor by a large majority. In 1860, he received the unanimous nomination of his party for representative of the county to the legislature, and was elected by about one hundred majority over the party vote. Since then he has served terms in the same responsible position. As a representative, he was not only watchful and attentive to the interests of his own constituents, but always evinced an earnest desire to promote those of the state at large. He won the confidence and esteem of his constituents by his fidelity; and his sound judgment, conservative views, and independent disposition, made him a valuable representative. Since 1856, Mr. W. has been connected with the Masonic fraternity. His religious belief is the universal salvation. In politics he has always been a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school.

Mr. Warrum has married three times. First, to Miss Rosa Ann, daughter of Richard Williams, of Hancock county, Indiana, February 16, 1842. Mrs. Warrum died August 27, 1862, leaving one son, Richard H. Warrum. In April, 1863, he married Miss Maria A. Wood, daughter of Rev. Wytteel A. Wood, an emigrant from Virginia.

She died December 27, 1873, leaving three sons, Noble, Henry and Mack, and one daughter, Rosa Ann. On December 19, 1877, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Abner Cory, late of Madison county.

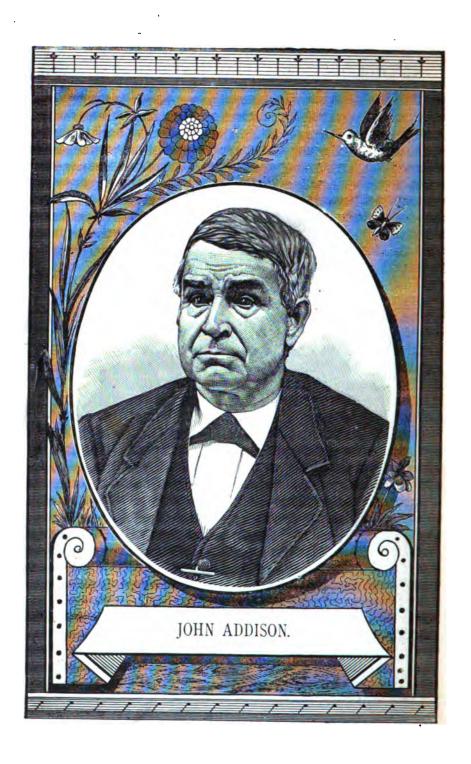
In stature, Mr. Warrum is a little above the medium size. He possesses a strong constitution, cheerful and vivacious spirits, and a kind and hospitable disposition.

John Addison,

commissioner of Hancock county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 22, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah Addison, formerly of Randolph county, North Carolina. His father removed to Indiana in 1827, and located in Rush county, where young Addison labored with untiring zeal in clearing the forests and tilling the soil. During the winter he attended the common schools of the county, where he obtained the only schooling he ever enjoyed. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was married; and receiving the gift of a small tract of land from his father, he moved on it and began his exertions for an independent living. On January 17, 1854, he removed from Rush to Hancock county, and purchased a farm in Jackson township, where he now resides. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected treasurer of Hancock county, a position in which he distinguished himself by efficient and careful attention to his duties. In 1868, he was again called to the duties of official life, being chosen a representative to the state legislature. Again, in the fall of 1874 he was placed on the board of county commissioners, and served as such for six years.

Mr. Addison has always contributed liberally to the various public enterprises of his county. He aids and encourages county and district fairs, and takes great interest in improvements in stock raising and agriculture. He has been a faithful member of the Christian church since

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1840. He is now, and always has been, a steadfast democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk.

He was first married to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Curtis Hall, of Henry county, Indiana, on the 13th of February, 1840. She died November 24, 1866, and he was married the second time to Miss Ellen Jane Coltrain, of Henry county, Indiana, on the 9th day of January, 1868. He is the father of ten children—nine by his first wife and one by his second. Mr. A. is now enjoying private life on his farm in Jackson township.

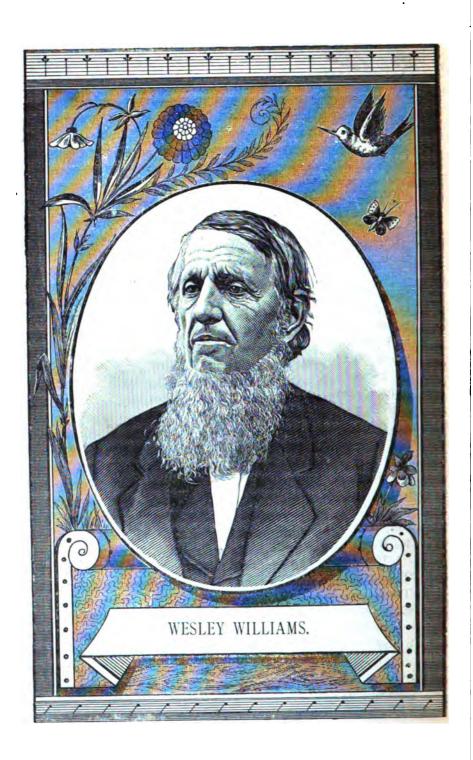
WESLEY WILLIAMS

was born in Indiana Territory, in what is now Franklin county, in 1811, May 12th. In the following year he removed with his parents, Joseph H. and Charity Williams, to Wayne county, Indiana, where he was raised. Mr. W. was converted and joined the M. E. Church at the early age of fifteen, and has been a faithful, consistent member ever since; a greater portion of which time he has been a class-leader, and always a faithful worker in the cause of the church and Christianity.

He was married in the year 1834 to Catharine Harden, who is also a consistent member of the same religious denomination.

In 1837, Mr. Williams, with his wife and one child, moved to Jackson township, and settled in the woods in a log cabin; stuck a pole in a hollow stump, to which he tied his horses, having no other stable for two months. Here he worked hard and lived hard to secure a starting point, and by patient industry and strict economy, he has gained a competence amply sufficient to support him and the wife of his bosom in their declining years; indeed, Mr. W. is one of the heavy tax-payers of the township, as a reference to our list will show.

To Mr. W. were born eight children, five of whom are living, married and doing well. See his portrait in another part of this book.



PHILIP J. BOHN

was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His parents were of German ancestry. He came to Indiana in the spring of 1839, and during the following fall came to Charlottesville. At the age of eighteen years, he entered a shop as an apprentice in the carriage and wagon making business. He next engaged in carpentering for a season. In the year 1863, he began the dry goods business in Charlottesville, and for full eighteen years he occupied the same room at the same business. Sixteen years of this time he was sole proprietor. On the 4th of February, 1881, he sold out his stock of goods to Messrs. Walker & Conklin, the present proprietors. Mr. Bohn has lately moved out on his farm, just west of town, and erected a handsome two-story frame dwelling, where he proposes to look after his farming interests, and spend the remainder of his days in the quiet, healthful seclusion of rural pursuits.

In 1856, Mr. Bohn was married to a daughter of William Oldham, one of the first settlers, with whom he is still happily living.

CHARLOTTESVILLE LODGE, No. 277, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted January 3, 1867, by E. H. Barry, at Charlottesville, Indiana. Among the charter members were: John R. Johnson, Joseph Evans, Drure Holt, W. S. Johnson, Abraham Miller, W. S. Hill, Thompson B. Burtch, R. B. White and George Chandler.

The present officers are: Lee M. Rock, N. G.; John T. Hatfield, V. G.; J. E. Hatfield, Secretary; John Thomas, Treasurer; James Pratt, permanent Secretary; Thomas E. Niles, D. D. M. G.

This lodge is financially in good circumstances, owning a hall of its own, over Roland's drug store, where the members meet each Saturday evening. The lodge is out of debt, and its property is worth \$1,000. Present membership, thirty-three.

MRS. MARY LANDIS

was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1802. She was married the first time in 1825, in Fayette county, and in March, 1830, came to Charlottesville, being one of the first settlers in the place. Mrs. Landis and her first husband kept the first "tavern" in Charlottesville for the accommodation of the traveling public. The moving westward at that time, and for several succeeding years, was so great that Mrs. Landis in one instance counted ninety wagons—prairie schooners—in sight at one time. Often hundreds passed by daily.

In 1834, Mrs. L. was left a widow, and went to Lafayette to reside with some relations, where she met George W. Landis, to whom she was married in 1836. The two made one soon came to Charlottesville, and at once set about erecting the building for an inn, in which Mrs. Landis recently died.

In 1870, Mr. Landis died, since which time, to the date of her death, she resided at the old stand with her only boys, Esquire George W. Landis, and J. H. Landis, excounty surveyor. Mrs. Landis was for a time a member of the Lutheran church in Charlottesville, till it went down. She then joined the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Landis was truly one of the pioneer women, and in her declining years took great pleasure in reiterating early reminiscences of Charlottesville and vicinity. Mrs. L. was well acquainted with David Templeton, who laid out Charlottesville; with William Oldham, still living, who entered the first land in the township. Also, with Charles White, Andrew Jackson, William Woods et al. of the early settlers previously mentioned.

Mrs. Landis's sons, G. W. and J. H., are the oldest native-born residents in Charlottesville.

On the 9th day of January, 1882, Mrs. L. was called from works to rewards, and her mortal remains quietly repose in the old Six Mile cemetery.

JOHN A. CRAFT

was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 1, 1824. At the age of twelve he came to Hancock county, and located in Jackson township, where he has since resided. Young Craft, at the age of twenty, learned the trade of plane maker of Peter Probasco, father of Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, at which business he worked in said city during the years of 1846 and 1847, after which he came to Charlottesville and carried on the same business in the building which then stood on the ground now occupied by the Craft store. In 1857, Mr. Craft left Charlottesville and located on his farm, a short distance north; but not succeeding as he desired, and health failing, he returned in 1864 and became a member of the firm of Rock, Morris & Craft, dealers in dry goods and groceries. In 1840, Mr. C. was married to Miss Eliza A. Fries. daughter of the late Daniel Fries. During the rebellion Mr. C. entered the Union army, was promoted to captain, and served with credit to himself and country until his health failed, when he returned home, and for months was not expected to live. Mr. C. and wife have a family of two girls and a boy to cheer them along the journey of life. For several years he was justice of the peace, and has ever been a staunch republican and good citizen. In the fall of 1881 Mr. C. retired from business and moved on his farm, where he is now enjoying the quiet seclusion and healthful duties of rural pursuits.

John F. Shultz,

postmaster in Charlottesville, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1825. His ancestors were of Dutch extraction. Mr. S. came to Charlottesville in 1857, where he has since resided. He is a boot and shoe maker by trade, and for a number of years has followed that business. The building in which the post-office is

located, and in which Mr. Shultz has his shop, was built by him in 1850.

Mr. S. has been twice married. First, to Margaret Dungan, in 1858, by whom he had three children, none of whom are living. The second time to Miss Margaret Brown, in 1878. Mrs. Shultz is well-known in Greenfield as Miss Maggie Brown, a former teacher in the Greenfield graded schools under the superintendency of the writer.

Mr. Shultz is a consistent member of the M. E. church, a Mason in good standing, and an unwavering republican.

MEREDITH WALKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, December 10, 1814. He moved with his father to Rush county, Indiana, at the age of fifteen, where he lived until the year 1837, at which time he moved to Jackson township, this county, where he resided until the date of his death, which occurred on the 10th day of January, 1882, at the age of sixty-seven. In early life Mr. W. became a member of the Christian Church, and continued a consistent member the remainder of his life. Having carried a clear conscience void of offense to God and man, he expressed his willingness to die, and said he had no fears of death. Mr. W. was a republican till the later years of his life, when he became an independent. He was an industrious, progressive farmer, and succeeded in amassing a handsome amount of property. Physically. he was a large, square built, robust, broad-shouldered man, with dark eyes and hair, high cheek bones, and a firm countenance, denoting a power and will to act.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

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Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from Sugar Creek, the principal stream in the township.

It was organized in 1828, at the date of the organization of the county, being one of the three original townships, and at that date included all the western portion of the county that now constitutes the third commissioner's district, viz.: Sugar-creek, Buck-creek and Vernon. In 1831, it was reduced in size to thirty-six sections, its present dimensions. In 1838, it was still further reduced by striking off two sections from the north part, which constituted the south half of Jones township from 1838 to 1853. In 1853, the commissioners abolished Jones township, and Sugar-creek again resumed her former size of thirty-six sections, which size and outline she has retained to this date.

Location, Size, Boundaries, etc.—Sugar-creek township is located in the south-west part of the county, and in extent is six miles square, being uniform in size with Jackson and Buck-creek townships. It is bounded on the north by Buck-creek, on the east by Center and Brandywine, on the south by Shelby county, and on the west by Marion county. It is located in township fifteen north, and in ranges five and six east. The west two tiers of sections are in range five east, and the remainder in range six east. The range line runs one and a half miles west of Palestine, and forms the east line of the Schramm farm, and the west line of Rev. W. Nichols's farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage and Productions.—The surface is level and slightly rolling, except along Sugar Creek, which is hilly and broken. The soil is generally black loam, exceedingly fertile and exhaustless in resources. At this date there is really no third-rate land in the township, and but a limited portion of second-rate, since it has been so thoroughly ditched. No other township in the county has given so much attention to drainage as Sugarcreek. Long before tile ditching was thought of in Hancock county, the enterprising, industrious German farmers of this township had elevated their farms from two to five feer by sinking blind wooden ditches and large open ditches through most of the low, black lands; and since the intro-

duction of tile, these same close calculating, practical farmers, have not been behind in their use. The chief productions are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, barley, oats, flax-seed, horses, and Irish potatoes. Sugar-creek produces more barley than all the rest of the county.

This township gives especial attention to wheat, and has a greater per cent. of its lands thus cultivated than any other township in the county, and her average per acre is equal to the best. In 1880, from 5,443 acres, she produced 97,974 bushels of wheat; from 4,530 acres she produced 145,670 bushels of corn; from 816 acres, she produced 16,320 bushels of oats. The same year she reports 501 tons of hay and 2,900 bushels of Irish potatoes, being the poorest report for hay, and the best of Irish potatoes in the county.

Streams.—Sugar Creek enters the township near the north-east corner, on the north line, and runs west of Philadelphia and east of Palestine, passing out of the township near the south-west corner of section thirty-two, on the central southern line.

Buck Creek enters the township a half mile east of the north-west corner, and takes a south by south-west course, passing out on the west line, one and one-fourth miles west of the north-west corner.

First Land Entries and First Settlers.—The first land entry in Sugar-creek township was by George Worthington, on the 18th day of January, 1822, being the north half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of section three, in township fifteen north, in range six east. The second entry was made by Jacob Murnan, in 1823.

Among the first settlers were Jacob Jones, Amos Dickison, Jonathan Evans, Samuel Cones, Jacob Murnan, George Williams, Thomas and Richard Leachman, George Robison, Reuben Barnard, father of William C. Barnard; David McNamee, Benjamin McNamee's father; Andrew Magahey, John Delany, William True, J. A. Leonard, John Dye, Mr. Weston, Jacob Schramm, Albert Lange,

Mr. Heffermeier, Andrew Fink, Anton Wishmeier, Anton Kirkhoff, Christian Schildmeier, A. and J. Hudson, William Brown, Mr. Trevis, and many others.

The reading of the above names will call to mind in a number of our readers, many who have long since bid farewell to mortal scenes, and entered upon an inheritance "immortal, incorruptible, and that fadeth not away." Personally we knew but few of them, and have been unable to write a sketch of each, but we are assured upon good authority that all of them are worthy of the notice given, being modest, unassuming, practical pioneer men, seldom aspiring to office or honors, but ever industrious, hardy and hospitable. Others there may be equally worthy, whose names are not found here, owing to the frailty of the memory of man; but if such be the case, let their friends rest assured that in that great, unerring, unabridged history, kept by the recording angel, in which is recorded all the acts of mankind, their names will be found written in perfect order.

A Few First Things.—The first church was the M. E.; the first teachers, Samuel Valentine and Eliza Barnard; first preacher, Rev. Hawes; first physician, Dr. Kellogg; first miller, Stephen Bellus; first merchant, John Delany; first grocer, Amos Dickison; first post-office, Sugar Creek, at Palestine; first postmaster, Amos Dickison; first black-smith, Reuben Barnard; first school, near Palestine; first tanner, John E. Bailey; first roads, Brookville and old State roads; first death, Mr. Mattox; first railroad, the Indiana Central; first village, Philadelphia.

Historical Anecdote: The said John Delaney sold goods in the south-west part of the township, on the Brookville State road. He sold his goods at a good profit. When asked what per cent. he made, he replied that he was not a scholar, and knew nothing about per cent.; but when he bought goods for one dollar and sold them for two, he didn't think he lost anything.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in the township was a small water mill, erected some time prior to 1828, by

Stephen Bellus, on Sugar Creek, about two miles north of Palestine. It was both a grist and saw mill in a small way, and continued in operation, passing through several hands, till about 1872, when the dam washed out and the mill went down. Among those who owned this first mill after Bellus sold out were Amos Dickison, Myron Brown, Uriah Emmons, George Kingery and Lewis Burke. Burke died, and his heirs run the mill for a few years, till it met with the fate aforesaid, and succumbed to the elements.

In 1832, Black & Bro. erected the second water mill in the township. It was a small saw-mill, located on Sugar Creek, about one mile south of Philadelphia. It run for a number of years.

Lewis Burke, in an early day, erected a water saw-mill on Sugar Creek, north by north-east of Palestine, and below the Bellus mill. The Burke mill is still in operation. It is a saw-mill, and unlike most early water mills, never did any grinding.

In about 1850, Kelley & Bro. erected the first steam saw-mill in the township. It was located about a mile west of Philadelphia, and run for a few years, then moved away.

In 1857, Thomas Tuttle had erected a steam flouring and saw-mill, combined, located about two miles southwest of Palestine, and operated for a number of years.

In 1856, James B. Conover built a steam saw-mill about a quarter of a mile west of Sugar Creek, on the National road. It passed through several hands, and was moved away in 1859.

In 1855 or '56, W. W. Matthews erected a steam sawmill in the central northern part of the township, which was run by Matthews & Reed some four years, and then removed.

In 1856, a two-story steam flouring mill was erected in Palestine, by Gates *et al.*, at a cost of \$5,000, with three run of stone. Gates operated it for about nine years and sold to Scott & Davis, and they to Joseph Conner. The

mill has been put in good repair by the present proprietor, A. P. Hogle, who has added new machinery and the modern improvements.

Rufus Black, a few years since, put in operation a steam circular saw mill at Philadelphia, which is still running and doing an extensive business.

The mills now in operation in Sugar-creek township are six in number, viz.: The Burke saw-mill, the Hogle flouring mill, the Black saw-mill; the Stutsman mill, near Gem; the Gesler steam saw-mill, in Palestine; and the steam grist-mill in Philadelphia. The Stutsman saw-mill was built in 1871 by Nicholas Stutsman. It burned down in 1879, but was immediately rebuilt, with a planer attached, and put in good running order.

At the early date of 1832, Reuben Barnard, father of Trustee William C. Barnard, carried on a blacksmith shop on his farm, in the south-west corner of the township.

In 1845, John E. Baity opened a tanyard on the Mc-Namee farm. He did a local business, furnished a market for oak bark, had about twenty vats, and operated for four years.

In 1847, Alexander Ogle started a small tannery in a log house near Philadelphia, which he operated for a number of years after the Baity tannery had ceased.

Thomas Swift also carried on a tanyard near Palestine soon after the going down of the Baity tannery.

The first tile factory was erected in 1855, on Jacob Schramm's farm, and was operated for about four years by Weaver.

The next tile factory was erected on the Reasoner farm, by Wicker & Brother. It has changed hands a number of times, but is still in operation.

In 1869, Shellhouse, Spurry & Armstrong erected a tile factory two miles east of Palestine, which is now in operation by Freeman & Reasoner.

Roads.—Sugar-creek township in her early history, much like her sister townships, had no roads worthy of the name, but mere paths, pointed out by the blazed trees,

meandering through the thick forest. The first roads in the township were the Brookville and old State roads. The next was the National road. The Brookville road run through Palestine, diagonally through the township, on a bee line from Brookville to Indianapolis. The old State road crossed the northern part of the township, passing through Philadelphia. Prior to the late civil war there was not a single gravel road in the township. But since that time there has been sixteen and one-half miles of toll pike built by companies, besides considerable graveling done in working out road taxes and personal privileges.

Railroads.—Sugar-creek township has two railroads crossing her territory. The P., C. and St. L. has six miles running through the northern tier of sections; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road passes through the south-west part a distance of seven miles; making a total of thirteen miles in the township, valued at \$170,-025. Telegraph lines extend along each of the roads, the total valuation of which is \$2,235. The Pan-Handle has two stations in the township—Philadelphia and Gem. Palestine is the only one on the Junction.

Educational.—The first school-houses in this township were pole cabins, covered with clapboards, suppled with "cat and clay" chimneys and puncheon floors. The first three were located at nearly the same time: one near New Palestine, one at Philadelphia, and one in the German settlement, near the center of the township. The first teachers were Samuel Valentine, Richard Lindsey, Eliza Barnard and Mr. Barnard. These teachers, like others at this date, were employed by the quarter, of thirteen weeks, at from thirty to thirty-six dollars and "found"—i. e., they boarded around among the patrons. As the township filled up, and new settlements were made, additional schools were established and better houses erected, in accordance with the demands of the times, until at present she compares favorably with the older and earlier settled townships. The

following are the numbers and names of the houses and the teachers employed therein at this date:

District No. 1 Philadelphia Charles Rennecamp, (Addie Wright.
District No. 2. BrownElla Bottsford.
District No. 3 J. W. Jones.
District No. 4
District No. 5 Caraway's W. B. Bottsford.
District No. 6
District No. 7. Palestine (W. A. Wood, Roscoe Anderson, Jennie Buchel.
District No. 8B. F. Ewbank.

These eight houses—seven frame and one brick—are valued at \$4,500; apparatus, \$150. This is exclusive of the German school, sustained by private enterprise, and located in the central western part of the township. The number of school children in the township under consideration in 1853 was 554; in 1860, 712; in 1870, 690; in 1881, 704. An examination of which shows a fluctuating scholastic population not easily accounted for. Why there should be a less number of school children in 1870 than in 1860, let the citizens answer. More remarkable still is the fact that she has fewer school children to-day than she reported just prior to the civil war. Sugar-creek is one of the three townships in the county that, in the final vote on the free school question in 1849, voted for free schools, her vote standing, "free school," sixty-eight; "no school," forty-one. In her former vote, however, in 1848, on the same question, she voted against free schools, her vote standing at that time, "free school," forty-seven; "no school," fifty-four; being a majority of seven against the proposed establishment of free schools.

School Trustees.—Below we give the names of the township trustees, with the date of their election, since 1859, at which time they were clothed with power to levy

local taxes, and the office assumed some dignity and worth to the people:

Robert P. Brown1859	William C. Barnard 1874
E. H. Faut	David Ulrey1876
Edward P. Scott1872	William C. Barnard 1878, 1880

Remarks: Robert P. Brown, the first trustee under the new regime, held the office for four terms, and Ernst H. Faut for six. E. P. Scott was the first to vote for county superintendent. David Ulrey and William C. Barnard are the only trustees that have held two terms each since the change of the law, lengthening the term of office to two years. Said Barnard looks after the financial interests of the township, the poor, pedagogues, and compensates the farmers for their sheep killed by dogs, at the present date.

Churches.—Sugar-creek township has six churches, representing three distinct Christian denominations, to-wit: Two M. E. churches, three German and one Christian, a special account of each of which will be given further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports for the last few decades develops the following facts, to-wit: Population for 1850, 793; 1860, 1,646; 1870, 1,897; 1880, 2,000. It will be observed that the stride from 1850 to 1860 was remarkably great, being an increase, apparently, of over one hundred per cent.; but it must be remembered that in 1850 Sugar-creek township was only two-thirds its size in 1860. Our remarks at the head of this chapter show that Jones township, from 1838 to 1853, included part of the territory now embodied in Sugar-creek. Jones, in 1850, reported a population of 670, and as half her territory was added to Sugar-creek, a proportionate and fair estimate for the territory embodied in every census report of the township since 1850 would be 1128. This township far surpasses any other in the county in her reports of the number of foreigners. In 1870, she had 245 foreigners, while the highest numbers reported by other townships were ninety-four in Center and seventy-five in Vernon, and

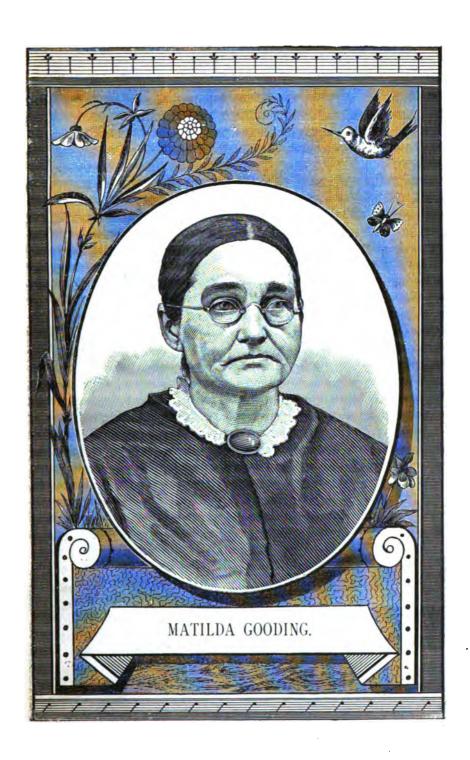
a total of 420 in all the townships of the county save Sugarcreek. The foreigners in Sugar-creek are mostly Germans, industrious farmers, who have clustered around a little nucleus early planted in the township.

Polls and Vote.—The polls for Sugar-creek in 1840 were eighty-six; in 1854, 219; in 1860, 259; in 1870, 385; in 1880, 509. She cast, in 1860, a vote of 343; in 1870, 485. In 1880 her vote for President stood as follows: Democratic, 308; republican, 190; independent, eleven, being a democratic majority of 118. This township has two voting precincts: first, at New Palestine; second, at Philadelphia.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 21,805 acres of land, valued at \$503,475; value of improvements on the same, \$97,215; value of lots, \$1,985; improvements on the same, \$5,395; value of personal property, \$269,115; value of railroads and telegraph, previously given; total value of taxables, exclusive of Palestine, \$993,590.

Taxes.—Sugar-creek township, in 1840, paid \$417.64; her assessment for 1881, to be paid in 1882, is \$7,982.24. The levy is eighty-two cents on each \$100 on all the taxable property in the township, excepting Palestine, which is ninety-two. The following men of the township pay taxes of \$40 and upwards in 1882:

Black Rufus : \$ 86 22	Hittle, George \$ 55 78
	Knape, C. H 61 83
Briar, W. F 70 00	Kirkhoff, Anton 75 60
Barnard, Eliza 49 90	Lantz, J. G 94 30
Caraway, Samuel 46 39	Langanbarger, A 46 04
Freeman, Benjamin 265 37	Meier, Henry 78 40
Faut, E. H 53 71	Murnan, G 43 10
Faut, E. W 90 65	Miller, F. C 41 27
Fowler, Benjamin 61 65	McNamee, Benjamin 83 10
Fink, Henry 116 54	Murlow, Henry 45 84
Fink, John 55 20	Murlow, H. A 54 75
Gundrum, C 100 47	Moon, W. H 41 35
Hawk, J. C 63 36	Nichols, William 54 65



Ostermeier, C. H \$ 42 77	Stutsman, Nicholas \$ 46 St
Parish, Thomas 81 24	Schildmeier, A 156 13
Pitcher, J. M 44 74	Schramm, August 142 97
Rosener, C. F 49 42	Schramm, Gustavus 158 13.
Richmond, A. F. G 58 54	Weber, Henry 49 74
Schlosser, Peter, heirs 105 48	•

In Palestine the following men pay \$40 or more:

Espy, Paul \$365 65	Eaton, W. T., & Son \$ 48 76
Ely, J. M 51 47	Vansickle & Smith 45 51
Eaton, W. T 62 00	

Law and Justice.—Our first law-makers very wisely adopted the policy of our mother country, of bringing justice near the door of every man, rich or poor, whereby an opportunity is offered for the speedy, convenient and inexpensive adjustment of petty grievances, civil or criminal. The constitution of 1852 authorizes the election of a competent. number of justices of the peace, by the voters in each township in the several counties in the state, who shall continue in office four years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. In the prosecution of this contemplated township system for promoting justice, the legislature enacted laws for the election by the people of two officers only, a justice and constable, the latter for a term of two years, who is the executive officer, and corresponds with the sheriff in his duties. The former acts as judge, clerk and treasurer. Sugar-creek township has always been well supplied with these ministerial, judicial, and executive officers. The first of these acting in the territory under consideration were George Leachman and Charles Atherton, the exact date of whose election we are unable to ascertain, there being no record of the same in the clerk's office to our knowledge, though we have made diligent search. Succeeding these were the following. elected at the date set opposite their names, viz.:

George Leachman,— G. W. Robison......1844 1843, '49, '54, '58, '66, '70 George O'Brien.....1846

Adam Hawk 1851, 1860	Henry A. Schreiber 1874
George Barnett1856	George W. Kingery 1878
W. H. Dye1868	John M. McKelvey 1880
E. S. Bottsford 1872	•

For the fifteen years that Jones township existed, the south half of which was attached to Sugar-creek after her dissolution, the following ex-justices officiated, being elected at the dates set opposite their names, some of whom properly belonged to Sugar-creek, but just who and how many we cannot say with absolute certainty; hence we give the full list, and the good citizens of the two townships,—Sugar-creek and Buck-creek, which absorbed Jones,—may give honor to whom honor is due, and place the credit where it belongs:

Charles Atherton Unknown	Joseph Marshall1849
Dan'l Skinner. 1840, 1845, 1850	Abraham Stutsman 1851
Charles Atherton1843	John H. Hazen1852
Isaac Travis1846	Allen Caylor1852

Remarks: There were probably one or two justices in Jones elected prior to 1840, our first date given, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. The practice in this and other counties has been to elect one or more justices immediately after the organization thereof. Leachman, we are reliably informed, began his administration contemporary with the organization of the county, and served continuously till some time after the date of his election in 1870, officiating longer, perhaps, than any other man in the history of the county. He served at least eleven terms, or forty-four years, possibly longer. Hawk and Charles Atherton each served two terms. Daniel Skinner filled the place for twelve years. None of the others, we believe, were re-elected. Esquires George W. Kingery and John M. McKelvey preside at the bar of justice at this date.

Ex-County Officers.—Sugar-creek township has furnished a number of popular men willing to subject their

private interests to the popular good, and endure the scathing, sarcastic criticisms always heaped upon our public servants by their antagonists and political opponents. Here flourished in their day the following chosen men, to stem the tide and oppose the current of petty jealousies, and paddle safely over the billowy waves the little county bark with her precious cargo of glittering gold and immortal souls: Samuel Shockley, commissioner and representative; William McCance, Enos O'Brien, John O'Brien, and William H. Dye, ex-commissioners. All of the above are with us no more, save in memory, records and history. Still living among us, and well-known to the readers of these lines, are the following: R. P. Brown, treasurer and sheriff; E. H. Faut, treasurer; Edward P. Scott, commissioner; J. V. Covner, surveyor; and John E. Dye, present commissioner of the third district.

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—We will first call the attention of our readers to one of the most shocking, heart-rending, irrational, fatal family feuds that it has ever been our painful duty to record—one which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of an innocent wife and the suicide of an excited, crazed and drunken hus-The plain facts in the case, as near as we can gather from circumstantial evidence, are about as follows: George Knapp, a man of dissipated habits, lived about one mile west of Palestine in 1845, the date of the occurrence of this sad tragedy. It was Pentecostal Sabbath, the family had been to church in the forenoon, returned home and ate dinner together, when Mr. Knapp, being intoxicated, and somewhat quarrelsome, as usual under such circumstances, accused Mrs. Knapp of infidelity; and reason being dethroned by the vile destroyer and arch demon, Rum, he gathered up an ax and wildly menaced it before her face, and threatened to spill the life-blood of her whom but a few short years before he had solemnly pledged in divine presence, before living witnesses, to love and cherish, protect and defend, as long as life to them should be spared. Mrs. Knapp, fearing

fatal results, fled from the house, followed by her antagonist, who struck her on the head and felled her to the ground, where he continued his unmerciful attack, striking her twice with the edge of the ax, once in the shoulder and once in the breast, causing immediate death. Seeing her lifeless form covered with gore before him, partial consciousness returned, and with a sense of his awful crime realized, went into the house and, with a razor in hand, stood before the glass and cut his own throat, partially severing the trachea; but still not satisfied, he left the house and pursued the children with murderous intent, who escaped him by seeking refuge in a pond. Being unable to reach them, he returned to the house, and was found by the neighbors in the frightful condition aforesaid, breathing through the recently made orifice in the windpipe. He had two small children, a boy and girl. The girl afterward married, and, from what we can learn, is still living. The boy died a few years after the tragedy just related. Henry Meier owns the Knapp farm where this sad scene transpired.

In March, 1851, a man by the name of Sellers froze to death near Philadelphia. He was supposed to have been intoxicated.

In 1861, Mr. Bidgood was killed by a team at the toll-gate.

In 1863, James Murnan was accidentally shot and killed by a friend.

In 1871, a son of Joseph Morford was killed by being thrown from a horse. Anton Wishmeier, in the same year, fell from a load of straw and was killed.

In 1868, a man by the name of Foley was instantly killed by the cars.

In 1872, Mrs. Thomas Alexander was burned to death by using coal oil in endeavoring to start a fire.

In 1880, Emerick Brock committed suicide by hanging, near Palestine. A child of Anton Schildmeier was burned to death by coal oil.

In June, 1871, a man by the name of John Jacobi was

instantly killed by his own reaper in a harvest field. His son was driving the horses, when they became frightened, and started to run. Mr. Jacobi, aiming to get to the heads of the horses, was knocked down by the tongue of the reaper, and, falling in front of the sickle, was caught by the guards, one arm cut off and his head severed from the body. His wife, seeing the heart-rending scene, rushed to the spot, near by, gathered the bleeding head to her arms and bosom, and rushed in wild delirium into the house, scarcely conscious of what she was doing. Mr. Jacobi was about sixty-five years of age.

Exports and Imports.—The chief exports of Sugarcreek township are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, flax-seed, potatoes, barley, oats, lumber, fruits, carriages, wagons, and the products of the hennery and dairy. Her imports are chiefly farming implements, dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and wooden ware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, blooded stock, improved seed, literature, medicines, wines and liquors, clocks, watches, jewelry, coal, iron, paints, oils, varnishes, and leather.

Recapitulation.—Sugar-creek township contains thirtysix sections, 21,805 acres; has one mill stream, one smaller stream, two border counties, three border townships, two steam flouring mills, three steam circular saw mills, one water saw-mill, one steam planing factory, two tile factories, eight public school-houses, one denominational school, eleven public school-teachers, six church buildings, two lodges, two villages, three post-offices, seven pikes, two railroads, 2,000 inhabitants, 704 school children, 272 polls, 509 voters, \$4,650 worth of public school property, \$372,-310 worth of personal property, \$170,025 worth of railroad stock, \$2,235 worth of telegraph, \$602,790 worth of land, \$35,235 worth of improvements on same, 245 male dogs, thirteen female dogs, \$1,132,195 worth of taxable property, forty-two men who pay over \$40 taxes each, eight ex-justices, two acting justices, five ex-trustees since 1859, nine ex-county officers, four living ex-county officers, one acting county officer; a fertile, well-drained soil; a

limited quantity of saw and rail timber, sixteen and onehalf miles of toll pike, thirteen miles of railroad, three railroad stations, two telegraph lines, a healthful climate; fish, squirrels, quail and rabbits in small quantities; eight physicians, a democratic trustee, a declining scholastic population, an increasing valuation, and a democratic majority of 118.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP—Continued.

PALESTINE,

a pleasant little village, is located on the west bank of Sugar Creek. It was laid out by J. Evans, on the 1st of October, 1838, and consisted of fifteen blocks and thirty-six lots. It is now on the C., H. and I. railroad, on a bee line about thirteen miles south-east of Indianapolis. It has three churches, a two-story frame school-house, a steam flouring mill, and one saw-mill; merchants, druggists, physicians and mechanics suitable to a town of its size; a post-office, express office, daily mail, and about six hundred inhabitants.

The land from which Palestine was carved was entered by John Weston, on the 1st day of May, 1824, being the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine, in township fifteen north, and in range six east. The first addition was made by Gundrum, on the 18th day of February, 1854, located west of the north part of the old plat, between the railroad and State road, and contained twenty-three lots. A second addition was laid out by Waltke, on the 7th day of August, 1867, and consisted of twenty-six lots, located between the railroad and the State road, and west of Gundrum's addition. The third addition was

made by Anderson, on the 10th of April, 1872, and consisted of forty-three lots, located west of Waltke's addition, and a part south of the State road. The fourth addition was laid out by Kirkhoff, on the 9th of October, 1873, and consisted of six lots, located west of the old plat and south of the State road. The fifth addition was made by Kirkhoff, known as Kirkhoff's second addition, on the 2nd day of January, 1875, and consisted of ten lots, located south of Waltke's addition and east of the southern part of Anderson's addition.

The cemetery at New Palestine was laid out by Elizabeth Cones, on the 20th day of December, 1870. It consists of forty-one lots, with alleys.

The first business done in this little burg was on a small scale, and consisted mainly in bartering porkers, whisky, ginseng, furs and venison hams for staple groceries and notions. The dry goods were mostly manufactured at home. The first business houses of this place were crude structures, indeed. The better ones seen at this early date resembled somewhat our cut of the first house in Greenfield, seen on page 179. Among the first merchants of Palestine in her primitive days were Amos Dickerson, Andrew Magahey, John Delaney, Robert King, W. and S. S. Johnson, Joseph Cones, and J. Evans. We cannot spare the space to trace all the business men and their various changes from the first to the present; but will pass over the intermediate merchants, and endeavor to give a pen picture of her present business and business men, that our sons and daughters, grandchildren and future posterity, may see us to-day as we are, with more clearness and certainty than we are permitted to view the status of our country long years since, owing to the imperfect records handed down to us.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PALESTINE.

Merchants-

J. A. Schreiber, Eaton & Son, Vansickle & Smith. Boot and Shoe Makers—
John Buettuer,
Fred Waltke,
Charles Woerner.

Druggists-

H. A. Schreiber,

Espy & Espy,

D. J. Elliott.

Carriage Makers—

E. H. Faut & Bro.

Harness Maker-

H. Richmond.

Undertakers-

R. L. Murphy, Calvin Bennett.

Cabinet Maker-

Lewis Schmits.

Painter-

Eli Stout.

Silversmith-

D. J. Elliott.

Physicians-

Paul Espy,

J. M. Ely,

B. F. True,

C. H. Kirkhoff,

Jacob Buchell,

L. C. Ely.

Hotel Keeper-

M. Hinchman.

Grain Dealer-

A. P. Hogle.

Stock Dealer-

B. F. Freeman.

Notary Public-

Samuel T. Hook.

Miller-

A. P. Hogle.

Saw-mill Propr-

Fred. Gesler.

Blacksmiths-

A. G. Smith,

G. Guysen;

E. H. Faut & Bro.

Wagon Maker-

Christian Chleeter.

Butcher-

Adolph Kuirihm.

Carpenters-

Calvin Bennett,

Charles Richmond.

Plasterer-

John Armstrong.

Tinner-

Francis Cloud.

Cooper-

William Everson.

Restaurateur-

L. S. Foglesong.

Barbers-

D. W. Place, ·

George Frunkenstein.

School Teacher and Assessor—

William A. Wood.

Surveyor and Engineer-

J. V. Coyner.

Gardener-

Elijah Ayers.

Postmaster-

W. T. Eaton.

Express and R. R. Ag't-

Edward Bussell.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, named in commemoration of the city of brotherly love, is located four miles west of Greenfield, on the National road. The P., C. and St. L. R. R. runs by It contains a two-story public school building, one sawmill, a flouring mill, post-office, express office, daily mail, druggist, grocer, merchants, mechanics, physicians, and other necessaries to a village of her dimensions. Philadelphia was laid out by the records fail to show whom, on the 11th day of April, 1838, being about six months prior to the laying out of New Palestine. The original plat consists of one hundred and two lots and six out-lots. first and only addition was made by Clark, on the second day of April, 1864, and consisted of nineteen lots, located south of the old plat. Among the first business men of this place were: Charles Atherton, Sen., general merchant and post-master; Allen McCane, Joseph Marshall, G. W. Willett, Samuel McConaha, J. B. Sting, J. B. Conover and O. S. Meek. First physicians, Dr. Hodson McCallister & Son, J. H. Hazen, W. H. Dye, G. T. Rennick and H. B. Tilson. We will not consume space in giving a full list of the business through her entire history, but will now come up to the present, and furnish for this date a

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants—
Meek & Bro.,
Burk & Atherton,
J. H. Scotton.

Drugs and Groceries—G. C. Ewbank.

Physicians-

W. R. King, G. C. Ewbank.

Wagon Maker— John Stutsman. Butcher-

Edward Atherton.

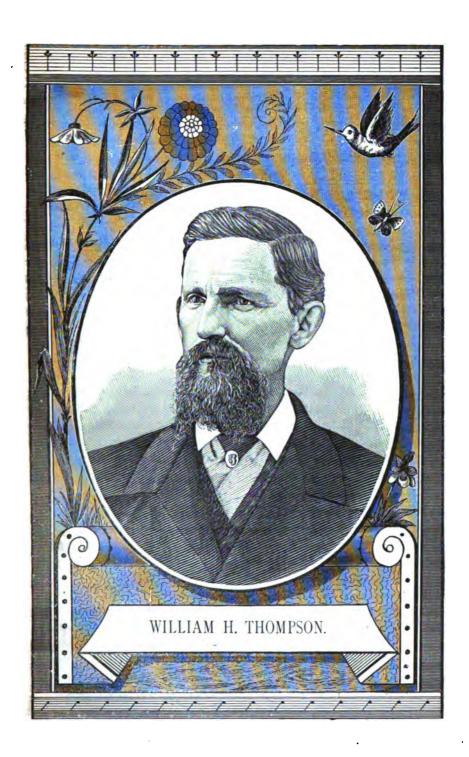
Shoe and Boot Makers—

O. P. Martin, A. Gibson.

Millwright-

Wm. Ransom.

Steam Flouring Mill— Black & Atherton.



Blacksmiths—

Stutsman & Elliott.

Steam Saw Mill-

R. Black & Co.

Harness Maker— A. P. Atherton. Postmaster— S. Burk.

Remarks: Prior to the construction of the old Indiana Central R. R., there was a vast amount of travel and moving to the west in wagons, on the National road, and for a number of years the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west daily through this little burg, at which time the chief business of the place, like others of its kind along this main line of travel, was inn or tavern keeping. Relics of these old buildings, where the westward bound, weary traveler was nightly found, still remain, tottering. but telling monuments of an earlier stage of civilization.

GEM.

Gem post-office was established in 1878, on the P., C. and St. L. R. R., in the central northern part of the township, and Andrew Stutsman was the first postmaster. The first store at this place was kept by Nicholas Stutsman, seven years prior to the establishment of the post-office. There never was a plat made of the place, consequently no additions. It has a general store, kept by J. Townsend; a boot and shoe shop, by Joseph Coon; a blacksmith shop, by Isaac Stutsman; a steam saw-mill, by Nicholas Stutsman; a daily mail, James Townsend, P. M.

M. E. Church.

About the year 1835, the Methodists organized a class at Philadelphia. Among the first members were Owen Griffith, wife and two daughters; William Brown, wife and daughter; Mrs. Willett; Charles Atherton, Sr., and wife; Jonathan Horniday and wife, Thomas J. Smith and wife, and Joseph Grey and lady. The first ministers were J. B. Burch, Rev. Edwards and Landy Havens.

The society worshiped in school-houses and private dwellings until the year 1853, when the present church building was finished. It was dedicated in June of the same year by Bishop Ames. The house is in good repair, and capable of seating three hundred persons. Present minister, H. Woolpert.

The first camp-meeting held in this vicinity, was by Rev. James Havens, in 1837.

In connection with this church, a Sunday-school was organized in the year 1850, which has continued to grow in numbers and usefulness till they now have an interesting and prosperous school, with an average attendance of eighty. S. Burke, present superintendent.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH,

Palestine, was organized in the spring of 1851, with the following members: J. D. Faut, Christina Faut, A. Kirkhoff, Mariah Kirkhoff, Conrad Gundrum and wife, John Lange and lady, John Manche and wife, Henry and Elizabeth Fink, and Jacob Lange and wife. The first ministers were Philip Deor, Rev. Wilke, and L. Heis. In 1852, the organization erected a house, at a cost of a thousand dollars. The first trustees were J. D. Faut, Conrad Gundrum, A. Kirkhoff, John Manche, and Henry Fink. The present trustees are Conrad Gundrum, A. Kirkhoff, J. Lantz, Jacob Kratz, and Charles Reasoner. Present minister, Rev. John Ficken. To this church belong some of the staid, sturdy German farmers and substantial men of the township.

Church of Christ,

New Palestine, was organized September 4, 1870, on the following platform: "We, the undersigned, members of the body of Christ, agree to congregate ourselves together for the worship of the true God, and the edifying of each other in love; to be governed by the word of the Lord,

exclusive of the doctrines and commandments of men." Signed by the following names of original members:

Michael H. Hittle, Elizabeth R. Hittle, Sanford Furry, Henry Bussell, Malinda Bussell, Albert Freeman, Harriet Freeman, Ethelbert Richardson,

Malinda Richardson, Margaret Kamerian, Rachel Kamerian, Minerva Wheeler, Lavina Pitcher, John R. Armstrong, Eliza J. Armstrong.

The above organization was effected in the schoolhouse at Palestine, under the pastorate of Elder W. R. Being denied the privilege of longer worshiping in the school-house, the organization met in the railroad depot. In 1871, the society erected a house, large and substantial, at a cost of \$1,550, exclusive of ground, which was donated by H. P. Anderson. The building was dedicated on the 25th day of November, 1871, by Elder W. R. Iewel, of Danville, Indiana, and a thorough organization was effected by electing George B. Richardson, M. H. Hittle, John P. Armstrong, J. M. Pitcher, and H. P. Anderson, deacons. Elder W. T. Hough was the successor of W. R. Low, followed by Lockhart, John A. Navitz, W. H. Bowles and Robert Blount. There has never been a re-election of officers from the date of the organization till the present, though some have died, and others moved away. The church is in good condition, with a membership of over sixty. The said John A. Navitz, during his labors with the organization, in the winter of 1876-77, held a very interesting, largely attended debate with a Soul Sleeper preacher, by the name of Sanford.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The first German church in Sugar-creek township, known as the Albright German Church, was organized in the year 1836, in a block-house three miles west of Palestine, and consisted wholly of Germans who had recently arrived from the principality of Hamburg, Germany. Most of them were financially poor, but spiritually rich; and in setting about to supply the wants of the body, they would fain supply the soul with food also, and hence delayed not in associating themselves together as one grand Godly family, made up of about twenty-five private families. Their spiritual wants were first supplied by a priestly patriarch named Kiebler, followed by Rev. Mr. Muth, a preacher of the United Brethren.

Contemporary with the organization existed the German School Society, whose duties were to supply the children with facilities for securing a secular education, and a knowledge of the catechism. In 1841, the first German Lutheran minister, Rev. J. G. Kuntz, came to Indianapolis, took charge of the German church at that place, and preached for the new society, first once every four weeks, then tri-weekly. The society becoming more numerous and wealthy, at the special instance and request of their pastor, said Kuntz, they extended a call to Rev. A. Brandt to come and live among them to preach and teach, which call he accepted. Brandt was followed by Revs. Hermeon and A. Scheurmann. In 1853, said Kuntz was returned, and a new church was built in the central western part of the township, on the land previously owned by the school society, on which was situated two block houses, a dwelling and school-house. This society was known as the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's con-The building was a frame, 35x50 feet, constructed by a young man named Kaiser, at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated on the 27th of November, 1850, by Rev. Frick. Rev. Kuntz was connected with this church. as pastor and schoolmaster, for more than thirty years. The writer had the pleasure of calling on him in the schoolroom, assisted by his daughter, in 1874. The room was a small log structure, located on the south side of the road. in the north-east corner of the north-west quarter of section twenty-four, near said Zions church. The house was full

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of children. Teachers and students were industriously engaged. Since which time a new school-house has been erected, with the modern improvements.

M. E. CHURCH, NEW PALESTINE,

was organized in 1830, in a school-house near where the present public school building stands. Among the prime movers and first members of this organization were David and Catharine McNamee, George H. and Mary Robison, Thomas Swift and wife, Lewis and Phæbe Burk, Joseph and Elizabeth Conner, John and Sophia Ashcraft, Joseph and Elizabeth Munger, Adam Hawk and wife, Whitfield True and wife, Dr. B. F. True and wife, Henry and Nancy Gates, Benjamin Freeman and wife, Benjamin and Mary Ann McNamee, William Leachman and wife, Dr. J. M. and Mary Ely, Hiram Chambers and wife, John Jones and wife, H. Hough and wife, Jane McVey and Eliza Jones. The first trustees of this society, were Thomas McVey, Dr. J. M. Ely and David McNamee. The present building was erected in the summer of 1856, and dedicated in September of the same year, by Thomas Eddy.

The ministers who have presided here, from time to time, are as follows: James Conner, J. L. Smith, J. W. T. McMatlin; Revs. Wright, Wray, Rosecrans and Ransdell; Patrick Carlin, Robert R. Roberts, John C. Sharp, Jesse Miller, F. M. Turk, Augustus Lewis, B. F. Morgan and George W. Winchester. Present preacher, W. B. Clancy.

The house is in good repair, well painted; size, 35x45 feet; seating capacity, 400. The society owns a parsonage, paid for and in good repair. Present membership, 126; cost of house, \$1,800,

The following are the present trustees of the church: William Nichols, Henry Gates, Benjamin Freeman, Benjamin McNamee and D. J. Elliott.

The Sabbath-school, established in connection, holds its session every Sabbath the year round. Average attend-

ance, seventy-five; present superintendent, A. P. Hogle; secretary, Charles Ballard; librarians, Minnie Rodgers and Laura Ballard; treasurer, Jennie Buchell.

New Palestine Cornet Band.

The citizens of New Palestine, in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times and country, nearly two decades since organized the musical talent of the place into a brass band, well furnished, equipped, and supplied with a wagon, at a total cost for instruments, uniforms and wagon, of \$1,150; in addition to which liberality, they expended for instruction and music, \$400; for incidentals, perhaps \$50, making a total expenditure to the boys and their friends of \$1,600. The charter members, not included in the present membership, were Walter Waterson, James Arthur, Henry G. Mickle, Albert H. Dix, Charles Haynes, Thomas J. Elliott, and J. M. Freeman. The present members are: Smith T. Nichols,* John H. Garver, George W. Nichols, William F. Anderson, John Westlake, Fred Freagel, William Gundrum, John Carson, Marshall Waterson and Harry Garver. This band is in good working order, and is equaled in the county in its efficiency and ability to charm and hold spell-bound its audiences by the Greenfield band only, whose leader has been their main instructor, and it is surpassed by none, notwithstanding the acknowledged ability and recognized efficiency of the other good bands of the county. It has been our good pleasure to hear this band discourse on different occasions to enrapt audiences such euphonious, harmonious music as seldom wings its way to the ear of mortal man; and should they so direct their steps as to have the good fortune to enter the celestial city, they will doubtless be chosen to augment that innumerable company which surrounds the throne, with golden instruments and harps in their hands, ever singing, blowing, playing and rejoicing, as only angels can do.

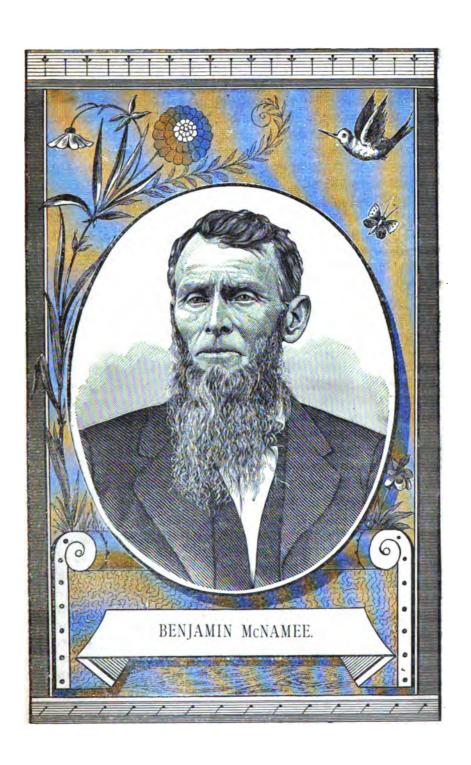
^{*}The italicized names above were also charter members.

Benjamin McNamee,

a native of the "Buckeye State," dates his earthly career from the 30th day of September, 1827. At the tender age of six, he moved with his father, David McNamee, and settled in Sugar-creek township, two and one-half miles north of Palestine, where he still resides on the old homestead which his father entered. At this early date, Mr. McNamee says he knew of but one log cabin between the Brookville and National road. A few scattering cabins were to be found on the bluffs of Sugar Creek and Buck Creek, and wild game of various kinds existed in abundance. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. McNamee joined his destiny with Mary Ann Irons, September 9. 1840. The fruits of this union have been eight children, four of whom are living. Catharine, the eldest, is the wife of Prof. Morgan Caraway, principal of the Fortville graded schools. The second, James W., and his wife reside in Fremont county, Iowa. The remaining two daughters, Emma and Mollie, are living with their parents. Mr. McNamee and his amiable wife have been consistent members of the M. E. Church for thirty-two years.

New Palestine Lodge, F. A. M., No. 404.

The above-named lodge was organized under a dispensation of the G. M., in January, 1869, by which authority F. M. Hook was appointed worshipful master; J. P. Armstrong, senior warden, and C. H. Shellhouse, junior warden of said body. The first stated communication of this lodge occurred January 30, 1869, at which meeting the grand master appointed the rest of the officers necessary to perfect the organization, viz.: E. P. Scott, treasurer; B. Westlake, secretary; B. F. Stutsman, senior deacon; C. Bennett, junior deacon; J. P. Vernon, tylor. These, with the three appointed in the dispensation, constituted the officers of said lodge No. 404. On the 25th day of May following, a charter was received from the



grand lodge. The order now being firmly established, peace and harmony prevailing, the close of the year 1869 found the lodge with bright prospects before it. present officers are J. P. Armstrong, W. M.; Eli Stout, S. W.; T. P. Vernon, junior warden; J. C. Vansickle, treasurer; E. P. Scott, secretary; W. A. Eaton, S. D.; A. P. Hogle, J. D.; O. P. Hobbs, tylor. This lodge has had several public installments, and public addresses by John V. R. Miller, W. H. Bowles, and other bright lights. Among those the death of whom the lodge has been called upon to mourn are F. M. Hook, its first master; B. Westlake, the first secretary; and more recently, Prof. Aaron Pope, the latter of whom, though young in Masonry, was twice master of the lodge. Gone, all gone! but not forgotten. Though the lodge mourns its loss, the members rejoice in a consolation of meeting them in that celestial lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides, and the tylor admits none but the true and tried.

[We are indebted to J. P. Armstrong for the above facts.]

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

The first German who entered land in Hancock county was Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge. He was born November 24, 1798, in Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, Germany. Having received a classic education, he adopted the profession of law. Owing to political difficulties with the Prussian government, he was compelled to leave his native country. He therefore selected, fled to, and adopted the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He first settled in Zanesville, Ohio, then for a time resided in Cincinnati, when in the year 1828, in company with his young wife, he emigrated to Hancock county, to what is now called the German settlement, and entered a quarter section of land. Albert Lange, a schoolmate and colleague in his profession, who also fled the country from the same cause, came over at the same time, and entered a quarter section adjoining that of Mr.

Bonge. For a number of years they cleared up, fenced, and made a home in the swamps. Mr. Lange sold his 160 acres eight years after, and settled in Terre Haute. where he was mayor of the city for a time, and auditor of Vigo county for a number of years. He was three times the nominee of the republican party for auditor of state, to which position he was elected in 1860, and filled the place of trust with credit to himself and honor to the people. Indeed, Mr. L. was a prominent citizen of the state until his death. Mr. B. sold his quarter section also about twelve years after entering. He then settled over the line in Cumberland, Marion county, where he resided and engaged in the mercantile business. Here he lived, a useful citizen, to a good old age, and died only a few years since; and his pioneer wife, the first German woman that ever located in this prosperous German settlement, is still living. She was born in 1813, at Heil Bron, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was married to said Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge in the year 1831, at Dayton, Ohio.

By the location and influence of Mr. Bonge and Mr. Lange, a German doctor, by the name of Ronenberg, who came from Buckeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, established himself near them. Through the influence of these three worthy, prominent men, numerous others were induced to follow. Among the first were Geo. Nolener, John Schreiber, Mr. Wolframm, Chas. Oswold, Mr. Linbricht, Anthony Wishmeier, Benj. Rothe, Jacob Schramm, Andrew Finck, Christian Schildmeier, Wm. Reasoner, Charles Brewer, Ludwig Richmann, Wilhelm Rushaubt, Anthony Kirkhoff, Anthony Meier, Daniel Faut and John Grene. These were a few of the pioneers who settled here from 1830 to 1840, followed by many of their relatives, friends and acquaintances, each of whom cast in his might to make the German settlement what it is to-day—the garden spot of Hancock county. As before stated, they have their churches and schools, and are taught honesty, industry and frugality. Let the young

from the above history learn the lesson that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" that a kite rises against the ærial current, and not with it. The hanging of John Brown was the hanging of slavery; religious persecution in England planted the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock, and political differences in Prussia, Germany, drove Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge and the Hon. Albert Lange to America, to form the nucleus around which should cluster the persecuted and poor, the young and old of their native countrymen, to aid in converting the marsh into the meadow, the forest into fields, and the deep, tangled wildwood into beds of roses and broad acres of golden grain. Long live their memory.

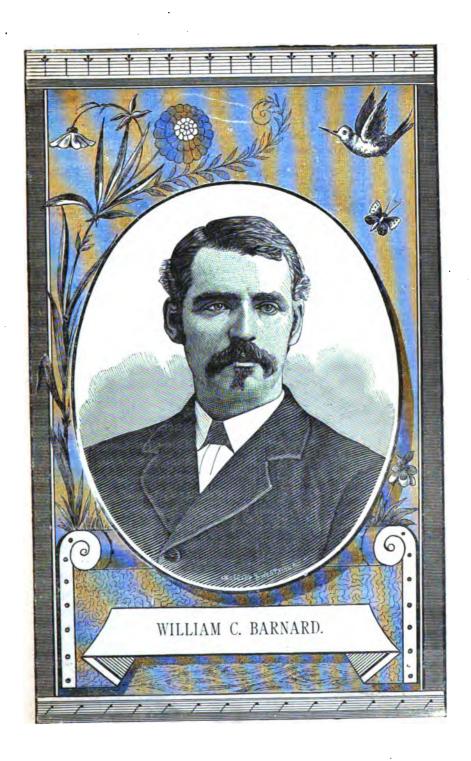
WILLIAM C. BARNARD.

The subject of this sketch, a native of Hancock county, was born May 31, 1843, and was the third son of Reuben Barnard, a prominent citizen, farmer and stock-raiser of Sugar-creek township.

Educational advantages being limited at the time he was growing up, he received instructions from his father during the winter months, and worked on the farm in the summer. In the year 1862, he entered Butler University, and remained there three terms, gaining the esteem of the faculty and advancing rapidly. In the fall of 1863, he entered Bryant's Commercial College, at Indianapolis, and completed a regular course of book-keeping, with its collateral branches, March the 5th, 1864.

He was married May the 29th, 1867, to Amanda Gibson, of Marion county, Indiana, since which time he has been actively engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been very successful. His thrift and industry have gained for him the admiration of the community.

Mr. Barnard has been three times elected trustee of the township, and as often elected secretary of the county board of education, and perhaps has done as much to raise



the standard of our common schools as any person that has held the office of township trustee in the county.

Mr. Barnard is a young man, of *nervo-bilious* temperament, medium height, dark complected, strong and vigorous, with black hair, a piercing eye, and an active mind.

AARON POPE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Shelby county, about five miles south of Palestine, on September 16, 1844. His father was in moderate circumstances, and unable to give his son a collegiate education; but might have given him an opportunity to attend the public schools of the district, had he fully appreciated the importance of an education. Hence young Mr. P. was compelled to live in comparative ignorance until large enough to labor with his own hands, and thereby obtain means to purchase books and enter school of his own accord. But being allowed to attend school in the winter only, when the weather was too bad to work on the farm, his education reached no farther than the elementary principles of the fundamental branches.

At the age of twenty, Mr. P. was married to Miss Nancy J. Murnan, of his native neighborhood. Here, on a rented farm, he began his efforts for an independent living. His wife lived but little more than a year, leaving her husband the care of an infant child, which lived but three months after its mother's death. Mr. P. being now left alone in the world, and feeling unsatisfied with his preparation for life's duties, he resolved at once to prepare himself for teaching. Though his education was so very limited, yet, by close application at leisure hours, and without attending school, in a little more than a year he was enabled to obtain license, and began teaching. He first held forth at Fairview school-house, in the fall of 1867, in which, as in subsequent terms, he was very successful. In January, 1871, he was again married. time to Miss Louisa W. Vernon, of Shelby county.

1873, he moved to Palestine, and was engaged in the employ of Eaton & Gates for three years, and in that of Schreiber & Brother for two years, with the exception of two winters devoted to his favorite pursuit. In the fall of 1877, he was elected principal of the McCordsville graded schools, which position he filled with entire satisfaction to all parties interested. While residing here he was elected county superintendent, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of W. P. Smith. This position he



held to the date of his death, being twice re-elected and twenty-seven months in office. During all of this time Mr. P. was in harmony with the progressive educational spirit of the age, faithfully and conscientiously carrying out the advanced movements of his predecessors and inaugurating others as necessity and the spirit of the times demanded.

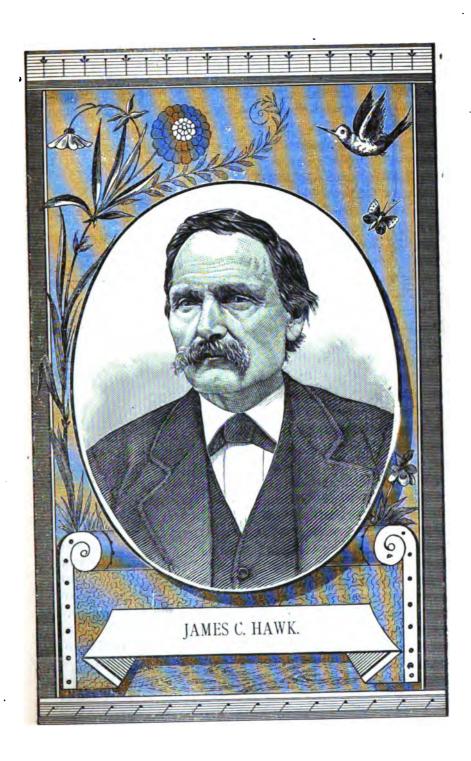
Mr. P. was a young man of great energy, enterprise, and considerable originality, and was the proprietor and chief founder of the *Home and School Visitor*. Mr. P. from the age of sixteen to the date of his death was a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and

for ten years was a devoted Mason. He was twice master of the lodge at Palestine, took the chapter degrees at McCordsville in the summer of 1879, and the council degrees in May, 1881. He died at his residence in Greenfield, Thursday, July 21, 1881, aged thirty-seven years, and his remains peacefully repose in the New cemetery in this city.

BENJAMIN F. FREEMAN,

a native of the "Buckeye State," dates his earthly career to 1827, October 12. At the early age of two, in company with his parents, he came to Marion county, Indiana, where they remained until the fall of 1855, when, at the age of twenty-eight, he came to Palestine, sugar-creek township, and engaged in merchandising with Burk, Espy & Co., at which business he continued for about nine years, being a member during this time of different firms. In 1864, Mr. F. moved out on his farm, adjoining the town on the east, where he has resided ever since, and has been engaged in farming, stock-raising, merchandising and stock-trading. Mr. Freeman has been constantly in the goods trade since entering the county—though unable, from a pressure of business, to give it his personal attention—but has devoted the major part of his time tofarming and stock trading, being one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county and the owner of over eight hundred acres of first-class land.

Mr. F. was married in 1855 to Mary Ann, daughter of John Maple, of Rush county. The fruits of this union are four children, three boys and one girl, all of whom are unmarried, except James A. Mr. F. has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. Ever since the organization of the republican party, in 1856, Mr. F. has been a staunch member thereof. Not from policy, but from principle, though never in office nor aspiring in that direction, prefering the quiet seclusion of rural pursuits. In person, Mr. F. is tall, strong and



portly, of a sanguino-nervo-bilious temperament, has light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and a dignified bearing, nearly six feet in height, and two hundred pounds in weight.

MISS CLARA LOUISE BOTTSFORD,

a native of Johnson county, Indiana, removed with her parents to Sugar-creek township about the year 1860, when but a mere child. Here she has remained ever since. Her parents dying some few years ago, together with her elder sister, made her pathway rather a rough one for a while, but it is smoother now. Though her opportunities for an education were limited, being confined mainly to the public schools of the township, yet, by industry and close application, she has prepared herself for teaching, and has had some eight years' experience in the public schools of the county, but is now giving her attention mainly to literary work; from a small beginning in the county papers over a nom de plume, then in numerous sensational works, Frank Lesley, Chimney Corner, and New York Ledger, and not until more recently has she appeared over her own signature in the Indianapolis Journal and Herald, Chicago Inter Occan, New York Sun, and other metropolitan papers.

The writer is well acquainted with the subject of this sketch, having been associated with her in the first normal school of the county and as superintendent of the Greenfield graded schools, and also had the honor of licensing her to teach in the public schools, and can freely credit her with manifesting the will to rise under adverse circumstances.

After the death of her father, E. S. Bottsford, Esq., she was appointed administratrix of the estate, and has taken the responsibilities of the head of the family.

We give an extract from one of her poems, for want of space here, in a future chapter.

CHAPTER XIX.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

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Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF VERNON TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township, which bears the name of the final resting place of the mortal remains of the first President of the United States, was organized in 1836, and was taken from the north part of Buck-creek. In 1838, four sections were struck off from the south-east corner to form a part of Union township, but in 1853 were replaced, since which time she has maintained her present size and boundaries.

Location, Boundaries, Sizc, ctc.—Vernon townsnip is located in the north-western part of the county. bounded on the north by Hamilton and Madison counties, on the east by Green township, on the south by Center and Buck-creek, and on the west by Marion county. In extent it is seven miles in length and five miles in width, with four sections out of the north-west corner, and is, therefore, composed of thirty-one sections. It is one of the two townships in the county with an irregular outline. Its greatest length is east and west. It lies in township seventeen north, and is in ranges five and six east, two tiers of sections on the west being in range five and the remainder in range six east. The range line runs one mile east of McCordsville, one-third of a mile west of Woodberry. and forms the east line of H. Caldwell's and John Mc-Cord's farms.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is exceedingly level throughout almost the entire township, and especially in the western part; indeed, it is the only township in the county in which we have been unable to find a few hills. Along Flat Fork, and for a short distance back therefrom, the surface is slightly undulating, and section nine, in which Fortville is located, and through which Flat Fork passes out of the county, is considerably rolling and somewhat hilly.

The soil is of black or brown loam, deep, rich and exhaustless in resources, with the exception of three or four sections, which have more or less a clay soil.

Prior to the use of tile, a considerable number of small wooden ditches and a few open ditches were sunk in the township. Since the location of a tile factory within her borders, a number of tile ditches have been put in by her more enterprising citizens. But she is still in need of vastly more. Indeed, in comparison with other townships as to drainage, she is behind; and we would suggest the construction, by her liberal citizens, of a few broad, deep outlets under the new ditch law, approved April 8, 1881, which provides not only for the construction of a ditch,

but the keeping in repair, and, in short, is simple and complete in itself, and superior to any other drainage law ever placed upon our statute books, not excepting the act providing for the draining and reclaiming of wet lands, approved March 9, 1875. In drawing these comparisons between the townships in surface and drainage, we speak not from guess-work or hearsay, but actual observation. The writer has a number of times been on every public road, in many of the residences, and all of the school-houses in the county, and know whereof we speak.

The chief productions are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, flaxseed, potatoes, fruits, flax straw, lumber, horses, oats, and the products of the hennery and dairy. In 1880, Vernon township produced on 2,644 acres, 39,660 bushels of wheat; on 3,727 acres, 77,200 bushels of corn; on 332 acres, 9,960 bushels of oats; on 509 acres, 763 tons of hay; being the fewest acres and fewest bushels of wheat of any township in the county, and also the fewest bushels of corn.

Streams.—Sugar Creek, the largest stream in the township, passes through the south-east corner to the extent of about one mile, cutting off a small portion of section thirty-five. Buck Creek rises in the central portion of the township, flows south by south-west, and passes out near the south-west corner of section thirty-two. Flat Fork, a very small stream, rises near the south-east corner of section twenty-seven, meanders north about two and one-half miles; thence north-west, passing out of the township about three-fourths of a mile west of Fortville, near the south-west corner of section nine. It is ditched nearly the entire length, and has no banks.

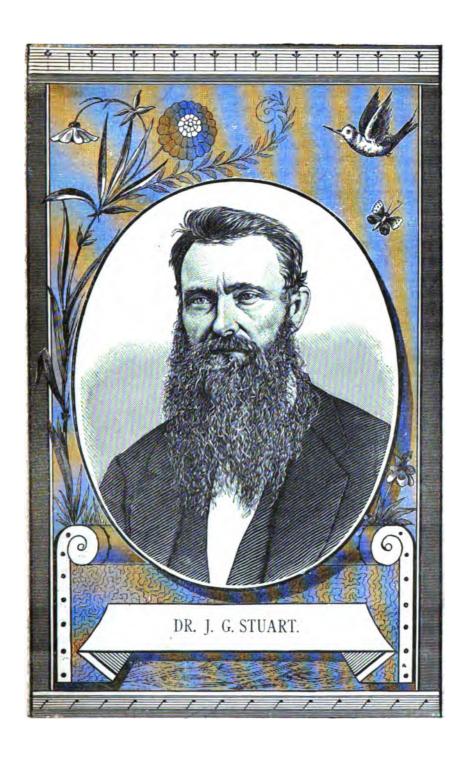
First Land Entry and First Settlers.—The first land entry in this township was made by George Crim, on the 16th day November, 1826, being the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, in township seventeen north, and range six east. The second entry was made by Samuel Henry, in the same section, and in the same month and year.

Among the first settlers were John Brooks, Joe Winn, Richard Stokes, Nathan Blackburn, Micajah Shull, David Fisher, the Crossley family, the John Robb family, Tarleton Walker, William and Sarah McCord, George Pritchet, Jacob Smith, Hiram Duncan, John Caudel, George Chappel, George Jackson, Jehu Denney, and Arthur Morrison. There are doubtless others who are entitled to a place in the above list, but their names have escaped our observation. The reading of the above will call to the minds of our readers pleasant memories of earlier days and hallowed associations with these brave frontier men, almost all of whom have gone. Forever gone! but not forgotten. They have left "foot-prints on the sands of time; foot-prints which, perhaps, another, sailing o'er life's sturdy main, seeing, shall take heart again."

A Few First Things.—The first preachers in the township were Rev. Wyman and Thomas Jenkins; first doctors, J. W. Harvey and Hiram Duncan; first merchant, Perry Fort; first school-house, near McCordsville; first road, Noblesville road; first mill, at Fortville; first postmaster, Thomas Noel; first postmaster at Woodbury, David Brown; first postmaster at McCordsville, H. M. Thompson; first pike, Noblesville road; first land entry, by George Crim; first graded school, at McCordsville; first lodge, Masons; first teachers, foreigners; first railroad station, at Fortville; first marriage, David Caudel and wife, in 1836; first teacher, Thomas Sherman. The first election was in August, 1836; the ballots were thirteen in number, twelve democratic and one republican, all cast in a hat.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in Vernon township was a steam saw-mill, built in 1849, by Noel & Co., at Fortville. In 1853, said Noel & Co. erected a steam flouring mill in Fortville, and it was run for several years, when it met with the common fate of mills and factories in Hancock county, and returned to mother earth in dust and ashes.

In 1854, E. H. McCord erected, in McCordsville, a



steam flouring mill, which was successfully operated for a number of years, when it met with a similar fate, and succumbed to the forked flames of the ferocious fire fiend.

In 1854, Hooker & Son built a steam grist and saw mill in Woodbury, which soon met with the like fate, being overcome with the warm embraces and enveloping sheets of fiery flames.

In 1857, John Sample built and operated a shingle factory for a time.

There was a heading factory and woolen factory successfully operated for a time at Fortville, but each *non cst* at this date.

There is running at this time, in the suburbs of Fortville, a steam flouring mill and a saw-mill. There is also a steam saw-mill in operation at McCordsville.

Aaron Littleton operated a tile factory for a number of years, using the machinery formerly used by Eb. Steele in Buck-creek, in a tile factory in that township.

An extensive tile factory has been in operation for several years a short distance south of Fortville, which has supplied the township with almost all the tile she has ever used. There is also a planing mill, a flax factory and a stave factory located near this same town.

Andrew Hagen, ex-county treasurer, has an extensive flax-straw factory and grain elevator in Fortville. There is also a heading factory at Fortville, and an extensive grain elevator at McCordsville, operated by T. J. Hanna.

Roads and Railroads.—The roads in this township, like Buck-creek and other smaller sections of low, wet ground, were, until within the last few years, merely dirt and corduroy roads slightly improved, and at times almost impassable. During the pike fever which swept over this county, this township, like others, was similarly affected, which resulted in the construction of about twenty-five miles of toll pike, nineteen of which are now tollable, in addition to a few miles which have been returned to the road district. It has a line running from Fortville to Greenfield, one from Eden to McCordsville, and one from

Fortville to Pendleton pike, in addition to a few other short lines.

This township has one railroad extending diagonally across the township a distance of about seven miles, known as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R., or "Bee Line," for short, on which the company has three stations in the territory under consideration, viz.: Fortville, Woodbury and McCordsville. Telegraph lines also extend along the track of this company.

Educational.—The first schools in this township were subscription, or pay schools, taught by itinerant schoolmasters, and occasionally by a resident, for about three months during the winter season. The non-resident teachers usually taught by the term, or quarter, and boarded among the patrons, each of whom agreed to furnish him with board and lodging his proportionate length of time. Among the first school-houses, all of which at this early date were mere pole cabins, were: One on Robbs's farm, one-half mile south of McCordsville; one two miles east of McCordsville, and one in Fortville. There was no public school money at this time, except a small interest income from the congressional township school fund. There was no special school tax, and hence the state did not build the houses nor furnish fuel. Wood, like board, was usually furnished by the patrons, in proportion to the number of scholars subscribed. usually agreed only to give instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the single rule of three.

This township, in the vote on the free school question in 1848-9, like her sister townships, was decidedly opposed to the inauguration of the proposed system. Her vote in 1848 stood: "Free school," forty; "no school," seventy-four. In 1849 her vote stood: "Free school," seventeen; "no school," one hundred and two; being a majority of eighty-five in favor of the old system, and, next to Buck-creek, the smallest vote in the county in favor of the constitutional amendment providing for a state system, in which tuition should be free and equally open to all.

Since that time, however, Vernon has brought herself up in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times on the subject of education, and other intellectual and moral enterprises for the advancement and amelioration of mankind.

The following will show the numbers and names of the public school-houses in Vernon, and the present instructors:

Dist. No. 1McCordsville J. W. Smith, Supt., Jessie S. Jackson, Frank O. Forts, Ella Thompson, Assistants.
Dist. No. 2 Worth Trittipo.
Dist. No. 3 Ed. Crumbaugh.
Dist. No. 4. Denney's Frank Smith.
Dist. No. 5. Cook's Lawrence Durach.
Dist. No. 6. Duzan's Quittman Jackson.
Dist. No. 7. Woodbury J. W. McCord. Dist. No. 8. Cushman's C. Vanlaningham.
Dist. No. 8. Cushman's
(M. Caraway, Prin.:
Fortville
Fortville

This township has nine school-houses—seven frames and one brick-valued at, including ground, furniture and out-buildings, \$12,000. Her maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus are valued at \$400. Total value of school property in the township, including Fortville, These buildings are mostly cheap frames of one room and no suitable out-buildings. Fortville and McCordsville each have commodious, substantial twostory bricks, well supplied with furniture, creditable alike to the people and trustees, under whose supervision they were erected. There has been a gradual increase in the scholastic population since 1853, the first enumeration. The returns for 1853 gave the township 469; enumeration for 1860, 636; for 1870, 712; for 1881, 751; two hundred and twenty-six of which, in 1881, were reported for Fortville.

Township Trustees .- The following list shows the

names of the trustees in Vernon township, from the time of the election in 1859, at which time the law was so changed that one trustee performed the duties previously devolving upon three trustees and a clerk, together with additional duties, so that the law may be worthy of historical notice:

Perry J. Brinegar	1859	Andrew Hagen	1866
Levi Thomas1861,	1865	Stokes Jackson	1876
G. W. Stanley	1863	Samuel Arnett	1880

Remarks: Brinegar and Stanley each held the office two years; Thomas, three years; Hagen ten and Jackson four years. Hagen filled the office longer than any other man in the township. The financial interests of the township are now entrusted to Samuel Arnett.

Churches.—This township is remonably well supplied with churches: The M. E., Christian and Catholic in Fortville; one M. E. in McCordsville; one Baptist in the eastern part of the township; one Dunkard society in the south-east part, and one M. E. at Woodbury, a special account of each of which we will give you further on.

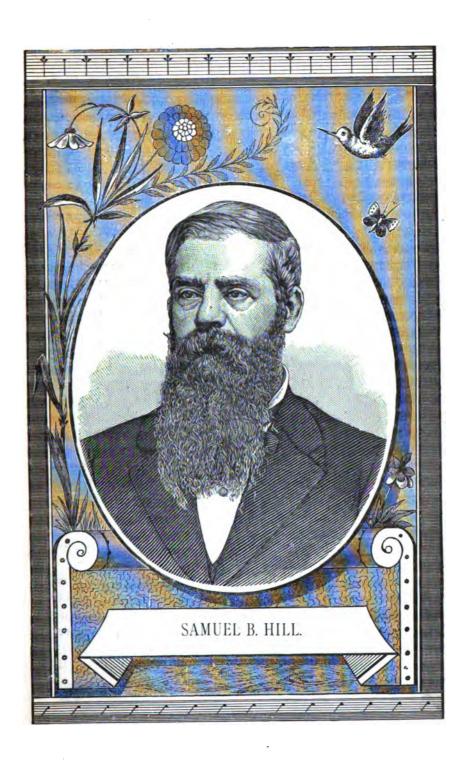
Population.—An examination of the census report of this township for a few decades, shows the following, towit: Population in 1850, 908; in 1860, 1,637; in 1870, 2,518; in 1880, 2,306.

Remarks: It must be borne in mind that the territory embodied in Vernon was not so large in 1850 as in subsequent periods. From 1850 to 1853, Union township included within her borders the south-east corner of Vernon. Union reports for 1850, 522 inhabitants; hence a fair and proportionate estimate for the inhabitants in the territory now embodied in Vernon in 1850 would be 1,038. In our reports above of the population, we have included in Vernon township both Fortville and McCordsville. McCordsville in 1870 had 168 inhabitants; Fortville in 1870 had 387. We have no official reports of the number of these two places for any other dates.

Polls and Votes.—A voter in Indiana, at this date, is any native born, or naturalized foreign born male citizen, of sound mind, twenty-one years of age, there being now no distinction as to color, the only bar being sex, non-naturalization, disfranchisement and non compos mentis. The poll in Indiana is any legal voter under fifty; hence, the distinction between polls and voters is marked and considerable, the latter being much the more numerous. The polls for Vernon township in 1840 were 96; 1850, 121; 1860, 254; 1870, 232; 1880, 582. Her vote in 1860, 309; 1870, 412; in 1880 her vote stood democratic, 318; republican, 254; independent, 10; democratic majority, sixtyfour. We do dot give the vote prior to 1853, for the reason that before that time voters could cast their ballots at any precinct in the county, and any reports prior to that time would not be a fair showing for the townships. This township has two voting precincts: First, at Fortville; second, at McCordsville.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 19,936 acres of land, valued at \$446,460, exclusive of Fortville; improvements on the same, valued at \$68,840, being an average of about \$26 per acre. Value of lots, \$4,720; value of improvements, \$10,800; value of personal, \$150,835; value of telegraph, \$730; railroads, \$104,-115; total value of property in Vernon township, exclusive of Fortville, \$786,800. Fortville reports 120 acres of land, valued at \$1,920; improvements on same, \$3,725; value of lots, \$17,180; value of improvements, \$39,640; personal property, \$47,425; telegraph, \$30; railroad, \$12,850. Total value of taxable property in Fortville, \$122,820.

Taxes.—To obtain a correct idea of the growth in wealth of the township, the reader should compare the taxes of the earlier decades with the present. This township paid taxes to the amount of \$412.86 in 1840, on \$62,711 worth of property; \$590.89 for 1850, on \$71,405 worth of property; \$3,140.80 for 1860, on \$411,910 worth of property; for 1870, \$7,841.31, on \$567,025 worth of property. Vernon pays \$9,903.60 of this amount. The



following men are assessed for \$50 and upwards for 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Apple, J. J\$127 20	Jackson, A. G	71	14
Blanton, Hiram 63 84	Kelly, Pat	51	68
Brown & Brown 75 42	Kingen, Samuel	58	o 8
Boyd & Hough 109 20	Lane, Jacob	50	88
Brooks, Madison 51 60	McCord, William	51	28
Brooks, Samuel 96 22	McCord, Elias	100	98
Caldwell, Harvey 130 66	McCord, Jacob	77	88
Cushman, Isaac 81 52	Merrill, J. S	101	96
Crossley, Henry 121 92	Morrison, Wm	116	82
Davidson, H. S 59 82	Shore, William	56	02
Denney, Alfred 116 14	Shultz, James	58	62
Denney, J. W 86 44	Shultz, Jacob	53	58
Davis, A. C 91 60	Stokes, Richard	54	78
Fort, Washington 50 40	Streight & Streight	67	20
Ferrell, Mary 79 20	Stottenger, H	55	20
Fred, Israel 61 00	Thomas, J. H	64	54
Guild, H 63 06	Thomas, David	66	60
Guinn, Joseph's heirs. 55 20	Vail, Aaron	93	70
Hanna, E. D 89 16	Walker, Tarlton	57	82
Hanna, T. J 75 54	Winn, Joseph	115	

The levy is \$1.20 on each \$100 worth of taxable property. Of the total amount of taxes paid in the township, as reported above, Fortville pays \$2,212.05. Of this amount, the following men, in 1882, will pay \$50 or upwards:

Crist, G. P...... \$ 57 74 Record & Voorhes... 84 28 Hagen, Andrew.... 123 38

The levy in Fortville is \$1.61 on each \$100 worth of taxable property.

Justices of the Peace.—Vernon township, though rather young in years, can compare favorably with older townships in her array of ex-justices, as the following list of names, accompanied by date of election, will show:

John S. Apple 1837, 1841 Lewis P. Peal............ 1864

Jehu Denney1838	William H. Foley1866
William Caldwell. 1840, 1855	Emil Lenz1869, 1878
Walt. Denney1845	William G. Scott1871
William F. McCord1846	Dennis Tobin 1872
Jesse Cook 1850, 1869, 1878	J. B. Galbreath1872, 1876
Elias McCord1852	
Azel Hooker1856	
Thomas R. Noel1857	O. P. Hastings1878
Smith McCord1860, 1868	James W. McCord1880
	Cicero Vanlaningham 1880
William Anderson 1864	G

Among the ex-justices of Union township during her existence from 1838 to 1853, which, as we have previously remarked, included four sections now constituting the south-east corner of Vernon, were:

James Reeves1840	Levi Leary 1846, 1851
David W. O'Dell1841	E. N. Wright1850
William B. Martin 1845	R. N. Dunn1853

James W. McCord and Cicero Vanlaningham are the present acting justices of the township. From 1828 to 1831, during the time that Vernon township belonged to Sugar-creek, her petty strifes were settled by George Leachman; and from 1831 to 1836, during which time Vernon was embodied in Buck-creek, Morgan Brinegar, Owen Jarrett and Wyatt Denney were invested with legal authority to hear and try all causes over which such subjudges have jurisdiction. Esquires Brinegar and Denney. who are reported as the first justices in Buck-creek on page 122, always resided in the territory now embodied in Vernon township. Most of the above are still with us, active, prominent citizens, well-known in the township, and not entire strangers to most of our readers. John S. Apple, William Caldwell, Smith McCord, Emil Lenz and J. B. Galbreath were each twice clothed with judicial power. Jesse Cook gave such general satisfaction to litigants and others interested, that he was three times honored with the votes of his constituents. Others of the above have been solicited longer to preside, but declined in favor of private life, preferring contentment in home duties to the labor and emoluments of office, remembering, perhaps, the injunction of Shakspeare—

"We must not make a scare-crow of the Law, Setting it to fear the Birds of Prey, And let it keep one shape, till Custom maketh Their Perch, and not their terror."

Ex-County Officers.—Vernon has contributed her mite in forming the various corps of county officials to serve the people as their agents and servants in local matters. Among those who were called in their day to serve the people, we note John Myer, auditor, and William P. Brokaw, commissioner. Among the living we call to mind Elias McCord, Reason Perry, and David Caudell, commissioners; Smith McCord, representative; Andrew Hagen, treasurer; and S. T. Yancey, senator.

Murders, Suicides, and Fatal Accidents.—Eli Prickett was killed by Benjamin Copper in 1866, at Fortville.

John Trittipo lost his life at a party, in a row, one mile south of Woodbury, on New Year's evening, 1857, at the house of Thomas Olvey.

A daughter of Levi Myers was accidentally shot September 17, 1862, from which she died the day following.

Sanford Cummins, a young man about thirty years of age, committed suicide in the fall of 1878, in his uncle's store in McCordsville. Mr. C., a young man of excellent parentage, had previously been a trusted clerk in the store, and had the confidence of his employer and the respect and esteem of the customers and all who knew him; but having contracted the habit of tippling and its accompanying evils, he lost respect for himself, and, for some reason, his position in the store; and, while under the influence of intoxicants and reason dethroned, he was caught one evening in the store abstracting money from

the vault. Being arrested, he begged time to shave himself before being taken to the county jail, which request was granted. After lathering his face, with razor in hand, he stepped to a mirror and, with one monstrous stroke, severed the trachea and the carotid artery, and fell a lifeless form. The cause of this sudden terminus to a promising life, as assigned by himself a short time prior, was whisky and its resultant evils. Let the young take warning. Shakespeare says:

"Oh, thou invisible spirit of Wine, If thou hast no name to be known by, Let us call thee—Devil!

Oh, that men should put an enemy to their mouths, To steal away their brains!

One draught above heat makes him a fool; The second mads him; and a third drowns him."

Recapitulation.—Vernon township, organized in 1836 with an irregular outline, contains thirty-one sections, one incorporated town, and two villages; has three border counties, three border townships, one railroad, five pikes. one mill stream, two smaller streams, three railroad stations, seven frame school-houses, two two-story graded school buildings, fifteen teachers; \$12,000 invested in school-houses, \$400 in apparatus; 771 school children; has had six ex-trustees since 1850, five of whom are living; has five Christian denominations, six church buildings, seven lodges, three political parties, 2,306 population, 582 voters, two voting precincts, nineteen miles of tollable pike, a number of miles of non tollable pike, forty-three persons who pay over \$50 taxes each; has had seven ex-county officers, five of whom are living; has a host of living ex-justices, two extensive grain elevators, one flax mill, one steam flouring mill, two steam circular saw mills, one planing mill, one tile factory, one heading and stave factory, 20,064 acres of land, \$527,570 invested in land

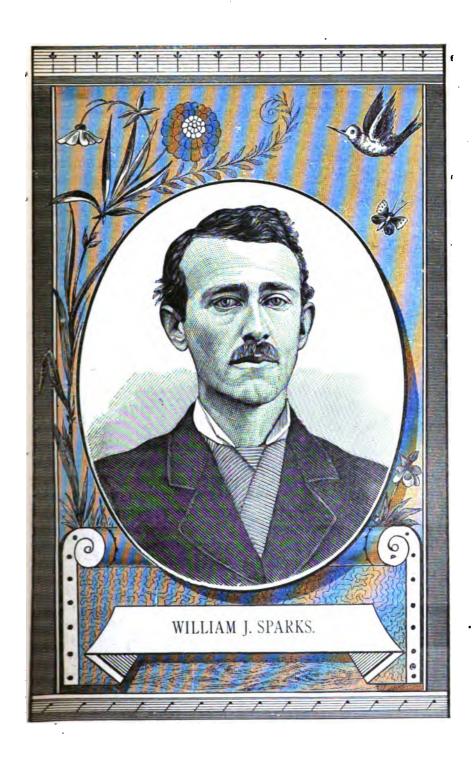
and improvements, \$106,270 worth of lots and improvements, \$163,680 worth of personal property, \$720 worth of telegraph property, \$117,265 worth of railroad property, two express offices, two telegraph offices, three post-offices, nine physicians, a republican trustee, a democratic assessor, merchants, druggists, grocers, mechanics, saloonists, an increasing valuation, a decreasing population, a fertile soil, industrious citizens, two attorneys, two acting justices, a number of notaries, 187 male dogs, five (?) female dogs, and a democratic majority of sixty-four.

CHAPTER XX.

VERNON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

FORTVILLE,

once called Walpole, in honor of Thomas D. Walpole, but now Fortville, i. c., Fort's Town, was laid out by Cephus Fort, on the 12th day of February, 1849. It is located on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R., north by north-west of Greenfield thirteen miles. is on the banks of Flat Fork, within a mile of the Madison and Hamilton county lines. It is pleasantly located, in a rich grain growing district. The original plat consisted of forty-one lots. The first addition was made by Shull, on the 20th of February, 1855, and consisted of five lots. located on the north-east of the original plat. The second addition was laid out by Noel, on the 16th day of December, 1856, and consisted of fifteen lots and several large lots, located north-east of the old plat, between the railroad and Staats street. The third addition was made by Vanvelzer, on the 17th of December, 1856, and consisted of twelve lots, located south-west of the old plat, and on



the north side of the railroad. The fourth addition was laid out by James Merrill, the records fail to show when. and consisted of fourteen numbered lots, located southeast of the old town. The fifth addition was made by Garrison Asbury, on the 19th day of August, 1872, and consisted of nine lots, located on the south side of the railroad, south-west of the old plat. The sixth addition was laid out by Record & Voorhes, on the 17th of February, 1873, and consisted of twenty-six blocks, designated by the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet, containing 356 lots, located south of the railroad, and east of Merrill's addition and the old plat. The land from which it was carved was entered by Alfred Shortridge, on the 5th of January, 1835, being the south-east quarter of section nine, township seventeen north, and range six east. Staats made, perhaps, the first addition to the town, on the north of the old plat, but as we fail to find the proper records of the same, we are unable to give further reliable information relative thereto. Crouch also made an addition of which there is no record.

Fortville is a thriving business point, convenient to Indianapolis, on the Bee Line; is a good market, has a population of 500, with a grain elevator, mills, factories, merchants, grocers, druggists, physicians, mechanics, a two-story brick school-house, U. S. express and daily mail, and other conveniences seldom possessed by a town of its size.

Business and Business Men.—The first business of this place was very limited, and of a simple nature, and consisted mainly in bartering the few products of the pioneer frontier men for staple groceries and medicines, dry goods being mainly manufactured by themselves. Among those who first did business in this place were Perry Fort, Noel & Co., Joseph Chitwood and the firm of Tague & Chandler. Thomas R. Noel, the first and present postmaster, has served almost continuously since the establishment of the office. Andrew Hagen was postmaster for a time, during Buchanan's administration. Noel has also been

railroad agent ever since the completion of the road, in 1853.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF FORTVILLE.

Merchants—
Josephus Bills,
Rash & Lefeber,
William M. Baker.

Druggists and Grocers— Gray & Walker, Brewster & Thomas.

Blacksmiths—
Ross Kellum,
Jarrett & Yaryan,
Jacob Stoehr.

Hardware— T. H. Vanzant.

Shoe Makers—
John Smail,
Frank Copper.

Restaurateur—
George P. Crist.

Livery Man— William Hardy.

Butchers— R. P. Brown, Manford & Meikle.

Barber—
Thomas Gardiner.

Harness Maker— T. C. Simmons. Restaurateur and Grocer— Elizabeth Hutton.

Und'rt'k'r and Wg'n M'k'r— McCarty & Son.

Carpenters—
L. W. Crouch,
Brewster & Treher,
Patterson & Kimberlin.

Grain Dealers— Hagen & Shultz, McClarnon & Co.

Millers— McClarnon & Co.

Saw-mill Proprietor— Henry Brown.

Stave Factory— C. E. Harris.

Tinner—
Elmer West.

Flax Mill— Andrew Hagen.

Planing Mill— L. W. Crouch.

Attorneys and Notaries—
Robert Collins,
Josephus Bills.

Physicians-

J. G. Stewart, & Son.

J. M. Jones,

S. T. Yancey,

T. K. Sanders.

Hotel Keepers-

C. P. Thomas,

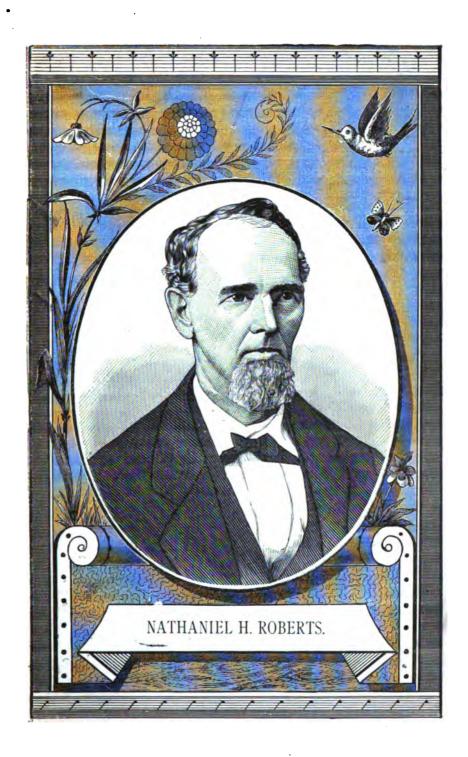
Isaac Wiseman.

P. M. and R. R. Agent— Thomas R. Noel.

McCordsville,

a comparatively new and thriving little town on the C., C., C. and I. R. R., fifteen miles north-west of Greenfield, and about the same distance north-east of Indianapolis, is pleasantly located, and surrounded by rich, fertile soil, in the central western part of the township. was laid out on the 11th day of September, 1865, by James W. Negley, with thirty-five lots. The first addition was made by Hiday, on the 11th day of February, 1869, and consisted of twenty-eight lots, located on the railroad, south-west of the original plat. The second addition was made by Bradley and McCord, on the 21st day of May, 1873, and consisted of thirty-nine lots, located south of the first plat. The third addition was made by Nelson Bradley, on the 31st day of August, 1873, and consisted of sixty-seven lots, located south of Bradlev & McCord's addition. The fourth and last addition was made by McCord, on the 4th day of September, 1873, with eight lots, located east of original plat. The cemetery at this place was laid out by the I. O. O. F., on the 16th day of March, 1871, with one hundred and five lots and streets and alleys.

McCordsville has a two-story brick township school building, grain elevator, livery stable, saw-mill, merchants, physicians, carpenters, a butcher, and other conveniences essential to the prosperity of a village of this size, numbering about three hundred inhabitants. It has also a U. S. express and daily mail. The land out of which McCordsville was carved had been entered by John H. Robb, on the 25th day of October, 1835, being the north-east quarter of section twenty-six, in township six-



teen north and range five east. Dr. J. W. Hervey, now of Indianapolis, was the first resident physician. Among the first business men were William Emery, Nelson Bradley, and a Mr. Littleton. Others have done business in the place from time to time, but we must hasten on to give a

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF M'CORDSVILLE.

General Merchants—

Harvey Caldwell,

H. N. Thompson,

Hanna & McCord.

Hardware and Groceries—
Israel Fred.

Druggist—
Michael Quigley.

Physicians—
Thomas P. Hervey,
John D. Cory.

Restaurateur—
Thomas McCord.

Livery and Feed Stable— Moses N. Craig.

Stock Trader— Aaron Vail. Cooper-

J. W. Negley.

Blacksmiths—

James M. Wright, Nelson Gaskins.

Butchers-

Craig, Stokes & Morrison.

Carpenters—

J. K. Kimberlin, George W. McCord.

Wagon Maker— Eli Chevis.

Saw Mill-

William Brooks.

Grain Dealers-

T. J. Hanna,

H. N. Thompson,

McCord & Hanna.

Woodbury,

a tiny burg on the C., C., C. and I. R. R., between Fortville and McCordsville, soventeen miles north-east of Indianapolis, was laid out on the 12th of December, 1851, by Ellen Wood, with thirty-two lots. It has had no additions. Among the first business men of this place were John Bills, Azel Hooker, Garrison Asbury, William and Joseph Bills, Taylor & Lockhart, Martindale, Taylor & Brown, P. J. Brinegar and G. W. Shultz. This place once did some business, but since the completion of the railroad, and the development of McCordsville and Fortville, it has lost somewhat its pristine glory. There was once a railroad agency and warehouse here for several years, with Thomas Hawkins as agent. The warehouse was burned down, and the agency was discontinued. present merchant is David Brown. The sick and infirm are looked after by Dr. B. B. Witham. Its blacksmiths are J. W. Peik, John Olvey and G. L. Morrow. Postmaster, David Brown. Among those that have been in the government service at this point are J. C. Bills, Garrison Asbury and P. J. Brinegar. Woodbury has one church, a district school, one store, a blacksmith shop, post-office and railroad station, a central location, and plenty of room for future development.

MANITAU TRIBE, No. 53, I. O. R. M.,

was organized January 8, 1875, at Fortville. The first officers of this Indian Tribe were J. H. Treher, sachem; Andrew Kappes, senior sachem; G. H. Jackson, junior sachem; C. V. Hardin, chief of records, and Garrison Asbury, keeper of wampum. The lodge organized under favorable circumstances, with about twenty members, and is still on the war path and around the camp fires with increasing numbers. Its present officers are: C. V. Hardin, S.; Thomas Toby, S. S.; Nat. Lake, J. S.; Andrew Kappes, keeper of wampum. Total membership, twenty-eight. Concil meetings and camp fires kindled Wednesday evening of each week.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

There was for a number of years a temperance organization in Fortville, in addition to a Good Templar lodge. In February or March, 1879, D. B. Ross, of Indianapolis,

in connection with the Christian and M. E. churches, conducted a revival, during which six hundred persons signed the pledge. A branch of the National Christian Temperance Union was organized, with J. B. Anderson as president, S. H. McCarty vice-president, Irena Anderson secretary, Mrs. Dr. Stuart treasurer, and a board of five managers. A constitution was adopted, making the officers elective semi-annually. S. H. McCarty, J. B. Anderson and J. C. McCarty have been the presidents of the order. Meetings weekly or semi-monthly have been sustained continuously since the date of organization. has mainly been done by home talent, prominent among whom were Elder J. W. Ferrell, and Revs. J. S. McCarty and J. F. Rhoades. Other ministers and temperance lecturers have participated in the work. They have done good practical work, having succeeded in defeating applications for license till at this date there is not a licensed saloon in the place.

FORTVILLE LODGE, No. 207, F. A. M.

This lodge was granted a charter May 26, 1857. The first officers were James L. Dunnaha, W. M.; Eastley Helms, S. W.; George W. Kinniman, J. W.; James H. Perry, treasurer; Hiram Dunnaha, secretary; Samuel Arnett, S. D.; Peter Staats, tylor. The present officers are Samuel Arnett, W. M.; Perry King, S. W.; M. Jarrett, J. W.; J. Jarrett, treasurer; A. R. Chappel, secretary; A. C. Davis, S. D.; Volney Davis, J. D.; A. J. Brandenburg, tylor; Reuben Patterson and Joseph Bills, stewards. The lodge owns a comfortable, commodious hall, with the appropriate emblems of the order, in the second story over Bills's dry goods store. The order is in a flourishing condition, with a total membership of thirty-eight. The regular meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

EDWARDS LODGE, No. 178, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 10, 1856, at Fortville. Charter

members: J. H. Perry, R. C. Pitman, C. P. Thomas, H. H. Rutherford, A. Staats, T. W. Heisin, Peter Morrison, J. B. McArthur, Peter Staats, Sen.; J. S. Merril, Wood Browning, Silas Helms, J. T. Russell, J. S. Edwards, G. H. Arnold, and A. Birchfield. The first officers of this lodge were: James Perry, N. G.; R. C. Pitman, V. G.; C. P. Thomas, sec'y, and H. H. Rutherford, treasurer. The present officers are: T. H. Vanzant, N. G.; F. W. Brewster, V. G.; J. H. Treher, sec'y, and Andrew Kappes, treasurer. This lodge took its name from Hon. William R. Edwards, formerly mayor of the city of Terre Haute. The order owns the room in which they meet, and the members seem to be dwelling together in friendship, love and truth. The stated meeting, occur Friday evenings of each week. Total membership, twenty-six.

The Daughters of Rebecca, a branch of the Odd Fellows, composed of women, hold their meetings in the same room each Saturday evening. Their lodge is known as Fortville Lodge, No. 80, and was chartered March 29, 1872. The first and present officers include some of the most noble women of Fortville.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted in the upper room of the Thompson warehouse, November 17, 1869, with the following charter members: Green McCord, N. G.; J. H. Thomas, V. G.; Aaron Vail, sec'y, and William McCord, treasurer; C. W. Hervey, David Brown, P. A. Raber, J. Bills, J. H. Helms, John Dunham, J. W. Negley, Alfred Bills, Israel Fred, William Sapp and Sylvester Gaskins. The lodge continued to hold its meetings in the original room, until an increase of numbers made it necessary to obtain a new hall, whereupon the lodge purchased a convenient and commodious room, in a brick building owned by Caldwell & Steele. Here the order, pleasantly located, in a room well furnished, has grown financially and numerically, until it can boast of forty-five active members, together

with an orphan fund of nearly \$400, and a general fund of \$2,400. The present officers are: A. J. Gale, N. G.; Frank Klepfer, V. G.; J. P. McCord, sec'y, and John W. McCord, treasurer. The oldest member of the lodge is William Morrison, who was initiated at Pendleton Lodge, No. 88, on the 8th of May, 1854.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 140, F. A. M.,

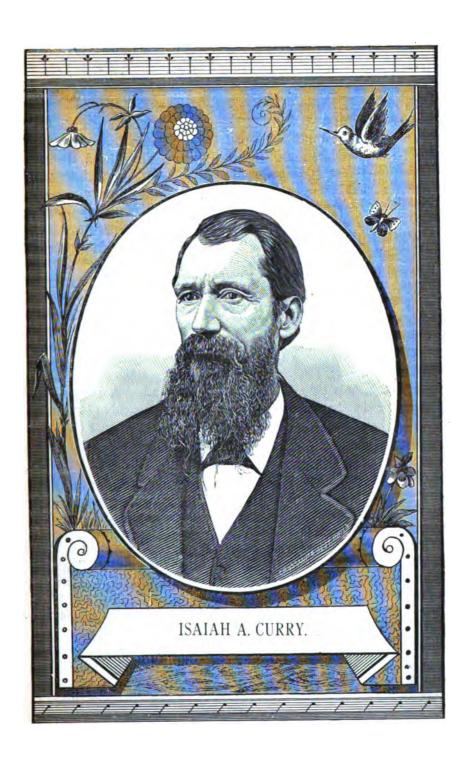
was organized under dispensation in 1852, and was granted a charter in 1853. The lodge held its meetings for a time in the second story of Elias McCord's house. B. G. Jay, W. M.; Dr. J. W. Hervey, S. W.; Nelson Bradley, J. W. This lodge was removed to Oakland in 1853, and, retaining its old number, was known as Oakland Lodge, No. 140.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 501, F. A. M.,

was fully organized under a charter granted May 25, 1875. Among the first officers were Thomas P. Hervey, W. M.; Henry Crossley, S. W.; Ebenezer Steele, J. W. The present officers are Henry Crossley, W. M.; James H. Kimberlin, S. W.; James H. Wright, J. W.; Dudley Hervey, secretary; Elias McCord, treasure; Jesse H. Jackson, S. D.; Andrew J. Stanley, J. D.; E. Chevis, tylor. To this lodge belong some of the sturdy men of McCordsville and vicinity. The lodge is not large, but A chapter (No. 44) of the Masonic order was organized at McCordsville on the 23rd day of May, A council was established under a dispensation granted on the 8th day of March, 1881. The Masonic order at McCordsville has a splendid room, well furnished, and the lodge is in a healthful, prosperous condition financially and otherwise.

FORTVILLE M. E. CHURCH

was organized in 1854, in the then little town of Fortville.



The following named members had, for a year prior to the Fortville organization, constituted a class across the line in Hamilton county: Peter Staats and wife, Martin Shaffer and lady, Mathias Shaffer and wife, Hiram Rutherford and wife, R. C. Pitman and lady, Henry Humphreys, wife and mother, and Mrs. Stuart. They held their meetings during this time in private dwellings, barns, unoccupied houses, and on one occasion they had preaching in a saw-mill. Rev. L. W. Munson observed that he had preached in the forests, fields, and out-of-the-way places, but never before in a saw-mill. The society becoming more numerous, in 1856 erected a frame church, large and substantial, which was dedicated by Rev. Thos. Bowman, D. D., Among the first ministers were Revs. M. Wyman, Eli, Rammel, James Black, J. S. McCarty, and L. W. Munson. The present minister is J. S. McCarty.

In connection with this church is established one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. Below is a summary report for the year 1878: Average attendance, one hundred and forty-seven; smallest attendance, eighty; largest attendance, two hundred and twenty-four. There was donated by all of the classes for the year, \$121.51. ceived from sale of journals, \$7.22. The number of papers distributed during the year were: Paper, 1,200 copies; Sunday School Advocate, 2,400 copies; Good News, 1,200 copies; Picture Lesson Paper, 1,000 copies; Temperance Alliance, 1,200; Berean Lesson Leaves, 1,400. We have sufficient evidence before us fully establishing the fact that this is one of the most live, progressive, well disciplined, liberal, truth-seeking, Biblesearching Sunday-schools which it is our privilege to notice in this history. This school was organized in 1856. The first superintendent was Martin Shaffer, followed by William M. Baker, the present superintendent, who has held this position of trust and honor for more than twentythree years.

St. Thomas' Catholic Church,

in Fortville, was built in 1869, under the ministration of D. J. McMullen, who was followed by Revs. J. B. Crowley, Logan, Fabel, Victor, et al. Among the first Catholics in the place were Patrick Kelly, George Voucher, John Callahan, Charles Bird, Daniel Mack and Thomas Tobin. The congregation consists at this time of sixteen families. Services are held on the third Sunday of each month. The membership are in peace and harmony, and the organization is in a healthy condition, performing its prescribed functions with efficiency.

GERMAN BAPTIST, OR DUNKARD CHURCH,

was organized in the year 1852, in a log school-house, in the south-east corner of the township. Among the first members were Alfred Denney and wife, George and Nancy Kingery, William Thomas and lady, Burto W. Jackson and helpmate. Among those who have pointed out the way of life and salvation in this corner of the moral vineyard are E. Caylor, D. Harmon, B. Bowman and George Hoover. The first communion was held at the private residence of Alfred Denney, in the year 1854, conducted by E. Caylor and G. Studebaker. The organization has held its meetings for a number of years in the school-house on Alfred Denney's farm. The present membership is from fifty to sixty, including our old friend and Mexican veteran, Alfred Denney.

M. E. CHURCH, WOODBURY,

was built in the year 1874, at a cost of \$1,100, and dedicated by Samuel Lamb. The first trustees were Franklin Dunham, John Sample and John Hooker. Meetings were held prior to the building of the house, in a school-house, one mile north. The first members were few but faithful, and the seciety has continued to grow to this date. The

first minister was J. B. Carnes; present, Rev. Phillips. There has been, in connection with this society, an organized Sunday school for several years. John S. Sample is the present superintendent, and B. A. Brown, secretary.

GILLUM CHAPEL (M. E.),

at McCordsville, dates its history back to the year 1849, when a class was formed at the Robb school-house. Among the first members, were J. W. Hervey the Thompsons, Thomases, McCords, Littletons, Crumps ct al.; and among those who stood on the walls of Zion were Revs. Mershon, J. W. Smith, Samuel Lamb, Thomas Stabler, White, Maxwell and C. P. Wright. The house now occupied was built in 1854, at a cost of \$1,300, and dedicated by N. H. Gillum, from whom it derived its name. present minister is Rev. G. N. Phillips. Total membership, forty. Adjoining the church on the west is a cemetery, where slumber several of the faithful. interment was Oliver Robb, Sen., May 22, 1854. Sunday school in connection with this church is officered by Oscar Bills, superintendent, and William E. Thompson, secretary.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, FORTVILLE.

A few of the members from the organizations on Lick Creek, near Alfont, and at the Carolina school-house, in Hamilton county, who were living in or near Fortville, expressed a desire to effect a church organization in the town of Fortville. J. W. Ferrell, a student of Kentucky University, was called to hold a meeting, which began on Friday night, August 3, 1871. On Saturday, the 4th, Elder N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis, came, and on Monday following, August 6, 1871, in a temple of God's own building, in the woods of Levi Thomas, while the winds were rustling the leaves above them, and the Holy Spirit stirred their hearts within them, a little band of twenty-three pledged themselves to God, the father, and Christ,

the mediator, and the "Book," as their only guide. The persons composing this first organization are as follows: Mary A. Ellingwood, Elizabeth Ellingwood, Margaret Rash, Winnie Clark, Martha A. Scott, Susan Ferrell, Mary Hiday, Jane Bicknell, Simmie Harter, Martha Troy, Mary Edmonds, Mary A. Cavender, Jennie Ferrell, Jennie Scott, Mary A. Fort, L. W. Crouch, Geo. Scott, E. Ferrell, G. W. Ferrell, S. P. Setters, Jno. K. Rash, Andrew Ferrell and Benjamin Cavender. Andrew Ferrell was chosen elder, and George Scott and Benjamin Cavender deacons. meeting continued thirteen days, leaving the church fortysix in membership. They decided to build a house at once, and by the aid of sister churches, the M. E. Church in Fortville, many kind friends, and great sacrifices on the part of the members, a neat house, costing \$1,400, was built, and on the 3rd Sunday in June, 1872, was dedicated to the worship of God by Elder N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis. The house was built by L. W. Crouch, and he, with Ino. K. Rash and George Scott, were elected trustees. They called Elder J. W. Ferrell, formerly of Kentucky, as their first pastor, who for seven years gave more or less of his time among them. The church at one time numbered nearly two hundred members, but death removals and other causes have reduced the number to less than fifty. Elder L. L. Dale and Elder Addison have served the church for indefinite periods, and Elders Walker, Canfield, Cutts and Blount have labored some for them. The church has a Sunday school, but it has been greatly reduced. The death roll has been large, but we hope they answer to the roll call of the redeemed. The church at present has no pastor.

Mt. Carmel Regular Baptist Church

was organized in December, 1837, at the house of James Denney, with thirteen constituent members. To aid in the organization were present members from the sister churches in Brandywine and Fall Creek. The first pastors of this

society were Elders Thomas Jenkins and Morgan McQuery, followed by J. F. Johnson and Thomas Martin. The present pastor is David Caudell, one of the oldest living members, having joined the church in May, 1838. The first meetings of this body were held at private houses, then in a log church a little north of Fortville. In 1863, the society built a new frame at what is known as Cuahman's X roads, south-east of Fortville, at a cost of \$700. Total membership at this date, thirty-eight.

JOSEPH WYNN,

a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, came to Hancock country at the very early date of 1822, being then a boy thirteen years of age, and is now consequently one of the oldest residents of the county. Mr. Wynn says at the time of his moving to the county the red men were thick, both the Miamies and Pottawattamies. The next year after Mr. Wynn's settlement, the court at Pendleton was organized for Madison county, including also what is now Hancock county, throughout which it had jurisdiction. The first fine was assessed by Ju. se Winsal against Dr. Hiday, he having committed an assault upon one John Rogers, in the court room at Pendleton, and upon being arraigned, plead guilty and was fined six and one-fourth Mr. Wynn was present at the execution of the white men for the massacre of the seven Pottawattamies. on Lick Creek, March 4, 1824. The whites were greatly alarmed over the outrage, and Henry Hiday was sent to Franklin county to get the rifle corps to protect the frontier. Mr. Wynn says he helped to cut the first wood used at Indianapolis to burn charcoal, for which he received twenty-five cents per day. That after people began raising wheat, it was a rule to cut three forty-rod throughs before breakfast. The wheat was threshed with a flail, and cleaned with a sheet. After the wheat was ground, it was run through a hand sieve. A little later a bolting apparatus was used, something similar to a grindstone. Mr.

Wynn helped to roll the logs for the clearing where Fortville now stands. The early settlers would plant corn in the middle of June, and in the fall kiln-dry it for bread. The first wheat marketed was hauled to Brookville, Franklin county, and sold for forty cents per bushel. It took from five to six days to make the round trip. Mr. Wynn is a consistent member of the Christian Church, an industrious, well-to-do farmer, and a good citizen.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

Our fathers settled in this land,
Not for wealth alone nor power;
They came to till the fruitful soil,
Industriously to improve each shining hour.
Oppression deep spread through the land,
And all their rights asunder tore,
Hence these brave men with courage came
To find a holier, happier home.

But where are they we speak of now?

Some in bright spheres immortal dwell;
They're gone, but lo! in tender tones
What wonders do their memory tell.
Farewell to those whose lives were given
To toil and labor for our good;
Peace to their ashes; slumber on
Beneath the pine and maple-wood.

ROSE M. THOMPSON.

CHAPTER XXI.

HANCOCK COUNTY IN GENERAL.

Introductory—"Our Country."

With what emotions of pride and affection, and often of sorrow, does every true American speak of "our country." Sometimes upon hearing flowery 4th of July orations, we are tempted to believe it all brag and conceit; but when we hear them mourning over its evils, we are forced to believe that their feelings arise from a different source. Whether it be conceit or not, it is a feeling common to The Irishman sings of "my aine countrie;" mankind. the German sings of "mein Deutche faterland;" the American speaks of "our great and glorious United States." Two thousand years ago that great old Grecian philosopher, Socrates, said that his country was next to his God; that it was his duty to work for it, and whatsoever it commanded was to be done, and when it demanded his life, he gave it cheerfully.

What nation is there on all this God's footstool that does not contain some noble souls, who would gladly give their lives for their country? Do not imply that I include all soldiers in this class; a few soldiers fight and die with no other motive but love of country, but the motive of the majority is to gratify their own ambition or that of their leader.

What then is this love of country? It is not a love for the fields, hills, mountains, rivers, or any other natural scenery, although they are very dear to us. It is a love for and an interest in our relations, our neigbors, and all those of our nationality. In its broadest sense it extends to all humanity, the world over. To prove that natural scenery is not the object of love of country, take a person living in a very beautiful land, with a good government and kind neighbors and friends, and, if he has the right kind of a heart within him, he will feel that his country lies very near his heart; but let the government and his neighbors and friends be changed, and he will want to move away. If then a love of one's people and a love of humanity in general, constitutes a love of country, I trust that there are many of my readers who have that love, and who are willing and anxious to do all in their power to perform the work and advance the interests of our country. Hence it is our duty to-day, if we never have done so, to ascertain the part which God designs for us to act in the great drama of life, and act it.

Philosophers, from Plato to our own school, both heathen and Christian, tell us that the history of the world forms a great drama, the subject of which is *Truth*, and this *Truth* is identical with God himself, so the history of the world is a development of man's knowledge of God.

We may divide this drama into five acts. scene of the first act, from Adam to the flood, showed that all those who forget God shall be destroyed. The second scene extended from the flood to Abraham. Those great old pyramids and other remains show how great the Egyptians were until they turned to idolatry, when their glory departed. The third, from Abraham to Christ, taught the people that God is a great spirit, whose voice is thunder, whose messengers are flaming fire, who maketh the clouds his chariot, and who walketh upon the wings of the wind; that he is so terrible that they dare not approach him, hence the need of an intercessor, which was to come in the person of Christ. In the second act, including the work of the arts, sciences, mathematics and astronomy among the Egyptian, Caldees, Persians, Arabs and Saracens, and that of literature and philosophy among the

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Greeks and Romans, the world was taught that man by knowledge can not find out God.

In the third act Jesus Christ, the Son of God, left the glory he had with the Father, took upon himself the nature of man, and did many mighty works. But few of the people had learned the lessons which God had been trying to teach them, so his work was necessarily confined to a few of the lower classes. In the second scene of this act the apostles and disciples preached the word and organized churches, which were purified by persecution.

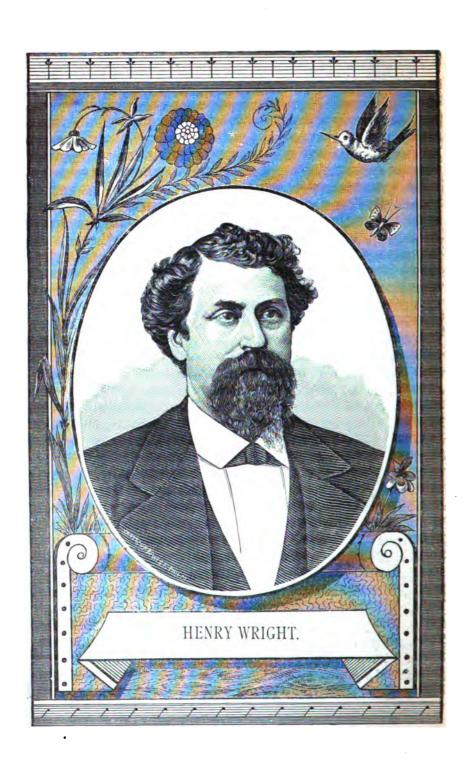
The fourth act, whose site was Western Europe, showed the sin of keeping science and religion out of the hands of the people; the need of earnest, thoughtful men, and of guarding against corruption, that "without charity we are as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

But few of the nations profited by these lessons, and it does not seem to be God's way to reform nations, who, after having known Him, refuse to have Him rule over them, so He pronounced the sentence, "Ye are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

For sixteen centuries Christianity had been tried, and had proven itself to be no "cunningly devised fable," but something to satisfy the needs of man. And God in His wisdom seemed to say it is enough; it is time that this religion have a chance to grow and spread among all So He chose America, whose discovery He had brought about shortly before, as the scene of the fifth act. Hither fled the Puritans, Huguenots, Methodists, Quakers, the persecuted Christians from all Europe. All the early settlements which were successful were made under the direction of Christian powers. Those who sought wealth were soon destroyed or became disheartened and returned home. We were planted with Christ in this new, vast and good land that we might rise with Him in newness of national life. Taking the philosophy of history, then, it would appear that God's design for us is to give Christianity a chance to grow and spread. That religion whose fruits are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentle-

ness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance should grow. We have every opportunity and inducement to bring forth these fruits. Are we, as a nation, doing so? Let us examine: First, have we brought forth the fruits of love? Did we love the red man as we should when we took away his lands, drove him West and then killed him? Did we love the African as we should, when we stole him, beat him and worked him to death? Do we love the Chinese as we should, when we are so shamefully maltreating them? there a spirit of love between the North and the South? Are we as joyful and happy a people as we might be? Certainly we fail in the fruits of peace. An evil spirit arises at our political campaigns, and war is threatened. We have fought among ourselves, we have fought with our "mother country" and our neighbors. We have not been gentle and long suffering, but have always been ready and quick to resent wrong. Oh, how far have we failed in goodness! We have used deception and bribery. Some of our city life, the tramps, the Tammany Ring, Boss Tweed, and such characters show our bad side. As a nation we are too faithless, many professing to have no faith in anything; and the faith of many who do profess to believe in a Supreme Being is very weak, and they do not give it much exercise. Last of all the fruits which Paul enumerates, but not least, is that which made Felix tremble and say: "Go thy way for this time; at a more convenient season I will call for thee." It is that which our nation is deficieint in, the greatest curse of our land. I I trust there are no souls saying to the cause, "go thy way for this time." Unless we awaken on this point, we will sleep the sleep of death, and be like Babylon, when Belshazzar and his nobles were drunk and Cyrus took the city.

Oh, ye who love our country! how beat your hearts when you think of our drunken senate, when you think of all the money, time, talent and priceless souls that go to feed the demon, intemperance, and the wrecked homes, the broken-hearted wives, and the disgraced children that



are left after he has dined. If we would not arouse and work against this evil, it would seem that the very stones themselves would cry out. The beasts of the field seem to laugh at the drunkard, because he is more beastly than they. The birds in their songs mock him. The trees lift up their heads to heaven, waft their arms in the breezes and praise their maker. They seem to cry out, shame upon man, endowed with an immortal soul, to be groveling along in the ditch, and never think of praising his creator. His fellow men turn their faces and pass by. The Devil laughs at him, prematurely cuts him off and takes him to himself. Will we not hear these voices and awaken? Oh, women of our country! it is time that you were working, praying and doing everything in your power to drive out the demon.

Oh, ye men who feel your hearts burning with a love of country, why will you not drop some of your petty political quarrels, and take sides upon some of the more important questions of the day? Why should you always be running the Republican and Democratic parties? The negroes are free now, and have a right to vote; why not leave them now, take up new questions and form new parties? May we one and all, as we love our country and prize immortal souls, do all in our power to cleanse it from iniquity, and to establish it in virtue, that God may not pronounce against us that sentence: "Ye are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Morris Pierson,

one of the earliest settlers of Greenfield, was born April 26, 1799, in Chittenden county, Vermont, from whence he removed to Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1814; thence to Greenfield, Indiana, September 21, 1830. Mr. P. visited Hancock county in the fall of 1826, while she yet belonged to Madison county. Mr. P. was twice married. First, to Eliza Moore, May 27, 1827, who died February 6, 1844; second, to Lucena Silcox, who is still living, on February 6.

ruary 15, 1846. Mr. P. has filled several positions of trust and profit. By reference to page thirty-nine and succeeding pages of this book, it will be observed that he was county treasurer for a number of years in the early history of the county. He was also county school commissioner and county surveyor for a considerable time. Mr. P. was a Mason, a Republican, and a liberal, enterprising, practical citizen, and did much for the encouragement of pikes, railroads, and other internal improvements. While employed in his daily duties, he died suddenly on the morning of May 22, 1879. Age, four score years and twenty-six days.

R. A. SMITH,

a native of Brandywine township, this county, dates his earthly career from January 10, 1853. His parents were plain, practical, pious pioneers, who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and taught their children that labor is honorable, and to till the soil is respectable. Smith's boyhood days were spent on the farm, where he hoed and harrowed in the summer, attended the district schools, fed the calves and hunted rabbits in the winter. After arriving at majority, he taught school for a time, but feeling dissatisfied with his acquirements, he resolved to make an effort for a better education. In the fall of 1872 he entered the New Garden high school in Wayne county, Indiana, and for one year was under the tutorage of the writer, who was then principal, after which he entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he continued for two years; after which he resumed teaching, at which profession he has given about nine years of his life in the district and graded schools of the county. He was one year at McCordsville, and two years principal of the Fortville graded schools. September 2, 1879, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of H. B. Cole, of Shelby county. This short but pleasant and promising union was terminated by the death of Mrs. S., March 2, 1880. About two years since, Mr. Smith resolved to exchange the rod for the scalpel, and after reading for a time with the firm of Howard, Martin & Howard, of this city, he attended lectures at Indianapolis, and was fast unraveling the abstruse, recondite intricacies of medicolegal studies, when he was called to public duties, being elected County Superintendent of Schools, of Hancock county, July 30, 1881, to fill the unexpired term of the late Aaron Pope. Mr. S., in politics, is a Democrat; in church relations, a Protestant Methodist, and in private and public life is above reproach.

WILLIAM PERRY SMITH,

was born in Brandywine township, in this county, March 2, 1842. His father was a farmer, and his early life was passed, like that of most farmer's boys, in assisting about the farm. He, however, early manifested a disposition toward educational and literary pursuits, in which he was indulged and encouraged by his parents, who lived to reap the reward of their kindness in the success and honor of their son.

Perry, as he was familiarly called by those who knew and loved him best, received his first school training at district school-house No. 3, situated but a few steps from his father's home. Here he mastered the rudiments of an English education, and then attended high school at Acton, Ind., one year. After this he began teaching, in which profession he was very successful, winning the love of his pupils and the respect of their parents by his noble qualities of mind and heart. During this time he also learned the art of photography, in the practice of which he employed his time during the summer months, when not in school. Determining to fit himself still more thoroughly for his work of teaching he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute in 1873. Here he attended two terms, doing four terms' work within the time of two. thorough had been his previous training that he made the best per cent. on entering of any student of his class.

After leaving the Normal School he taught one year, at the end of which time received the appointment of County Superintendent of Hancock county, which position he held for two terms, or until the time of his death. To this field of labor he brought the same scholastic skill, accurate judgment and indomitable energy which had characterized his previous career, and the schools under his management were efficient and prosperous. Much of the work begun by him has since been carried forward to success, and it will be long ere his influence will cease to be felt in the schools of Hancock county. He was married July 10, 1878, to Miss Agnes E. McDonald, an estimable young



lady, also a teacher. He was taken sick of typhoid fever about February 1, 1879, and, after a lingering and painful illness, died March 25th of the same year. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church; also an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of United Workingmen. He was buried with Masonic honors at Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, near his old home, where loving hands have erected a monument to his memory. He was but in the morning of

his manhood, but upon the threshold of many promising possibilities, when death closed his eyes to all earthly things and blinded those of his friends with tears. Had he lived—but it is useless to speculate upon what might have been since now it can never be. In the hearts of those who knew him best is written this epitaph:

He was a Christian who never disguised his profession; a man whose acts honored his race.

JAMES C. HAWK,

a Buckeye by birth, a Hoosier by residence and adoption, a son of Henry and Susan Hawk, of Highland county, Ohio, dates his earthly journeyings to September 28, 1824, from Brown county, Ohio. At the age of eight he came to Indiana with his parents and settled in Sugar-Creek township, where he has since resided. His facilities for education being very poor, he was compelled to rely upon his own resources for the little education he did receive. Hawk was married September 23, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of David McNamee. After his marriage Mr. H. settled on his farm, where he tilled the soil in summer and taught the youth of his neighborhood in the winter for about four years, since which time he has devoted his energies wholly to rural pursuits, never having held but one public office, that of township trustee, in conjuction with Lewis Burk and Joseph H. Conner, in 1856. Mr. H. is an honorable citizen and an affable gentleman. See his portrait on another page.

CHAPTER XXII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

The physician is an indispensable prerequisite to civilized communities, while among the uncivilized tribes of men the medicine man is one of the most prominent of characters. When the writer first became identified with the citizenship of this county there were but few physicians therein. I will mention names in the proper place and and time.

So far as the writer knows there is but one of the men now living who practiced medicine in Hancock county forty years ago, and he has retired from the profession. As a rule doctors are short lived. The practice of medicine then was a work of some magnitude. We were compelled to ride on horseback through the woods, along paths blazed out on the side of trees, sometimes twelve miles. I have often lost my way, and had to ride for miles before I came to a house to ask where I was. I was called one stormy night to visit a family in what was called the Big Deadening, in Vernon township. The messenger had a huge torch and rode before. Our path was for miles through "slashes," as then called. The forest was wild and gloomy. Before we reached the place the torch gave out, and we had to hunt a hickory tree, from which we got bark to renew our light. We heard the wolves howl occasionally. When we reached the house we found the door fastened, and the woman whom I was called to see was in bed with two newly-born babe twins. She was badly frightened. She said the wolves had run the dogs against the door. The door was nothing but shaved clapboards, hung on wooden hinges. She thought the wolves smelt the corpse, for one of the babes was dead, and she

had heard it said that wolves would fight desperately for a dead body. There were no neighbors for some distance, and no one there to go for any one.

Sometime after that I was belated on my return home from the Fall Creek settlement. It had been raining all day, and was very muddy. My horse gave out, and I had to stop at John Robb's, where I got my supper, and he saddled one of his horses for me to ride till I returned. It was dark when I started, and nothing but a path to travel until I struck what was called the Greenfield and Allisonville road. Mr. Robb assured me that old Sam, as he called the horse, would keep the path. I had gone but a few miles before old Sam was out of the path, and stopped to eat grass. I got down and tried to feel for the path. Failing to find it, I mounted, and determined to make the horse go some place. He soon went under a grapevine, and lifted me out of the saddle and set me wrong end up in the spice brush. I was, however, able for another trial. I then commenced to halloo, that I might find some house. I soon heard wolves, not very far from me I thought. I had often heard it said that wolves could smell assafetida any distance, and that they would fight for it. I had to carry that article with me, for it was out of the question to dispense with a remedy so popular at that time. Everything used as medicine was furnished by the doctors. I was considerably frightened, but I soon heard some one answer me and saw a torch coming. was common for persons to get lost in the woods at that time. When I reached the man's house I found I had lost my pill sacks, and this necessitated me to wait till morning, as most of my essential outfit was in them. Though of but small value would the pill-bags be at this time, the loss of that utility would have been sufficiently ample at that time to have compelled me to suspend operations for some days.

The Two Big Doctors.—I do not remember how long it has been since the occurrence here alluded to transpired. I think it was about thirty-five years ago. At a camp meeting near Cumberland, in the

eastern part of Marion county, a child was taken with a fit, and its mother made so much noise that divine services were suspended for a time. Dr. Berry, who afterwards became President of Asbury University, was preaching. As soon as he found out what was the matter, he told the congregation to take their seats and not crowd the child, but give it plenty of fresh air, wet its head with cold water, and send for a doctor; that there was no danger. I was at that time but little acquainted, and but few on the ground suspected me of any pretensions to being a doctor. Some one, however, hunted me up, and plucking me to one side, asked me if I could bleed, and whether or not I had any lancets with me. I happened to have a nice spring lancet in my pocket. I told him I thought I could bleed, and he asked me to follow him. When I arrived at the tent it was crowded desperately, and near the door, on a temporary bed, was the patient. On one side of it stood a large man, with a huge walking stick, about four feet long and as thick as a small handspike. Before him was a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, which contained something near a half bushel of roots and herbs, together with other implements essential to the practice. On the other side of the little sufferer stood another man, something over six feet high, with a blue jeans suit on. Neither of the gentlemen were arrayed in very fastidious costumes. Over the shoulder of this gentleman hung a pair of pill wallets of something more in accordance with the custom of the nineteenth century, and would not hold over one peck of goods. He had the arm of the little girl bandaged, and was prodding away with an old rusty and dull thumb lancet, attempting to bleed the child, but had about given up the idea when I was sent for. The man who hunted me up, stepped forward and fixing his eyes on me, said: "There is Dr. Hervey; maybe he can bleed." At this all eyes were turned toward me, and I could distinctly hear the whispers through the crowd, "he is nothing but a boy;" "he don't look much like a doctor," and other similar remarks, most of which were true, for I was but a young man, and looked younger than I was. The theory of the doctors was that the patient had too much blood in the head, and that bleeding was the only remedy. The big doctors had not much faith in me, but asked me if I could bleed the child. They did not ask for my opinion of the case, or what treatment I would recommend, or intimate that they had any more use for me. I, however, bled the child, and asked the doctors if it would not be well to keep cold cloths to the head, which they had ordered removed for fear of producing a chill. The child got better, and I got better acquainted with the big doctors, and found them to be big-hearted as well as large in body. One of them was Dr. Carpenter, of Cumberland, a good Christian gentleman, but whose facilities for education were poor. He was a very useful man, and when his patients died, he often preached their funerals. He was a Baptist minister, and Dr. William Moore, of the same village, and a partner, was a Universalian preacher. Bleeding was common then in most diseases, and many persons were bled regularly at stated times. I knew several men who kept lancets. A man that could bleed was considered necessary in every The houses of these men were thronged every Sunday by persons, some of whom would come miles to be The other big doctor was called McLain, I think, and he lived in or near New Palestine.

On page seventy-four of the proceedings of the Indiana Medical Society for 1874, in a report on the medical history of the State, by Thad. M. Stevens, M. D., I find the following items, connected with the transactions of medical men in the western part of Hancock county, which I will quote:

"In 1846, the congestive fever, as it was called, made its appearance. Many died; indeed, most of them in the hands of some physicians. Dr. Moore, of Cumberland, contended that blood letting, and after that calomel to ptyalism was the proper treatment. A meeting of physicians was called to consult upon a plan of treatment, at which it was agreed to use larger doses of quinine. Into

this practice all finally fell, and the disease became much less formidable. The only drawback to the use of this drug was the price, and the scarcity of money. It run up at one time to six dollars an ounce. Dr. Hervey bought up a dozen fat cattle, drove them to Indianaphlis, and sold them at \$7.50 per head, and invested the money in quinine."

In 1847 a singular epidemic of small-pox appeared in Buck-Creek township. Erysipelas, in the form of black tung, had been prevailing in the same locality. A healthy, stout man by the name of Snyder took the confluent vari-The whole surface swelled enormously. Dr. William Smith, who was a new brother in the profession at Cumberland, was called to see the case, who, being somewhat puzzled at the disease, called Dr. Bobbs, of Cumberland, and Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Hancock county, in consultation. Drs. Bobbs and Smith contended that the disease was of an active inflammatory character, and the only safety depended upon copious blood-letting. Dr. Hervey differed with them, opposed the bleeding, and left them to treat the case. They bled the man profusely, and he died. The neighbors flocked in to see him, and the result was small-pox was scattered all over the country. Dr. J. W. Hervey contended that the disease was some form of eruptive fever, modified by erysipelas diathesis. That was before the disease had developed its true character. After that he contended that it was small-pox, modified by the influence named. A consultation was called at the house of Isaac Snyder, father of the first patient, over some new Dr. John S. Bobbs, Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Brown, of Bethel, were called in. Drs. Bobbs and Bullard agreed with Dr. Hervey. I think Dr. Brown did the same. The fact of the disease making its appearance without any one knowing how, agitated the public mind to the highest pitch. As Dr. Hervey had been prominent in the treatment of the disease, and very successful, he having treated eighty-four cases, with but the loss of three grown persons and two children, it was in some way whispered through the neighborhood that he started the disease to

get into business and gain notoriety. This theory was aimed to be made plausible by the fact that the Doctor had been in Cincinnati the winter before, and had told some one that he saw cases of small-pox in the hospital. also urged that he could not have been so well acquainted with the disease and have treated it so successfully if he had not made some special study and preparation. The rumor spread and gained force as it went out upon the breeze of popular rumor, until the whole country was arrayed on one or the other side of the question. Some one, who was ingenious in formulating theories, said the Doctor had brought a scab with him from Cincinnati, and started the disease with it. He had used tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver to prevent pitting in the face. One Miss Burris lost an eye, and was otherwise disfigured by the disease, pustules having formed in the eyes. Popular prejudice pointed this case out as a proper one to punish the Doctor with. He was sued for mal-practice. The bad feeling was so intense against him that his counsel, Oliver H. Smith, advised him to take a change of venue to Shelby county. The damages were set at \$5,000. The depositions of eminent physicians were secured by the Doctor. Some of the best physicians in the State were subpænaed. His defense was so fortified that before the time for the trial arrived the case was withdrawn. vey's character was vindicated, and he rose above the clouds that threatened him with ruin; but it cost him much of his hard-earned means and cheated him out of three or four of the best years of his life.

This case is a valuable illustration of what injury and wrong may be done a physician by those who are not sufficiently informed on such subjects. It also shows what a few enemies may do before the tribunal of uninformed popular public sentiment and popular prejudice.

A Singular Call.—At a 4th of July celebration held in the woods, where Mt. Comfort now stands, I was engaged to make an oration. There was to be a big time—a barbecue. The day brought an immense crowd. Just before

the time came for my part of the programme, I noticed some one coming with great speed, and a general stir among the people. I was informed that an accident had happened at the crossing of Buck Creek, and that I was wanted. The proceedings were delayed until my return. When I reached the scene of the accident, a most amusing incident was before me, and instead of resorting to surgery and bandages, I was overcome with fun. A family with several small children had undertaken to visit the celebration in an ox-wagon, not very substantially rigged. attempting to cross the bridge over Buck Creek, the oxen became frightened at a party of young men and women coming up behind at a pretty fair speed. The red ribbons were flying, and the big-skirted white dresses of the girls on horseback were flapping in the wind, together with the clatter of the horses' feet, was too much for the cattle to stand. They took fright, left the pole bridge, and landed the wagon, with its contents, upside down in the mud and mire. The oxen had just reached the shore, and the family had all been safely dug out of the mud, and were seated in a line on the edge of the bridge, covered so completely with mud that you could only see the eyes and the mouth. The man with coon-skin cap was making arrangements to wash them off in the creek, into which he had waded and was, when I arrived, waiting for the first one to be handed to him to take through the operation. Every child was bawling at the top of its ability to make a noise. As none were hurt, no one who witnessed the incident could restrain a hearty laugh. They were assisted, however, and washed off, and reached the ground towards the close of the evening, and in time to get a full meal of meat and corn-pone, which were about all the eatables spread on the occasion.

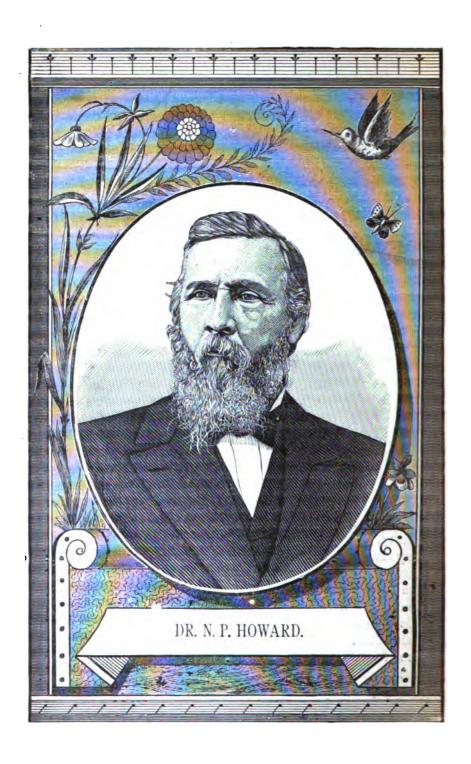
Dr. Duncan.—The first time I ever visited the office of Dr. Duncan he was so full of talk and big laugh that he spit all over me, not intentionally, for no better hearted man lived than he; but he had such a peculiar way of pouring out his fun that he could not keep his mouth and lips from taking a very prominent part in the perform-

ance. Dr. Barnett, who is now yielding somewhat to the pressure of age, was then a student in his office, and a very industrious one at that. His long success in business is due, no doubt, to his earnest and intense studentship. Dr. Duncan was a good practitioner and had an extensive business. Had he received the advantages of modern usages he would have been a still more prominent member of the profession.

Dr. Moore.—I do not remember the given name of the doctor here referred to. I was called to see him in his last sickness at his home in Green township. He was quite a large man, of very limited attainments, but was a useful man in the community. He died of softening of the brain and paralysis. A singular feature in his disease was that he could not reach any object with his hand. If he would undertake to place his hand upon an object he would invariably reach to another locality. He was much worried over his condition. He lamented his affliction very much. He appealed to me so piteously to devise some means for his relief that I shed tears in his presence. I think some of his family are living in the county, who might be able to give more of his history.

Dr. N. P. Howard—Is now among the oldest practitioners in the county. I do not remember how long it has been since he came to Greenfield, but he has always ranked among the best medical men of the country, and is perhaps the best operating surgeon in the county, and he has but few superiors in the State. Besides being a surgeon of ability, he is a whole-souled gentleman, who never violated any law of professional etiquette or honor.

Dr. Lot Edwards—Is the first physician I ever knew in the county, and he had practiced in it several years before I came. He was one of the most wiry men I ever knew. His appearance would indicate that he could stand but little effort, yet he has done enough hard work in the practice of medicine to kill two or three ordinary men. He was identified with the first society of the county, and had as many warm friends as any man therein.



- Dr. E. I. Judkins—Read medicine in Greenfield, and was raised in the county. He has grown old amidst the scenes of his early life, and has given the best of his energies to the practice of his profession. He is a successful, high-minded votary of the healing art, well posted, and has a large share of friends and patrons.
- Dr. A. G. Selman—Practiced medicine in Greenfield many years ago, and took a prominent part in politics. He had at one time as large a practice as any man in the county. He is the father of the rising young doctor of that name now in Greenfield.
- Dr. Cook—Practiced in Charlottesville thirty-five years ago, and was a very fine and successful practitioner. Dr. Stuart, of Fortville, was one of his students. Dr. Stuart and Dr. Troy must be nearly the same age, and must have commenced practice about the same time. I am told that Dr. Troy has always had quite a large business, and that Dr. Stuart, at Fortville, has an extensive practice.
- Dr. Yancey—Who is now a member of the State Senate, came to this county, as near as I can recollect, about sixteen years ago. He is a man of considerable ability, and stands high in his profession and in society as an honorable man.
- Dr. Hiram Duncan—Came to Hancock county over thirty years ago. He commenced practice near Willett's Mill, but moved to a settlement north of Fortville, on Fall creek, in the edge of Hamilton county, before Fortville was laid out. When it was made a town he moved there, and practiced there alone for ten or twelve years. He is a well-posted, though unassuming, man, and is one of the most careful practitioners I ever knew. He is now in Indianapolis.
- Dr. T. P. Hervey, of McCordsville—Is a brother of the writer. He is the only student I ever had. I am not ashamed of him, and I trust he is not ashamed of his preceptor. Had he not been my brother he would not have been my student. I felt that I could, for my brother's sake, go to the trouble necessary to train his mind to appreciate

the responsibilities incumbent upon a physician and the necessity of a thorough qualification to perform his duties. He is one of the most conscientious men at the bedside of the sick I ever met. No man has more or warmer friends than has he.

Dr. Paul Espy—Is another of the old physicians of the county. I think he commenced business at or near Philadelphia, but soon went to his present locality, where he has been ever since. He could speak German fluently, and no better location could he found in the State for a man of his ability and social habits than New Palestine. The Doctor has made good use of his facilities, energies and surround-



ings, and is to-day one of the wealthiest men in the county. His tireless energy and his unceasing devotion to business, together with his good judgment and good management, has placed him beyond want and in possession of innumerable friends. But few doctors succeed as well, pecuniarily, as Dr. Paul Espy.

The Young Physicians.—A very promising inventory of young doctors are springing up to take the place of the old ones. Dr. Martin and Dr. Howard, Jr., of Greenfield, and perhaps others of whom I have no knowledge, and Dr.

John Covey and Dr. Frank Hervey, of McCordsville, and others in other villages unknown to me, will soon be called to take the places of worthy predecessors. Dr. Martin is one of the best posted young men in the State, and is a most successful surgeon.

One thing can be said to the praise of the physicians of Hancock county. They were mostly self-made men, and men of unusually good sense. But few men have been imported into Hancock county as physicians since the old stock took their place. But few counties in the State can boast of better doctors than Hancock county. I do not know one to whom I could not give the hand of fellowship. I do not know one who is my personal enemy, or one who has ever knowingly done me an unkind act.

In writing this brief review of the profession in the county, if I have forgotten any one or said anything about any one that may be exceptionable, I ask pardon.

The entire diathesis of the diseases of the country has changed since forty years ago. The plan of treatment has changed with the change in the type and character of disease. The forests have fallen; the sunshine has been let in upon the earth, for centuries covered with a thick undergrowth and magnificent forest trees; the ground, then covered in many places with water, has been ditched; the land, so long idle, has been cultivated; obstructions from streams have been removed; old rotting logs and decaying matter have been cleared away. It is therefore not strange that malaria should be less, and that the whole character of morbific causatives should undergo a change.

Forty years ago blood-letting, blistering, calomel and jalep, together with a prolific profusion of emetics, nausients and antiphlogistics, were the sheet anchor. Now the aim of the physician is to save and vitalize the blood, energise and build up the wasting strength, and save all the power of the system, to battle disease and perform life's essential functions.

J. W. Hervey.

HANCOCK MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in Greenfield, January 6, 1874, and regularly incorporated under the rules and regulations of the State Medical Society, and is therefore entitled to representation in said organization, and in the American Medical Association, to each of which it sends its delegates. following reputable physicians were the organizers, and constituted the charter members of said society, viz.: P. Howard, Sen.; E. I. Judkins, M. M. Adams, S. M. Martin, Hiram Duncan, J. G. Stuart, S. A. Troy, S. T. Yancey, J. K. Sanders, H. J. Bogart, G. T. Wrennick, J. B. Sparks, M. M. Hess, and G. C. Ewbank. N. P. Howard, Sen., was its first President, and Dr. E. I. Judkins its first Secretary. In addition to the charter members, twenty-two physicians have been admitted to membership since its organization. Drs. J. J. Carter and J. O. Espy deceased while members of the society. Some have moved from the county, and others ceased to be mem-Drs. Troy, Yancey, J. M. Ely Sparks, and Espy have each served as president. It now (February 18, 1882) numbers sixteen members. The present officers are, Dr. E. I. Judkins, President; Dr. W. B. Ryan, Secretary. The society is in a prosperous condition, and most of its members appear devoted to its interest, and the success of their profession. The Hancock Medical Society and the medical profession in our county, we can safely say, will compare favorably with the same in her sister counties.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH FORT,

a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born in 1814. He came with his parents to Henry county. about fifteen years of age, he moved Prior Brown to Brown township. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Moses McCray. In 1846 Mr. Fort united with the Concord Baptist Church. He afterward became a member of the Nameless Creek Christian Church, of which he was an honored member until his death. from the green woods made a good farm, well improved, erected good buildings, with a brick house, lived an honorable, industrious life, and honestly accumulated considerable property. Few men were more esteemed than was Mr. Fort by those who knew him best. His widow, a noble Christian lady, still lives on the old farm, enjoying the fruits of their labor. Mr. F., politically, was a Republican, never aspiring to office. He was content with quiet rural duties in private life. For the last six years of his life he was a constant sufferer, but bore his affliction with patience and resignation, till he was finally taken to his long home, March 22, 1880, and his mortal remains were deposited in the Simmons cemetery in Jackson township, where loving hands have erected to his memory a stately monu-

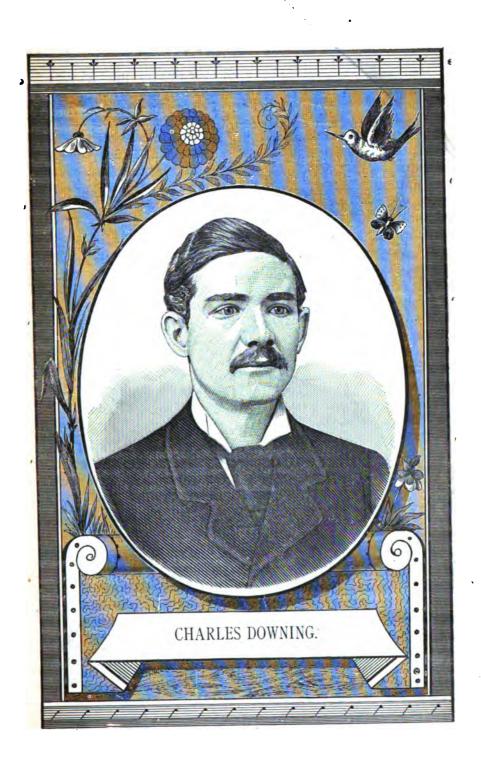
WILLIAM J. SPARKS

was born March 11, 1853, in Morgan county, Indiana, where he received a common school education, attending school for a time at Mooresville. His father being a miller, young Sparks run the engine in his native county for several years, prior to 1872; thence to Henry county, and

worked for a time in the Commercial Mills on Blue River, of which mills his father was the proprietor; thence to Greenfield, where he engaged in the sewing machine trade till 1879, when he was elected clerk of the city of Greenfield, which position he finally resigned to become a candidate for mayor, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority. This position he still fills. Mayor Sparks is a young man, unmarried, a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday School connected therewith. He is fully identified with the interest of the city, and is putting forth his best efforts to bring it up to his ideal of a model municipality.

Andrew T. Hart,

senior member of the mercantile firm of Hart & Thayer, of this city, a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born July 7, 1811. His father, a son of Erin, was a soldier under General St. Clair at the time of his memorable defeat, near the head-waters of the Wabash, in 1791. Andrew T. Hart, while a boy, endured the privations of pioneer life in his native State. At the age of eleven he removed from the home of his earlier youth to Centerville, Wayne county, where he attended such public and private schools as the country then afforded, and acquired a common English education. His opportunities, however, were limited, and the success that has attended his career has been mainly the result of his own exertions, and it may be properly said that he is the architect of his own fortune. At the age of eighteen, he was apprenticed as a saddler with his brother, James B. Hart, of Liberty, . Indiana, which trade he faithfully followed for three years, or until 1833, when he removed to Greenfield, where he has since resided. He at once opened a grocery store, in which business he continued for two years; then as a clerk for Nicholas & McCarty for one year, followed by a mercantile partnership with Nathan Crawford for two years, when he purchased Crawford's interest, and has



continued in the same business ever since, alone and otherwise. Mr. H. has filled a number of positions of public trust, and always with honor. In 1830 he was appointed agent of Indiana for the distribution of surplus revenue. He was the first treasurer elected in Hancock county, the prior treasurers being appointed by the commissioners. This was in 1841. In 1843 he was re-elected, and served for six consecutive years. In 1869 he was commissioned by Salmon P. Chase as U.S. assistant assessor for this county. Mr. H. has been prominently connected with almost all public enterprises in the county during his residence therein. In 1878 he was President of the Hancock Agricultural He become a Mason in 1850, and an Odd Fel-Society. low in 1865. In religion he is of orthodox faith. politics he was first a Whig, and since a Republican. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Louisa Forelander, in June, 1835, who lived but two years. In November, 1838, he was married to Miss Gabriella Sebastian, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sebastian. Mr. Hart has had five children. William E. was a soldier in the 18th Indiana Volunteers. and served for three years. After his discharge he joined and served in Capt. A. K. Branham's company of State troops in the pursuit of John Morgan, in his celebrated raid in Indiana and Ohio, and was killed in that unfortunate disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1863. Mr. H. is a man much respected and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is of genial nature, kind and hospitable, steadfast in his friendship, and upright in his dealings, and by his good qualities of head and heart has endeared himself to every citizen of the county.

CHARLES DOWNING,

was born in New York City, August 7, 1857, came to Hancock county February 28, 1867, made his home with the late lamented William S. Wood, attended the public schools, received a fair English education and, being an

excellent scribe, was, on the 4th day of November, 1874, appointed Deputy Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, by Ephraim Marsh, Clerk, which position he holds to this day. October 8, 1879, at Bradford Junction, Ohio, he was married to Miss Angie B., only daughter of Arthur P. and Emily H. Williams, formerly of this city. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and has always contributed liberally to the support thereof. He is also an honored member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. D. is a young man of rare business tact and talent, and just upon the threshold of many rare possibilities.

LEE O. HARRIS.

Leo O. Harris was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1839. While yet quite young, his parents removed to Washington county, in the western part of Pennsylvania, where his early youth was passed. Here he was given the advantages of first the common school and then an academic course of study.

He came to Hancock county, Indiana, in 1858, and taught his first school in Fountaintown, in the edge of Shelby county.

In the fall of 1859 he went to Illinois, and taught in what was then Coles (now Douglass) county. Returning to Indiana, he again began teaching in Hancock county, and has been more or less identified with her schools ever since, except for the five years succeeding 1874, during which time he was principal of the school at Lewisville, Indiana.

Mr. Harris is well known throughout the State as a journalist and poet, having been for a number of years a contributor to most of the leading papers of the State. He is also the author of a book, *The Man Who Tramps*, published in 1878.

The first of January, 1880, Mr. Harris, in connection with Aaron Pope, then County Superintendent, began the publication of *The Home and School Visitor*, of which

paper he is still the editor. In the spring of 1881 he took editorial charge of *The Greenfield Republican*, and continued with that paper until January, 1882, when, *The Home and School Visitor* demanding his entire attention, he withdrew from the *Republican*.

Mr. Harris has been identified with the school interests of Hancock county for twenty-two years, and has in that



time taught more schools than any man now living in the county, yet all this teaching, with the exceptions before mentioned, has been done in Greenfield and within a radius of five miles of that city.

Dr. Noble P. Howard,

senior member of the medical firm of this city of Howard, Martin & Howard, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 11, 1822. His father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, and during the war of 1812 was a soldier in the American army. In 1836, while the subject of this sketch was a mere boy, he came with his mother and settled in Indiana, where he received an English education at Brookville, Franklin county. In 1840 he began the study of medicine with the eminent doctor, H. G.

Sexton, of Rushville, Indiana, where he read for three years. In 1843 he moved to this city, and began the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1877 he was Vice-President of the Indiana State Medical Society. He has served as President of the Union Medical Society of Hancock and Henry counties, and also as President of the Hancock Medical Society. He holds diplomas from the Indiana Medical College, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both of Indianapolis, and is also a member of the American Medical Society. In 1862 he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the 12th regiment of Indiana volunteers, and served during its term of enlistment. about eight years he was deputy collector of internal reve-He has ever manifested a public spirit, and has taken stock in most of the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. Since 1856 he has been an honored member of the Odd Fellows, and has filled all the offices of the subordinate lodge and encampment. In 1861 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State of Indiana. He is a member of the M. E. Church, was a Whig in the days of that party, and an earnest Union man during the civil war. In 1856 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative. but the county being Democratic, he was defeated by the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole. He was a Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley, since which time he has acted with the Democratic party. He was married April 23, 1844, to Miss Cinderilla J. Gooding, daughter of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and a sister of Judge D. S., Gen. O. P. and Hon. H. C. Gooding. Dr. Howard is a genial gentleman, and a man of firm convictions and uncompromising integrity, and stands well both in his profession and as a man.

EPHRAIM MARSH,

present Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, was born in Brown township, this county, June 2, 1845. He is a son of Jonas and Catharine Marsh, honest, respectable people,

in good standing in the community. By industry and close application to his studies, Ephraim soon acquired a fair English education at the public schools of the county, and at the age of twenty entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated with honors in 1870. During his collegiate course he spent one year at Washington City as clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, receiving his appointment through the recommendation of ex-Governor Hendricks and Judge D. S. Gooding. After serving for a time as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court under Henry A. Swope, during which time he applied himself assiduously to the study of law, he was, in the autumn of 1874, elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Marsh, on February 29, 1872, joined the Knights of Pythias; in 1873, the Free and Accepted Masons; in 1874, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in 1878, the Ancient Order of Workingmen. He has been Master in the Masonic and Past Chancellor in the Pythias. He is also a thirty-second Indiana Consistory, S. P. R., and a member of Keystone Chapter of the Masons of Indianapolis and Raper Commandery. He was married February 5, 1875, to Miss Matilda J. Brewer, of Franklin county, an estimable lady of great merit and financial means, the fruits of which union is one child, Ella, a favorite of all who know her, and in the public school, which she is now attending.

Mr. M. is a steadfast Democrat, a fine conversationalist, and a courteous gentleman. As an officer he has been attentive and efficient, and has won the confidence of his constituents. Mr. M. is still a young man, and is looking forward to the legal profession after the expiration of his office, and is bending his energies in that direction.

NELSON BRADLEY,

President of the Greenfield Banking Company, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, May 19, 1822. His father was an Englishman, and served in the American army in the

war of 1813. Mr. Bradley's opportunities for an education were limited, his time being chiefly employed in helping his father on the farm, and his schooling was restricted to a few months' attendance at the log school-houses of his neighborhood. Mr. B. in early life manifested a taste for and aptness in business pursuits, and while yet a boy made frequent visits to the markets at Cincinnati with produce purchased at the farm-houses in the various settlements. In 1852 he visited Indiana, and purchased a small tract of land on the newly-constructed Bellefontaine railroad, at the site of the present town of McCordsville. In September he located there and opened a store. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he held for two consecutive terms. In 1866 he moved to Greenfield, and engaged in the grocery business, at which he continued till 1871, when, with other gentlemen, he established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is still president. He is also a partner in the Hancock Flouring Mills, and a stockholder in nearly all the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. Mr. B. has contributed liberally towards the erection of churches and other public buildings, and has ever manifested a liberal public-spirited disposition. He has been an honored member of the Free and Accepted Masons since 1845, at which time he joined the order in Georgetown, Ohio. He took the Chapter degrees in Felicity, Ohio, in 1848, and the Council and Scottish Rite degrees at Indianapolis at a later date. assisted in organizing Oakland Lodge, No. 140, and McCordsville Chapter, No. 44, of which he was the first High Priest. He is now a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, of which he has been treasurer and trustee for a number of years. He has been a liberal, consistent member of the M. E. Church since 1845, and is now and has been for many years superintendent of the large and prosperous Sunday-school in connection therewith. He was first a Whig, but, since the organization of the party, an enthusiastic Republican. He was married September 20. 1844, to Elizabeth Gray, a noble, Christian woman, who

has been his faithful companion, shared his joys and aided in his prosperity for nearly forty years. Mr. B. is of a genial disposition, enjoys a good joke and a hearty laugh, and has a host of warm friends.

JONATHAN SMITH

was born in Preston county, West Virginia, August 29, 1818, and moved to Hancock county, Indiana, during the winter of 1836-7. Was married to Mary T. Watson December 17, 1840, who died December 4, 1841. His second marriage was to Susannah Lakin, October 16, 1845, who has been an invalid for the past twenty-six years. Mr. S. has raised four children (all boys), all of whom are still living, the oldest being thirty-five years of age. Smith's religious views are strictly old school Baptist. He established a store at what is now known as Willow Branch in 1853, and a post-office at the same place in 1854. continued in this occupation about twenty years. Also, at the same time Mr. S. continued in farming, which was his former occupation. Mr. S. was a staunch Democrat, an industrious man, and served one term as county commis-See his portrait on another page. sioner.

JAMES JUDKINS,

a native of Virginia, began his earthly pilgrimage in 1803. Was married to Elizabeth Wales in North Carolina, September 1, 1825, and emigrated to Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, in 1826. Moved to Hancock county in 1833, and entered land about one mile west of Eden. Among his neighbors at that time were Robert Walker, Jas. and Jehu Denney, Jacob and William Amick, and Enoch Olvey. Others soon followed. Here he experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Fruits were then almost unknown; corn was \$1 per bushel, and other eatables proportionately high. In 1836 he moved to the Pierson farm and mill on Sugar Creek, five or six miles north-west of Greenfield, which mill he run for about four

years, and did much of the grinding and sawing for the citizens of *Greenfield. The old mill pond was then supplied with fine fish, the catching of which afforded royal sport for some of the early settlers of Greenfield, among whom were Cornwell and Joshua Meek, Nathan Crawford, Ferdinand Keiffer, the Piersons and others. In 1840 he sold the mill, purchased an adjoining farm, and worked thereon for two years; then back to the Pierson farm and mill again, which he rented for six years, Pierson having died in the meantime. In 1848 he returned to his adjoining farm, where he remained till his death, December 24, 1874. Mr. J. was the father of eight children, his widow and three of whom survive him, Dr. E. I., Miss Irene and the widow, of this city, and James M., of Iowa. Mr. J. was a devoted member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, F. A. M. His mortal remains now slumber in the Sugar Creek cemetery, near his old home.

Hon. Morgan Chandler,

cashier of the Greenfield Banking Company, of this city, was born on a farm in Owen county, Kentucky, September 30, 1827. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolution. His early opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, so that at the age of twenty-one he could neither read nor write his own name. He now, however, resolved to educate himself, and within eighteen months was teaching school in his own county. This occupation he followed for fifteen months. In 1851 he came to Hancock county, Indiana, and engaged in teaching. In 1854 he engaged as clerk in the store of G. G. Tague at \$10 per month. April 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Galbreath, formerly of Kentucky. In the fall of the same year he was elected Sheriff of this county. After the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in farming until 1861, when he was elected Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court.

This was the first mill in Center township. See page 145.

which office he held for four years. The summer of 1867-68 he spent in the Western States and Territories, and the winters of the same years in Washington City. In 1860-70 he was engaged in the store of Walker & Edwards. In 1871 he, with four other gentlemen, established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is cashier. Referring back to his earlier history, we may remark that at the age of fifteen he united with the Baptist Church, and still leans in that direction. At the age of twenty-two he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the State troops of his native county. Mr. C. has been a life-long Democrat, an advocate of improvements, and has always taken a lively interest in agricultural pursuits, being President of the District Fair Association, composed of the counties of Rush, Henry and Hancock. Mr. C. is kind and hospitable, and has thereby made an extensive acquaintance. He is also a good judge of human nature, and has rare business tact and talent, which eminently fit him for his present position. In the fall of 1880 he represented his adopted county in the lower house of the Legislature.

CAPT. I. A. CURRY

was born in Center township, Hancock county, Indiana, July 16, 1835. At the age of sixteen his father died, leaving his mother with several small children. Mr. Curry being the oldest, much of the care of the family consequently fell upon his shoulders. He grumbled not, however, but performed his duties well. His opportunities for education were limited, but he made the most of them. In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Thomas, with whom he is still happily living. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 90th Indiana Regiment, and was soon promoted to 1st Sergeant, which position he held till January, 1863, when he was again promoted, this time to 2nd Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, to 1st Lieutenant, and finally, in April, 1865, he was mustered in as Captain. His regiment followed Gen. Sherman in his

memorable march through Georgia to the sea. Mr. C., through these tedious years of soldier life, was ever recognized as a faithful soldier and dutiful officer. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he is still filling.

DR. ELAM I. JUDKINS,

a resident physician of this city, and second son of the late James Judkins, was born in Wayne county, Indiana,

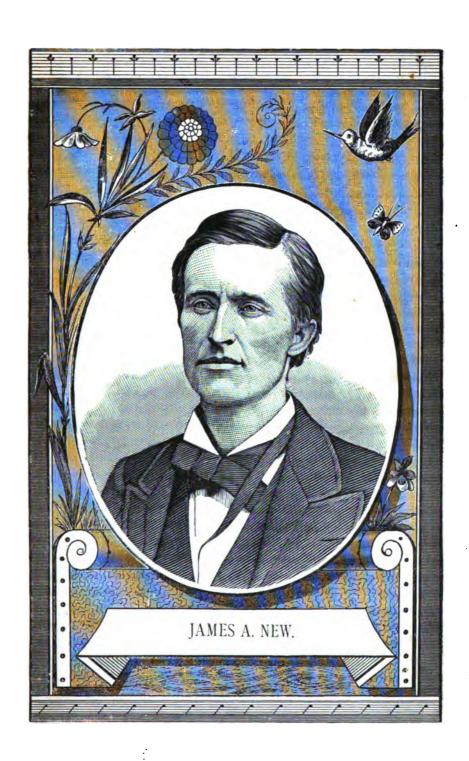


in 1830. He remained with his father, working on a farm and in a mill, till he attained his majority. His opportunities for education being limited, his thirst for knowledge led him to Greenfield in January, 1852, where he attended school for a time, then at Shelbyville for one year. He afterwards engaged in teaching and manual labor until the autumn of 1854, when he went into the drug trade and study of medicine. In the spring of 1865, after having attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, he began the practice, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his chosen profession. Dr. J. is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He has

been an active insurance agent since 1863, and perhaps is the oldest agent in the county. He has been a member of and zealously devoted to the order of Masons since 1853. In May, 1857, he was married in Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, to Miss Emma L. Martin, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Martin, formerly of Rushville, and at one time Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Indiana Medical Institute. (See page 110.) In February, 1880, Mrs. J. died, leaving no children. The only child born unto them died in 1863, at the age of five years. 1862, the doctor was appointed enrolling and draft commissioner, by Gov. Morton, for this county. In 1868-69, Dr. J. served as President of the Board of Town Trustees, and to him is mainly due the credit of originating and negotiating the bonds for the erection of the public school building, which is a credit to our city. He also served four years as treasurer of the town. In 1881 Dr. J. was appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions as a U.S. Examining Surgeon for this vicinity, which position he still holds. The Doctor's mother and sister are living with him at the old home, where he set up to himself in 1857. The Doctor is an unswerving Republican, inclines to the Presbyterian faith, and is an enterprising, publicspirited man.

HON. WILLIAM R. HOUGH,

senior member of the law firm of Hough & Cook, of the city of Greenfield, was born at Williamsburgh, Wayne county, in this State, October 9, 1833. He is the oldest son of Alfred and Anna Hough, whose parents were among the pioneers of that county. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, having emigrated from England and located in that State in 1683. At the age of eight years, the subject of our sketch removed with his parents from his native village to Hagerstown, in the same county, and in the fall of 1842 from Hagerstown to Northern Indiana, locating at Middlebury, Elkhart county.



In this village Mr. Hough grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, the Middlebury Seminary, and a supplemental course of study at the LaGrange Collegiate Institute, of During his twentieth and twenty-LaGrange county. second years he taught school in the last named county. In the fall of 1856, having determined to enter the legal profession, he located in Greenfield, and began the study of the law in the office of Capt. Reuben A. Riley, one of the leading lawyers of the county. He made rapid progress with his studies, and was soon admitted to the bar, and began practice as partner of his preceptor. While prosecuting his legal studies he was twice appointed by the commissioners of this county to the office of school examiner, and for two successive years performed the duties In 1860 he was elected district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Madison, Henry, Rush and Decatur, and for two years prosecuted the pleas of the State to the satisfaction of the law-abiding people of the district.

In 1862 Mr. Hough was married to Miss Tillie C. McDowell, a native of Scotland, and settled down to the earnest pursuit of his profession, and for ten or twelve years did an immense amount of professional labor, both in his office and at the bar, where he was recognized as an able advocate and a tenacious, strong opponent. In the year 1872 he was nominated and elected State Senator for the district composed of Hancock and Henry counties, which position he filled for four years, serving during two regular and two special sessions in the Legislature. As a legislator, Mr. H. was recognized as an able debater, and as a man of acknowledged executive ability, evidenced by the large amount of work which he performed as a member of several of the most important committees.

Mr. H. has been an earnest Republican since the organization of the party, and cast his first vote for President for John C. Fremont. Since 1865 he has been an honored member of the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Hough, who has been his companion and helpmate indeed, is a lady of refined tastes and accomplishments, and is in every way fitted to preside over her elegant and hospitable home. They have two boys, William A. and Clarence A., aged respectively seventeen and fifteen. Their only daughter, Mabel, a beautiful, brilliant little girl, dearly loved by all her friends and schoolmates, and idolized by her parents, was, at the age of seven years. suddenly and unexpectedly called from her pleasant home, surrounded by birds, music, flowers and ferns, to enter her long home in the celestial city, where the streets are paved with gold, and music is never ceasing, and sickness, death and darkness never enter.

Mr. H. is a public-spirited citizen, and is a prominent promoter and supporter of the public school system, which he has defended as a citizen, lecturer and legislator. That his services to the cause of education as a member of the Senate were highly appreciated by the leading educators of the State, may be inferred from the following incident: In the year 1874, the late Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a public lecture in Greenfield, in speaking of the acts of the Legislature of 1873, among other things said: "The last Legislature was the best Legislature on the question of education that ever sat in Indiana; and I take pleasure in saying now, and saving it here in his presence (Mr. H. being in the audience), that no county was more faithfully represented in that body, on that question, than was Hancock county, on the floor of the Senate, in the person of your honored Senator."

Mr. Hough has been remarkably successful financially, having achieved a handsome competence, and is one of the largest tax-payers in the county.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COURTS, JAILS, EXEMPTION LAWS, ETC.

The First Court—Of any kind or character in Hancock county was a commissioners' court, held early in the year 1828, and composed of three commissioners, viz: Elisha Chapman, Samuel Vangilder and John Hunter. This court is still in existence, having met four times a year ever since, and never having undergone any great or material change, except that its duties have been enlarged and its jurisdiction somewhat extended, as the State has advanced in years and laws have multiplied on the statute books.

The First Circuit Court—In Hancock county was organized in March, 1828, at the private residence of Samuel B. Jackson, in a log house east of Greenfield, in the bottom on Brandywine, south of the National road, near the flax factory. This county was then in the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

The First Officers—Of said court were Bethuel F. Morris, Presiding Judge; Jacob Jones and James Stevens, Associate Judges; James Whitcomb, Prosecuting Attorney; Lewis Tyner, Clerk, and John Foster, Sheriff.

The First Attorneys—Admitted to the bar in Hancock county were Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder. There being no business before the court, it adjourned with the following entry:

"The court adjourned sine die. March 24, A. D., 1828. "A. F. Morris, Judge."

^{*}For about twenty-four years of the first history of Hancock county the Circuit Court was presided over by three Judges, a Presiding Judge and two Associate Judges. The functions of the Presiding Judge were similar to those of the Judge of the Circuit Court in Indiana at this date. He had his circuit prescribed by law, and traveled from county to county. The Associate Judges were county officers, each county having her own. Instead of one Judge, as at present, three then sat upon the bench at the same time, the Presiding Judge being the center man.

"September* Term, 1828.—At a Circuit Court, began and held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the county of Hancock, on the 22d of September, 1828, it being the fourth Monday of September, Hiram Brown and James F. Brown were admitted attorneys."

The First Grand Jurors—Were George W. Hinton, James McKinsey, Benjamin Gordon, Meredith Gosney, Jeremiah Meek, Samuel Thompson, Robert Snodgrass, David Templeton, Ladock Stephenson, Richard Guymon, Jacob Tague, Moses McCall, Samuel Martin, Basil Meek, Owen Griffith and John Osborn; twelve sturdy men, of good judgment and clean characters. Meredith Gosney was appointed foreman.

The First Bill Found—By said grand jury was against Washington Williams, for assault and battery. He was arraigned, tried and found guilty, and a fine of \$1 assessed against him. Several other bills were found by said grand jury, most of which resulted in \$1 fines. The most singular and unexpected bill, however, was against Lewis Tyner, Clerk of the aforesaid Circuit Court, for neglecting to post up, in accordance with the requirements of law, a list of his legal fees, which resulted in his being fined \$1 and costs.

The First Petit Jury—Empanneled in this county was composed of the following twelve reputable men and prominent citizens at that date, viz.: Henry Watts, John Kauble, Peter Bellery, Benjamin Miller, George Baity, William Chapman, William Booth, David Smith, John Henley, James Goodwin, Samuel Vangilder and Elihu Chapman.

The First Commissioners' Court in Greenfield.—In May, 1829, the Commissioners of the county adjourned to the town of Greenfield, the seat of justice, from the house of Samuel B. Jackson to the place appointed by the Legislature of Indiana in which the courts of said county should



^{*}It will be observed that the first term of court was held in March and the second in September, being six months apart, which is accounted for by the fact that in the early history of the county and until 1872 there were but two terms of the Circuit Court per annum.

be held. It was a rude log house, belonging to Jeremiah Meek.

The First Court House.—In the winter of 1829-30 the Commissioners contracted with Amos Dickerson and John Hays to build a two-story brick Court House on the public square, at a cost of about \$3,000. This building was promptly erected, in accordance with contract, and courts were held therein, in the lower rooms, until 1851, at which time it was to in down.

Courts in Churches and Seminary.—In December, 1851, the Trustees of the M. E. Church, on South State street, rented their church building to the County Commissioners, to be used as a place for holding the courts. Said building was a roomy one-story frame, still standing, located in the south part of the city on the west side of South State street. Early in 1853 the court was moved to the old Seminary, and remained there until the June term, 1855, when the court was ordered to be moved to the Christian Church building, still standing, and located just north of our present jail and east of the public square. The conditions of said renting were that the house should not be damaged, and if not injured it should be free to the county until the new Court House should be completed.

The Present Court House.*—In 1854, Nathan Crawford, father of Freeman H. Crawford, druggist in our city, contracted to erect a new brick Court House, two stories high, commodious and substantial, on the public square, at a cost of \$14,400, which contract he filled promptly and fully, in accordance with the plans and specifications. This contract did not include the bell and irons for suspending thereof; but for these he was allowed the sum of \$268. Said Crawford was ordered to buy ten stoves and different locks and keys for said Court House; and it was further ordered by the Commissioners that the county officers receive their rooms unfinished, and that they have their respective rooms finished to suit themselves by the car-

^{*}See cut of house on page 36.

penter or carpenters employed by the county. The courts were to occupy the upper rooms, and the county officers the lower. The house was completed and brought into use early in 1856. There has been, from time to time, several changes made in the court rooms above, and in the arrangement of the officers' rooms below.

Circuit Court Twice a Year.—Prior to 1872, Circuit Court was held in this county twice a year. Since that time quarter sessions have been regularly held.

Circuit and Associate Judges.—From the organization of the county, in 1828 until 1852, the date of the adoption of the Constitution, there was one Circuit Judge and two Associate Judges (one on either side) on the bench. In 1852 the law providing for Associate Judges was abolished, since which time we have had but the one Judge.

The Names of the Circuit Judges—In Hancock county, from the date of the organization thereof to the present, with the date of their appointment or election, are as follows, to-wit:

I.	Bethuel F. Morris	1828
2.	William W. Wick	1835
3.	James Morrison	1840
4.	William J. Peasley	1843
5.	William W. Wick	1850
6.	Stephen Major	1853
7.	Joseph S. Buckles	1859
8.	Joshua H. Mellett	1870
	Robert L. Polk	
10.	Mark E. Forkner	1881

Remarks: It will be observed that Bethuel F. Morris was the first Circuit Judge in the county. William W. Wick, who came on the bench in 1835, was one of the early judges in Indiana. It was he that presided at Pendleton, in Madison county, in 1824, at the trial of the whites for the murder of the Indians on Fall creek. He also presided at the organization of the first court in Rush county, in April, 1822. He was the Judge on the bench in

the Fifth District at the time when Sheriff John Hays, of Rush county, became insane and wandered out to this place, and was burned up in the old jail, as heretofore mentioned. Judges Morrison, Peasley and Major were in office respectively three, seven and six years, and were known to our older attorneys, David M. C. Lane, David S. Gooding, J. H. Williams, T. D. Walpole, George W. Julian, et al. Judges Buckles and Mellett have exchanged the bench for the bar, and are holding forth respectively at Anderson and New Castle. Robert L. Polk, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit for five years, died at his home in New Castle, Saturday, May 7, 1881, at the early age of thirty-nine. Hon. Mark E. Forkner was appointed by Governor Porter to fill the unexpired term of the late lamented Judge Polk, and is the presiding Judge at this date.

The Names of the Associate Judges—In Hancock county from 1828 to 1852 were as follows, to-wit:

Jacob Jones, James Stevens, John Ogg, Robert McCorkhill, Nathan Crawford, George Henry, Hector H. Hall, George Tague, Owen Jarrett, Andrew F. Hatfield, P. H. Foy.

Remarks: Jacob Jones and James Stevens, it will be observed, were the first Associate Judges in the county. John Ogg, father of A. L. Ogg, and Robert McCorkhill, a prominent citizen, came next; then followed in order Nathan Crawford, contractor of the court-house, George Henry, father of Attorney Charles Henry, of Anderson, Hector H. Hall, now of Indianapolis, from whom we have a letter on page 139, George Tague, father of G. G. and Jonathan Tague, Owen Jarrett, ancestor of the Green township Jarretts, Andrew F. Hatfield and P. H. Foy, the last two of whom were on the bench at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Probate Court.—In 1829 there was a Probate Court organized in the county, with power to adjust estates of deceased persons, or, as the name indicates, adjudicate probate business only. This court continued until 1852, when the law providing for it was abolished, and the business was turned over to the Common Pleas Court, which was then provided for. The first Probate Judge was Jeremiah Meek, who served till 1836. The second was



GEORGE L. KNOX.

John Ogg, who presided till 1850. The third and last was Samuel Hottle, who held forth till 1852. The Probate Court, during the time it was sustained as a separate and distinct court, set twice a year only. After the probate business was turned over to the Common Pleas Court, probate matters could be adjudicated four times a year.

Remarks: The first will recorded in the county was that of Samuel Pierson on the 24th of September, 1829. The first inventory of personal property was on the 10th of October, 1829.

The Common Pleas Court—Was organized by an act approved May 14, 1852, to be presided over by one Judge, elected by the voters of the district, at the annual election in October, 1852, and every four years thereafter, who should hold his office for the term of four years, if he should so long behave well, and until his successor should be elected and qualified. And in case of a vacancy by death or otherwise, the Governor was to fill the vacancy by appointment until the next general election. The Common Pleas Court, as to jurisdiction, was virtually a probate court, at least as to all matters in which it had exclusive iurisdiction; but there were certain matters in which it had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. Section five of the act of May 14, 1852, providing for the establishment of Courts of Common Pleas, and defining the duties and jurisdiction thereof, read as follows, to-wit: "The Circuit and Common Pleas Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against heirs, devisees and sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, in the partition of real estate, assignment of dowers, and the appointment of a commissioner to execute a deed on any title bond given by deceased." Although it would seem from the section just quoted, that the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts had concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against the sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, yet the Supreme Court held in 10th Indiana, page 411, that Courts of Common Pleas have no jurisdiction of suits on the bonds of administrators, when the damages are laid at \$1,000 or up-But to be brief, without entering into details, the Common Pleas Courts, which were sustained for twenty years in this and other counties of Indiana, were virtually probate courts, presided over by judges elected quadrennially, and did the business, slightly modified, of the old probate courts, which met semi-annually. It was an inferior court to the Circuit Court. The Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Hancock county, for the time aforesaid, and the dates of their election were as follows, to-wit:

David S. Gooding	1852	David S. Gooding	1861
Richard Lake	1856	William R. West	1864
William Grose	1860	Robert L. Polk	1872

This court was abolished by an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1873, which act also provided for the redistricting of the State for judicial purposes into thirty-eight* circuits, and fixed the time of holding courts therein, and transferred the business of the Common Pleas to the Circuit Courts. Under this act all matters and business pending in the Courts of Common Pleas were to be transferred and disposed of by the new Circuit Court.

The Present Circuit Court.—The new Circuit Court, by the act of March 6, 1873, had her jurisdiction greatly extended, and in addition to the jurisdiction previously exercised, was to have jurisdiction over all matters which had been previously considered by the Common Pleas Courts, and all laws and parts of laws concerning said Courts of Common Pleas were to be construed to mean and apply to said Circuit Courts, and the old offices of Common Pleas Judge and District Attorney were abolished. also provided for the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, to fill the places of such Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys as were then holding their office by virtue of an appointment by the Governor, since which time we have had a Prosecuting Attorney, and the counties of Henry and Hancock have constituted the 18th Judicial Circuit. The courts in this county convene on the Monday following the close of the term of the Henry county court. The courts in Henry are held on the first Monday in February, fourth Monday in April, first Monday in September, and third Monday of

^{*}Three additional circuits have since been added. The 41st and last circuit is composed of Marshall and Fulton counties, as provided for by the acts of 1875, page 47.

November in each year. The courts in Henry continue six weeks, and in Hancock four weeks, if the business require it. And there has since been but two courts in the county, viz.: The Commissioners Court, which was the first in the county, and the Circuit Court, which now has jurisdiction of all probate matters, civil and criminal business, and consequently performs the duties heretofore devolving upon the Probate, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts.

Courts of Conciliation.—There was still another court, though little resorted to, termed a Court of Conciliation, which was provided for by an act entitled an act to establish courts of conciliation; to prescribe rules and proceedings therein, and compensation of Judges thereof, approved June 11, 1852. This court might take cognizance of all cases in which any person claimed to have a cause of action against another for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, or false imprisonment. law was, in many respects, similar to our present law relative to arbitrations and umpirages, approved February 3, 1875. In case a reconciliation between the parties was had, a memorandum thereof stating the nature of the controversy, or the alleged cause of action, the appearance of the parties, and the fact of the reconciliation, without specifying the terms thereof, unless it be agreed by the parties to do so, was to be entered upon a book of record, kept by the Judge, and signed by the respective parties. The reconciliation thus effected was a complete bar to any future action in reference to either party in respect thereto. In case of a final adjustment of the matter in controversy, the Judge was entitled to a fee of \$5, to be paid half by each party; but in case of no reconciliation, no fee whatever could be received by the Judge for any services This court was a kind of equity criminal court, and the act specially provided that every controversy submitted to it for settlement was to be decided according to conscience and right, without regard to technical rules. These courts of conciliation should have been considered useful to the people in saving costs and the bitter feelings

resulting from long and tedious lawsuits, but an examination of the records of our courts develops the fact that the people did not seem to take kindly to its pacific provisious, being considered by them of little importance.

JAILS.

The first jail in Hancock county was a wooden structure, erected soon after the organization of the county, located on the south part of the public square, and burned down in 1833 by John Hays, the only inmate at the time.* In 1835 Cornwell Meek erected, at a cost of \$2,200, a hewed log jail building, two stories high, with two rooms below for the jailer's residence and two above for the convicts. The east one was called the debtor's room, and was provided with two windows, and used for the confinement of lawfully adjudged debtors, under the law of Indiana providing for imprisonment for debt, which prevailed prior to 1838. The west room was less attractive, having but one small window, and was used for the confinement of the regular criminals. This building remained and was used by the county until the erection of the present jail, in the year 1871, at a contract price of \$32,000, † located on the south-east corner of the public square.

EXEMPTION LAWS.

The old Constitution of the State of Indiana declared that "the privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted." Observe that the constitutional provision for an exemption is restricted to contracts alone. Under an act of 1843, an execution defendant could claim an ex-

^{*}For a fuller account of this matter see page 161, where the subject is fully developed.

[†] For a description of the present jail and the cost thereof see page 37.

emption from execution, at any time before the sale, any personal property levied on, not exceeding in value \$125. The Constitution of 1852 retains the old exemption section of the original Constitution, with an additional clause prohibiting imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud. Under this constitutional provision, an act to exempt property from sale in certain cases, approved February 15, 1852, provided that an amount of property not exceeding in value \$300, owned by any resident householder, should not be liable to sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt growing out of or founded upon a contract, express or implied, after the 4th day of July, 1852. This law exempting \$300 remained in full force and effect until it was superseded by the act of March 29, 1879, which provides for the exemption of an amount of property not exceeding in value \$600, owned by any resident householder, such exemption being for any debt growing out of or founded upon a contract, express or implied, after the taking effect of said act. The same Legislature, in an act concerning married women, approved March 25, 1870, exempts from execution wearing apparel and articles of personal adornment purchased by her, to the amount of \$200; and exempts all presents of jewelry, books, works of art, &c., and provides that she shall further hold as exempt, except for the purchase money therefor, other property to the amount of \$300, making a total exemption to married women of \$500 in addition to her presents.

CHAPTER XXV.

SEQUEL TO BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Wolf's Mill.—The first mill in Hancock county was built in 1824 by Joshua Wilson, on Blue river, in the southwest part of Blue-River township. It was a very small building, partially weather-boarded, and did both sawing and grinding. It run one set of burrs, and, if well attended to, would grind from ten to fifteen bushels per day, and the saw-mill, under favorable circumstances, would cut from two to three hundred feet per day, with the assistance of two or three men to help start it occasionally. ting the race, there was a bayou that formed all its course but about ten rods, but Wilson was unable, physically and financially, to cut this short distance, hence his few neighbors gratuitously volunteered their services, and cut the short distance which nature had left unfinished. those hospitable neighbors were Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, George Penwell, G. Smith, Thomas Phillips, Abram Johns, Harmon Warrum, et al. In 1826 Henry Watts purchased the mill of Wilson, and attached a bolt to run by hand. When this mill first started, all the white people for miles around gathered in to witness the grand scene. Wolf purchased the mill about 1840, and attached a carding and spinning machine. The mill at this point has changed hands a number of times, as noted elsewhere in this book, and has been variously known as the Wilson, Watts, Wolf and Bacon Mill, and, while owned by Bacon, was denominated the "Blue River Mills." The mill has recently changed hands, and is now owned by Jacob Wolf, son of John Wolf, the old proprietor.

The Blue-River Temperance Association—Was brought about by a few earnest workers attending a convention of

the W. C. T. U., at Knightstown, and becoming enthused in the work, and obtaining a copy of their constitution and pledge to assist in organizing. A few of the citizens of Blue-River township met at Friends' meeting-house, Westland, May 26, 1877, and organized an association, known as the "Blue-River Township Temperance Association," at which time forty-five persons signed the pledge and became members.

The following constitution has been adopted, being better suited to our work than the constitution of the W. C. T. U.:

ARTICLE I.—This society shall be known as the Blue-River Township Temperance Association.

ART. II.—It shall be the duty of this society to plan and carry forward measures which, with the blessings of God, will result in the suppression of intemperance.

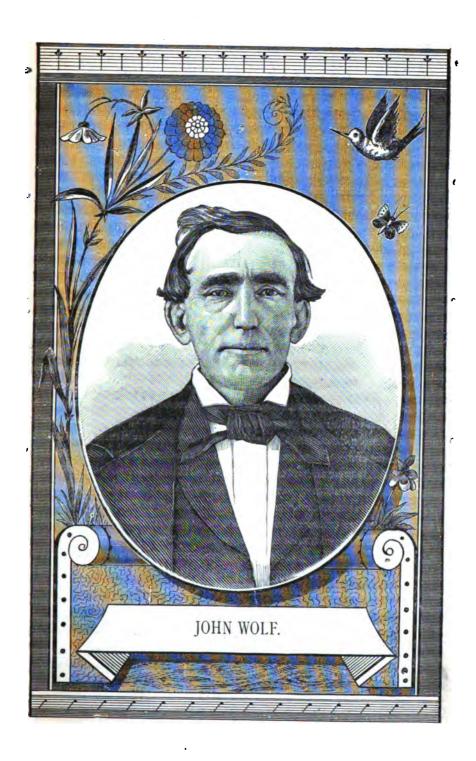
ART. III.—Any person may become a member of this association by signing the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, men, women and children of Blue-River township, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a point no longer to be endured, do, by the help of God, promise to use our utmost endeavors to banish this evil from among us; and in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we hereby agree to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages, and we will discourage their use in all possible ways."

ART. IV.—The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an executive committee of three.

ART. V.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties usually incumbent upon that office.

ART. VI.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to decide upon the time and place of meeting; to produce a programme to each meeting for the one following; to see that those on duty are informed thereof, and to give them such assistance as is necessary in the preparation of their duties.

ART. VII.—This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote, at any regular meeting.



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Meetings have been held every two, three, or four weeks, as circumstances will admit, since its organization, circulating to all the school districts in the township; at each meeting soliciting signers to the pledge, which now numbers three hundred and seventy-five, of ages from five to seventy-seven years.

It is conducted principally as a literary association, aiming to instill into the minds of all classes the need of moral reform and true temperance principles.

Pleasant View Meeting, Friends-Was established under the authority of Spiceland quarterly meeting in the eleventh month, 1850. Meetings were held for a time, perhaps a year, in a frame school-house near by; then in the frame meeting-house, occupied as a place of worship at this date. Among the first members were William and Charity Hill, Libni Hunt and wife, Samuel Brown and wife, Phineas White, Matthew Hodson, Daniel Hastings, Alfred and John Hunt, Eli and Robert Brown, Daniel and John Reece, Albert White, Enoch Pierson, and Amos H., Samuel B. and John Hill. Among those who have preached at this place are Melissa Hill and Jared P. Binford. A Bible School, in connection with this meeting, is sustained the year round. Average attendance, thirty; Cynthia White, Superintendent. Samuel B. Hill was one of the first teachers, and has been connected therewith for more than thirty years. Alfred Hunt, one of the most prompt and punctual in attendance at both the Sabbath and week day meetings, faithfully times the sittings thereof.

Additional Suicides and Sudden Deaths in Blue-River Township.—In 1839, Robert Marsh was killed by the falling of a tree, while "coon hunting" one dark night.

Mrs. T. Ballenger, October 26, 1875, stepped on a piece of pumpkin rind, slipped and fell with her neck across the edge of a bucket, which dislocated the upper cervical vertebræ, producing sudden death.

John Kinder committed suicide by hanging, in his own stable, about 1870.

On May 29, 1875, Miss Mary A. Anderson, daughter of

James Anderson, of Blue-River township, while fishing in company with her sister, fell into Blue river, and was drowned. Mrs. Reed committed suicide by hanging, at Allentown, in 1870.

Farmers' Insurance Association—Of Hancock county was organized June 12, 1876, with William Marsh as President; B. F. Luse, Vice-President; Samuel B. Hill, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Director for each township. It was reorganized under the statutes of Indiana, August 31, 1878. The present officers are John H. White, President; T. E. Bentley, Vice-President; S. B. Hill, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Director for each township. The association has met with but three losses, amounting to \$1,103, since its organization. It paid to officers for printing, postage, &c., last year, \$154.75. Losses have been promptly paid, and the association is in good standing where its workings are understood.

Westland Meeting, Friends.-Among the first Friends that settled in the vicinity of Westland were Joseph Andrews, in 1832; John Brown, in 1833; Elias Marsh, Elisha Butler, Nathan Perisha, William and Frederick Brown, et al., at different times until the year 1839, when the propriety of a meeting and school-house was discussed by these friends of education, and they agreed on a day to meet, in which they constructed a log school-house, 16x20 feet, soon after which they employed a teacher for the small children of the neighborhood. In 1840 a meeting was regularly organized, with about fifteen families. Among the early ministers were Mary Hodson and Melissa Hill. A First-day school was soon organized and conducted by Abigail Hubbard. After a few years, the society desired a separate house in which to hold their meetings, and all hands and friends of the cause joined in and built a small frame, without any estimate as to cost. About 1871, the present neat and commodious frame building was erected, at a cost of \$1,500. Present minister, Winbern Kerns; total membership, 102; average attendance on the Sabbath, fifty-seven.

Samuel B. Hill—Was born February 22, 1832, in Randolph county, Indiana. When one year old his parents, William and Charity Hill, moved to a farm in Rush county, two and a half miles south-west of Charlottesville, where he lived until his marriage, in 1852, to Mary M. Henley. In the following year he removed to the farm in Blue-River township, where he still resides. The years from sixteen to twenty-one were spent in teaching and attending school at Friends' Boarding School, near Richmond, Indiana, afterward Earlham College, of which institution he has been a member of the Board of Managers for some years. served as Trustee of Blue-River township six years. is a farmer, and engages in raising grain and stock for a livelihood. In 1875 he was married to his second wife, Mary R. Hadley. He has five children living, two of whom are married and settled in Blue-River township. He is interested in education, holding that it is largely a means of preventing crime and pauperism.

In person Mr. H. is large, square built, dignified in bearing, with black hair, an expressive eye, of a bilious temperament, nearly six feet in height, and two hundred pounds in weight.

Gilboa Church, M. E.—About the year 1830 a few persons, who had been members of the M. E. Church in other places, settled in the vicinity of Gilboa, and soon began holding religious meetings at private dwellings. Occasionally a preacher would come into the neighborhood, a runner would be sent out announcing the fact, and thus meetings were held until the year 1832, when the society had so increased in numbers and interest that they decided on building a church. James Sample and Benjamin Miller, who then owned the land now comprised in the grave-yard, offered to give a half acre each if the society would erect a church building thereon, which proposition was accepted, and a small log house, twenty by twenty-four feet, made of hewed popular logs, was erected about three rods east of the present grave-yard gate. It stood, as the present one does, with the end fronting the

road, and had a door in either side and a fire-place in each end, and had one twelve-light window, with panes eight by ten inches. The floor was made of slabs and the benches of split poles, with the splinter side up. This building, like other pioneer public buildings, was erected by voluntary labor, each contributing as his conscience dictated his duty. Rev. Amos Sparks was the first preacher in this building. Among the first members were James and Polly Sample, John Sample and wife, Elizabeth Wood, Sarah Sample, Polly Meek, Arthur Lewis and wife, Adam Allen and wife, Benjamin Miller and wife, Johnson McGinnis, James Lamay and wife and James and Margaret McGinnis. All the above, with the exception of Mother Sample, are with us no more, but have changed their membership from the church militant to the church triumphant. The first revival of any note was under the ministration of John B. Burk in 1841. The next revival was under the preaching of John T. McMullen in 1848-9. In the summer of 1852 the present house, a frame, thirty by fifty, was completed. The next and greatest revival in the history of the church was in 1860 or 1861, under the preaching of Rev. Layton. In the spring of 1871 the church was repaired, and the old box pulpit was replaced by one of more modern style, after which it was dedicated by Rev. Bowman, of Ohio, on the 13th day of August, 1871. The church is in a healthy, prosperous condition, with a membership of forty-five. In connection with this church is a large and prosperous Sunday-school, with an average attendance of forty-seven.

John Wolf—Was of German parentage, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1813. He came to Indiana with his father's family in the fall of 1835, and settled in Wayne county. In the spring of 1840 he was married to Charity Commons, with whom he lived hapily till the date of his death. Soon after his marriage he, with his older brother, Henry Wolf, moved to Blue-River township, and purchased the Watts Mill, where the brothers carried on an extensive business, their customers coming

from fifteen to eighteen miles, and sometimes staying two or three days waiting their turn. In 1849 they began preparations for the erection of a new mill, which is now run by his son, as noted elsewhere. This is the only water flouring mill now in the county. John Wolf was a very



Samil Harden

industrious, energetic man, and equally as successful in his business. No one labored more for the development and progress of the country. He was always ready with a helping hand for public improvements, and made his influence felt in religious, moral and educational matters. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and very strict in his religious duties. Owing to

exposure in building a dam he contracted typhoid pneumonia, from which he died February 21, 1854, in the prime of life.

Robison Johns-Was born January 19, 1813, in Scott county, Kentucky, and at the age of four came with his parents to the New Purchase in October, 1823, and settled in what is now Blue-River township, Hancock county, Indiana. Abram Johns, father of the subject of this sketch, had made a trip to the new site in March, and entered eighty acres at the land-office at Brookville, Franklin county. The Johns family, which were twelve in number, resided for a time in a bark shed, then in a pole cabin, eighteen by twenty, rude in its every part. Mr. Johns remembers well the building of the first school-house, in the fall of 1823, and the first teacher therein, Lewis Tyner, son of Solomon Tyner, who agreed to teach a short term, and take his pay in work on his father's farm. Light was admitted to the room through greased paper. Webster's blue-back speller was the chief book. Mr. Johns says at that date they went to Freeport for meal and Connersville for flour, being the nearest points at which they could be accommodated.

The first death in the township was that of John Smith, who was killed at a cabin raising* by the falling of a log which had slipped from a skid in nearing the gable, from which he died that night, in March, 1824. Harmon Warrum, Thomas Phillips, Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, George Penwell and George Smith, the remaining settlers at that date, were part or all present.

Abram and Elizabeth Johns, the father and mother of this sketch, died respectively in 1834 and 1863, the latter at the ripe age of ninety-five. If any of our readers wish to spend an hour or two pleasantly with some of the oldest living residents of Hancock county, let them call on Robison or Wilson Johns.

^{*} See page 27.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SEQUEL TO BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the eastern part of Brandywine township settled James Smith, who built a mill on Brandywine creek, four miles south of Greenfield. This mill ground about two bushels of grain every twelve hours. He run it day and night, and furnished the meal for a large scope of country. If a customer came in the evening with a grist, it was put in the hopper, and he was told to come back next morning and get his grinding. The miller in the meantime went to bed and left the mill faithfully at work all night while he slept. Said Smith was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and gave the ground for the old Mt. Lebanon Church, besides giving more money than any other member. East of him, on what was called Hominy Ridge, lived old man Porter, father of the late Harry Porter. He started a tan-yard, which supplied the neighborhood with leather. His nearest neighbor was Mark Whitaker, a Justice of the Peace for a great many years. There also lived on the Ridge George Dillard, J. and Henry Duncan and William Marts.

In the south part of the township settled John Arnett, who built the first still-house in the township. Soon after, John Trent built another distillery on an adjoining eighty acres, and at this place was made the last whisky ever manufactured in the township. John P. Banks was the pioneer preacher for the Christian Church. James Baker preached both for the Protestant Methodist and Christian Churches. The men used to meet to muster at James Gooding's, the place now occupied by John Richie. The first meeting-house was built at Mt. Lebanon, and was

a Protestant Methodist Church. The next was a Christian Church, built on the land of James Baker. Eleazar Snodgrass was the preacher in charge. Mr. Snodgrass did great good as a minister, and as the fruits of his labor there now stands a nice church-house, where congregate for worship Wellington Collyer, George Furry, John S. Thomas, Smith Hutchinson, Hiram Thomas, the Lows, and other prominent citizens of this township. The first school teachers were Peter Newhouse, Jackson Porter and William Whitaker. Jackson Porter was arrested and tried in the Hancock Circuit Court on a charge of murder for severely whipping one of his pupils one evening, from which he died on the following day. James Brown was the first colored man that ever lived in the township. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived on the Harry Porter place.

JOHN P. BANKS,

now residing in Brandywine township, in his seventy-third year, moved from Boone county, and settled in Greenfield in 1830, and followed teaming for two years, hauling produce to Cincinnati and goods in return. He afterwards purchased a farm, and moved to Brandywine township, and engaged in agriculture, which business he has followed ever since. Mr. B. has been failing very rapidly for the past few years, yet we are still permitted to look into his honest face occasionally upon our streets. Mr. B. was a preacher in good standing for a number of years, and is ever recognized as an honest, conscientious man.

EPHRAIM BENTLEY

was born November 15, 1829, in Ripley township, Rush county, Indiana, where he received his early education, attending the Friends' school at Walnut Ridge. His father living on a farm, young Ephraim's time was occupied in working thereon, and aiding in the support of a

large family. Mr. B. was married September 26, 1855, to Pheriba Mundon, with whom he is still happily living. Mr. B. has spent most of his life farming, stock raising, and milling. For a time he run a saw-mill, and for ten years was the proprietor of what is now known as the Blue-River Flouring Mills. Mr. B. became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1857, and is still an honored member thereof. In October, 1878, he was elected County Commissioner for the middle, or second, commissioner's district, which position he is still holding.

JAMES TYNER

was born in Aberville District, South Carolina, September 10, 1807. His father moved to Indiana Territory in 1808, and settled where Franklin county is now located. Here they resided until 1813, when they moved to the territory now embodied in Fayette county. In 1829 the subject of this sketch was married to Lucinda Caldwell, with whom he is still happily living. In 1835 Mr. T., with his small family, moved to Hancock county, and settled in the green woods in Brandywine township, cleared an extensive farm, on which he still resides, and is enjoying the fruits of his labors at this date. Although Mr. T. is now past his three-score and ten, he truthfully says what probably few can say at his age, that he never was under the necessity of having a doctor to attend him except through one "spell of sickness." Mr. T. is a member of the orthodox Baptist Church, known as Shiloh, a substantial Democrat, and has served a number of terms as County Commissioner of the second commissioner's district, being elected in 1849, 1861, 1866 and 1872. During his official life he was recognized as a safe custodian of the county's best interests.

JOHN H. POPE

was born in Brandywine township, July 11, 1852. He was the son of Elijah Pope, one of the early settlers in the township. His early education he received at the common

schools of his neighborhood, after which he took a course in the business college of Hannibal, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1873. Mr. P. traveled, taught school, and worked on the farm for a few years, when he was married, March 25, 1879, to Miss Almedia Moore, daughter of the late Roland Moore, of Green township, with whom he lived happily until the date of her death, which occurred February 2, 1880. Referring to his early life, his father died when he was but about four years of age, and, notwithstanding he was left without paternal care, he grew up an exemplary, modest, unassuming young man. After a short sickness, Mr. P. was called from works to rewards, January 26, 1882, leaving surviving him a mother and Coleman, an only brother, and his remains were followed by a large concourse of weeping friends to their last resting place, in Mt. Lebanon cemetery.

JAMES ALYEA

was born in New Jersey in 1797, moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1812, thence to Hancock county in 1835, and entered land in Brandywine township, upon which he now resides. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, is a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen, and was one of the early blacksmiths in the township.

HIRAM THOMAS

was born in Knox county, Kentucky, in 1810. His parents moved to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1811. There he resided until eighteen years of age. He came with his parents to Hancock county in the year 1829, and settled on Little Sugar creek, three miles north of the Brookville road. His nearest neighbors were John Baker on the south, James Gooding on the east, and Joseph Bellis on the west. Hiram Thomas is the father of ex-Sheriff Thomas, as has been noticed elsewhere.

GEORGE MUTH,

now residing in Brandywine township, emigrated to this country from Europe in 1819, and located in Baltimore, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a time, and afterwards in manufacturing cloth, but not liking the latter business, he soon came to Indiana, and settled in Brandywine township, where he still resides. Here he began farming through the week and preaching on Sun-Mr. M., as noted elsewhere, was the second preacher for the Albright Church, in Sugar-Creek township, and is still standing on the walls of Zion. He served as captain of a company in the late civil war at the advanced age of sixty-six years, and did his duty well, and was honorably discharged. About two years since a few remaining members of his company made him an agreeable surprise in the presentation of a gold-headed cane as a token of their high regard for his faithful services.

WELLINGTON COLLYER

was born in the State of Ohio in the year 1816, and can therefore compare ages with the State of Indiana, and lose nothing by such comparison. In 1836 he came to Hancock county, and entered land, on which he now resides. Mr. Collyer is a strict, exemplary member of the Christian Church, in good standing, and has given freely of his means for its support. He is a staunch Democrat from education and principle rather than policy. Though firm in his convictions of right, he is not dogmatic in his views, but accords to others what he reserves for himself, the privilege of independent thought.

Mr. C. is one of our most industrious, pains-taking farmers, is in hearty sympathy with the poor and oppressed everywhere, and is one of the representative men of the township.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHIES AND SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL H. ROBERTS

was born in East Virginia, September 30, 1818. When quite young he moved with his parents to West Virginia, and settled in Nicols county, where he resided until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Union, the county seat of Monroe county, and engaged as clerk in the general store of Carpenter & Alexander, in which he remained until 1845, at which time he became a partner. He was also the proprietor of an extensive tobacco manufactory until the late civil war. In 1852 he was married to Mary J. Campbell, who died in 1880. In 1869 he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Hancock county, where he farmed for one year, after which he became proprietor of the Guymon House hotel of this city. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Hancock county. 1874 he was elected Recorder, and re-elected in 1878, which position he filled till the date of his death, which occurred July 7, 1881. Mr. R. was a liberal, consistent . member of the Presbyterian faith, having joined the church when but a boy, and also an honored member of the F. and A. M., according to the rites and ceremonies of which he was decently and respectfully interred in the new cemetery in Greenfield.

"Colonel" R., as he was usually called, had been declining in health for sometime, and had therefore, like a wise man, arranged his business and set his house in order for the anticipated call, and, in order that his children might have a means of support, he had, a short time prior to his death, purchased and presented to Mary the only abstract of titles in the county.

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Mr. R. was a very kind-hearted, accommodating man, who would suffer himself imposed upon rather than not seem courteous and obliging. In official life he was ever faithful and efficient, as the many neat and complete records of his own making are competent, unimpeached witnesses, ever ready to testify in his behalf.

MRS. ELIZABETH BRADLEY, NEE GRAY,

was born in Clermont county, Ohio, July 27, 1826. Her education was received at the common schools of her neighborhood. Being of a pious turn of mind, she joined the M. E. Church in July, 1842, at the early age of sixteen, and has since been an earnest, consistent and faithful member, always contributing liberally with her means and influence for the promotion of truth and the advancement of the church. At the age of eighteen she was married to Nelson Bradley, a poor but promising young man of her native county. In 1852 she came with her husband to McCordsville, and was there a useful member in society and one of the sisters in the church from whom many received counsel and encouragement. In 1866 she moved to Greenfield, where she has since resided. Mrs. Bradley having no children of her own, has kindly furnished a home, educated and given a mother's care to two orphan children. Mrs. B. is naturally of a charitable, philanthropic turn of mind, and, having the means at her command, has done much to alleviate the wants of the · worthy poor of our city. She has been an earnest worker in the M. E. Sunday-school for a great many years, and has done much for its advancement by a liberal support thereof. She was President of the W. C. T. U. for two years.

JOHN FOSTER

was born in South Carolina in the year 1796. When quite young his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was reared. He emigrated to Indiana in 1816, and first located

at or near the present town of Bloomington. He was employed as an assistant to the Government surveyors for several years. He removed to Shelby county, near Wolf's Mill, in 1821. In 1824 he was married to Miss Aberilla Tyner. In the year 1829 he came to Hancock county, and settled in Greenfield. He afterward removed to the country, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the time of his death, which occurred April 7, 1867.

Mr. Foster filled many places of honor and trust in the county and State, among which were the following: He was the first Sheriff of the county, being elected in 1828 and 1836. He represented the lower house in the Legislature in 1838 and 1851, and was Treasurer of the county in 1854.

The portrait which we present of him on page 255 was cut from a daguerreotype taken while he was a member of the Legislature. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church in this city, and was one of the earliest members thereof.

GEORGE L. KNOX,

the son of a free mulatto woman and a colored Baptist preacher, was born September 16, 1841, and, though legally born free, was held in bondage and treated as a slave until the taking effect of the emancipation proclamation, in 1863, when, by quietly leaving between two days, traveling at night and hiding in the bushes and under old houses in the day, he finally reached the land of freedom, arriving at Indianapolis in 1864. At the age of four, young Knox was sold to one of the heirs of his master's estate for \$300. Being a portly, promising "darkey," his new master was offered for him, at the age of sixteen, the neat sum of \$1,600 in gold, cash down, but, being a kind of favorite in the family, the offer was promptly rejected. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to the town of Statesville, Wilson county, Tennessee, and engaged in shoemaking for two years, after which he entered the Union army for a year as a teamster.

October 2, 1865, Mr. K. was married to Miss Arilla Harvey, of Marion county, with whom he is still living. He at once moved to Greenfield, and opened a barber shop in the Gooding Corner, where he is still holding forth.

Mr. K. has been a faithful member of the A. M. E. Church for several years, and has contributed liberally for



CALVIN B. GILLIAM.

its support. He became a Mason in 1868 and an Odd Fellow in 1879, is an enthusiastic Republican and a good citizen, honored and respected by all.

CALVIN B. GILLIAM,

the first colored teacher in Hancock county, was a Christmas present, in 1853, to Moody and Julia A. Gilliam, early settlers of Boone county. He attended a district school

for six months; was two terms in Union High School at Westfield, but the principal part of his education was received at Spiceland, Henry county. He contemplated entering Wilmington College, Ohio, but was not admitted on account of color. His early life was spent on a farm, and in the school room. In the spring of 1873 Mr. G. joined the Grangers, and was elected chaplain. In politics he is a Republican, and though not a member of any religious denomination, he leans toward the Methodists. Mr. G. is a modest young man, and is well liked as a teacher by his pupils and patrons, with whose interest he seems fully identified.

HON. THOMAS D. WALPOLE,

was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 20, 1816, and removed with his parents to Indianapolis in 1822. There his boyhood days were passed and his early education received. In 1834 he settled at Greenfield, Hancock county, and soon entered upon an entensive and profitable practice. At that time he was a Whig in politics. Young, talented and ardent and a partisan in temperament, he entered zealously into the political discussions of the day. 1836 he was elected to the Legislature when barely of the requisite age, and he was also a member of the twentysecond session, which convened in the year 1837. In the excited canvass of 1840 he took an active part, and was elected to the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Hancock and Madison; in the twenty-sixth session, 1841-2, the twenty-seventh session, 1842-3, and the twenty-eighth session, 1843-4. In the twenty-seventh session. Hon. Samuel Hall, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor, having resigned, Mr. Walpole was elected President of the Senate, and filled the position with dignity and impartiality during that and the subsequent session. Mr. Walpole was also elected to the Senate in 1847, and served in 1848, 1849 and 1850 in the thirty-second, thirtythird and thirty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly. In 1848 he was Presidential Elector, and canvassed the eastern part of the State for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from his Senatorial district from the counties of Hancock and Madison. He was a statesman as well as a politician, and thoroughly understood our theory of government. Although a member of the Whig party, he was watchful of the rights of the people, and any attempt to circumscribe the liberty of the citizens was sure to rouse to fierce invective the fiery eloquence which burned on his lips. He was an active, influential member of the convention, and left his impress upon its proceedings.

In 1852 Mr. Walpole joined the Democratic party, and entered zealously into the canvass for Franklin Pierce. He bitterly opposed the Know-Nothing party, and labored as earnestly to uphold the Democratic banner as he had formerly done to sustain the measures advocated by Clay and Webster and other great lights of the old Whig party. Mr. Walpole afterward represented Hancock county in the lower branch of the Legislature, being in the thirty-eighth session in 1855 and in the thirty-ninth session in 1857. The people demanded his services, for as a legislator he was watchful and careful of their interests, and he really accepted the trust and honor at a pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Walpole was never defeated in his county. Men of all parties acknowledged his worth and integrity as a legislator, and, whether as a Whig or Democrat, he received the suffrage of the people among whom he lived whenever his name was presented.

As a lawyer Mr. Walpole stood high in his profession. He was quick and clear in his perceptions, fertile in resources and ingenious in his management of points in his case. As an advocate before a jury he was very successful. His knowledge of human nature enabled him to read his auditory at a glance, and few could withstand the charm of his eloquent periods.

In November, 1840, Mr. Walpole was married to Miss Esther Bryan, of Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. In

1860 he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he continued in the active practice of his profession up to his death, in October, 1863. He left a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters.

Dr. N. P. Howard, Jr.,

youngest son of Dr. N. P. Howard, Sr., was born in Greenfield, February 6, 1856. His early literary education was received at the Greenfield public schools, after



which he was a student of Asbury University for a considerable time, during all of which training he had in view the medical profession, and on leaving college at once entered the office of the well-known medical firm of Howard & Martin, where he took a course of reading preparatory to a course of lectures in a medical college of Indiana, from which he graduated in 1879, soon after which he was married to Miss Elizabeth E., youngest daughter of John W. Ryon, of Greenfield, and at once began the practice of medicine, forming a partnership with his preceptors, and is now the junior member of the firm of Howard, Martin & Howard. He was recently appointed

Secretary of the County Board of Health, and entered at once upon his duties. Probably no young physician of the county ever entered upon the practice under more favorable circumstances and auspicious surroundings.

HENRY WRIGHT,

son of Joseph Wright, was born in Buck-Creek township, Hancock county, Ind., November 28, 1838. His education was principally received at the public schools of his neigborhood, attending one term at Oakland Graded School, after which he began teaching, and followed this occupation through twenty terms. He was deputy Auditor under Hon. A. C. Handy for a time. In October, 1875, he was elected Auditor of Hancock county, and entered upon his official duties November 2, 1876. 1870, he was re-elected, and entered upon his second term November 2, 1880. He was married March 13, 1877, to Miss Dora E. Davis, a native of Kentucky. Mr. W. has been a member of the orders of Red Men, Patrons of Husbandry and Workingmen, and has been an honored member of the Masonic order since 1860. Mr. W., through his official life, has been a kind and accommodating officer.

JAMES A. NEW

was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on the 18th day of October, 1850. His early education was received at the common district schools, attending in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. His father, William New, one of the county's industrious farmers, endeavored to teach his children that farming and manual labor were the prerequisites to success; but "Jim," being of a different opinion, early began to prepare himself for his chosen course in life. His last days as a pupil in the country schools were spent under the tutorage of the writer. Here he was fitted for college, having completed the common branches, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, philosophy, and other branches of equal grade. At the age of sixteen

he entered Bainbridge Academy, in Putnam county, Indiana, for one year, and the following year entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he continued his studies for a similar time, when he was compelled, on account of failing health, to take a year's rest, after which he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he finished his collegiate studies in the year 1872. Mr. New had early in life formed the desire of becoming a lawyer, and, much against the wishes of his parents, began study with that view. After the close of his college training, he entered the law office of Hamilton J. Dunbar. Here he made rapid progress, and on the 1st day of June, 1873, was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court, and began the practice as a partner of his preceptor, and continued as such until the 5th of September, 1876, the date of Mr. Dunbar's death. In 1860 Mr. New was elected County Examiner for this county, and discharged the duties of said office with credit to himself and honor to the people. Feeling that his professional duties needed his entire attention, he declined to become a candidate for a second term, and has since been wholly engaged in the law.

On the 8th day of November, 1876, Mr. New was married to Miss Emma Swope, of this city, the fruits of which union are two sprightly children—a boy and a girl. Mr. N. is a member of the M. E. Church, and contributes liberally to the support thereof. He has been a life-long Democrat, though never aspiring to office, believing that law and politics cannot be successfully wedded. He has an excellent library, stands high in the profession, and is recognized as an able debater and a tenacious opponent. He is a genial gentleman, always ready for a good joke and a hearty laugh, and by industry and close application has achieved a handsome competence.

JOHN E. DYE

dates his earthly journeyings on terra firma from June 25, 1845, Sugar-Creek township, this county. He is a son of

the late John Dye, who came to Indiana in 1809 from Kentucky, where he was born in 1803. He came to Wayne county in 1836, where he resided for a short time; thence to Sugar-Creek township, his future home to the date of his death. John E. received a fair English education at home and at Knightstown. He taught two terms of school in Sugar-Creek and Buck-Creek townships, and was five years in the drug store at Philadelphia, Indiana, terminating in 1877. He was married in 1864 to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Dr. M. M. VanLaningham. He is a



farmer, a staunch Democrat, and a social gentleman. In person, he is of a bilious temperament, dark hair and eyes, six feet two inches in height, and one hundred and eighty-five pounds in weight. Mr. D. was elected Commissioner of the Third Commissioner's District in 1880, which position he is still holding.

WILLIAM M. WRIGHT,

youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wright, was born June 19, 1850; attended the common schools of the district three months in the year, until he began teaching in 1871, which he followed during the winter season for eight

or nine terms, mostly in his native township. He was married April 20, 1873, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Hamilton Welling, of Buck-Creek township. He was elected Trustee of Buck-Creek township in 1876, and reelected in 1878. He is an honored member of the F. and A. M.; was appointed Deputy Auditor in 1880, which position he still holds. Mr. W. is a young man, a good Democrat and an affable gentleman.

DR. SAMUEL M. MARTIN,

son of Dr. William H. Martin, of Rush county, was born in Rushville, Indiana, March 7, 1842. His father being a physician and literary man, and at one time, as previously stated, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Indiana Medical Institute, endeavored to give his children favorable opportunities for an education. Young Martin early espoused the idea of following in his father's footsteps, and embracing the medical profession, but while in the midst of his study of medics, the thrilling accounts of the civil war enthused his mind, fired his patriotism, and carried him to the scene of carnage, where he remained until discharged for a gun-shot wound through the left side of the body, at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 1, 1862. He now turned his thoughts in his chosen channel, and had the honor, in 1865, of graduating in the Cincinnnati College of Physicians and Surgeons. The following year he was married to Miss Florence F., only daughter of Dr. N. P. Howard, with whom he formed a partnership, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. M., though scarcely in the prime of life, stands high in the profession, has a lucrative practice, and is much of a gentleman.

MISS MARY N. ROBERTS,

a native of West Virginia, and daughter of the late Nathaniel H. Roberts, came to this city with her parents in

1869, where she received a common school education. She learned readily, and in 1876 entered the County Recorder's office as deputy under her father, where she has since been employed. On the death of her father, by unanimous consent, it was agreed that she should have the emoluments of the office for the unexpired term, and at a public meeting of citizens of the county a non-partisan committee was appointed, who agreed on John Ryon as



nominally Recorder, in whose name she should act. In addition to her work as deputy, she has devoted much of her time in furnishing abstracts of titles, in all of which duties she has ever been recognized as accommodating, faithful and efficient.

Amos C. Beeson

was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 29, 1842; moved to Blue-River township, Hancock county, Indiana, October, 1856, and remained on the farm with his father until 1861, when he became an apprentice in the office of *The Hancock Democrat*. He remained there one year, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company G, 79th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment, participating in the battles of Chicamauga,

Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, the East Tennessee campaign, Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain, being so severely wounded in the latter, June 23, 1864, that he was discharged February 5, 1865. In March, 1865, he was appointed Deputy Recorder of Hancock county, and elected Recorder in 1865, being the only Republican ever elected to that posi-He resigned August 1, 1879, having purchased an interest in the Winchester Journal, one of the oldest and leading local papers in Eastern Indiana, of which paper he is still the editor and sole proprietor. In March, 1881, he was elected, by the Legislature of Indiana, as one of the Directors of the Prison North, and on the organization. of the Board of Directors was elected its President, which position he still holds. Was married in 1867 to Miss Maggie Marsh, of Llue-River township, and his family consists of two little boys, Masters Willie and Charlie.

COLORED M. E. CHURCH

was organized about 1874 in the upper story of the frame building on North State street, opposite Morgan's livery stable, by Rev. J. H. James. The first members were G. L. Knox, Jane and Martha Hunt, Eliza Brazelton, Daniel Jenkins ct al. Their next meetings were held in the new room of the two-story frame building on South State street, owned by L. W. Gooding. Thence to the present place of worship, a neat one-story frame in the south part of the city. Present minister, George W. Zeigler. In connection with this church is an interesting Sunday-school, G. L. Knox, Superintendent.

HANCOCK COMMANDERY No. 6

of the Knights of Universal Brotherhood was instituted December 1, 1881, by John T. Francis, Grand Deputy, assisted by the Sir Knights of the Continental Commandery of Indianapolis. The officers are: A. L. Sullivan, Illus-

trious Commander; R. Hagen, Captain General; John S. Huntsinger, Master of Ceremonies; Warren Comstock. Registering Chief; A. N. Fitz, Chief of Records; A. C. Hamilton, Herald at Arms; S. S. Spangler, Junior Warden; John R. Smith, Outer Warden; James H. Bragg. James Wilson, Jackson Bridges, Trustees; Dr. J. A. Hall, Examining Physician. This order is founded on the principle of fraternity and mutual aid, and claims to elevate humanity, advise, encourage and assist its members. Charter members, about forty; night of meeting, Thursday of each week, in the third story of Masonic building.

A BIT OF SCHOOL HISTORY.

It was in the summer of 1874 that New Palestine, a place then noted for "running out" teachers before their terms had expired, in selecting a principal for the coming year, decided to make a change and elect a lady for the position, the like of which had never been done in that place. As the result of their choice they decided on Mattie J. Binford, a graduate of Earlham College, who had served as principal at Walnut Ridge, Rush county, the preceding year, with such success that they would have raised her wages considerably rather than to have lost her services. There were some of the employers at New Palestine prejudiced from the beginning. They said no lady could govern their boys. The new principal knew but very little of the circumstances until she was engaged. Then she was determined there should be no "backing out" on her part, but that she would strive to do them all the good in her power. With these pure motives she began her school, a term of a little over six months. She visited the school-house two or three days before school was to open in order to get fully ready. The walls had been newly whitewashed, the floor scrubbed, and the stoves blackened; so when the new eight-day clock, several pictures, mottoes, surrounded by wreaths of evergreen and corner bouquets, all had suitable positions on the walls,

the room looked real cozy. Several visitors were present at the opening, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the rules and regulations given by the principal. School progressed finely, and all seemed to work with a will. Quite a large number visted the school, especially on Friday afternoons, when there were literary exercises, and they nearly always expressed themselves in the Visitor's Record as well pleased. Still there was opposition, and fault-finders were not scarce. They said there was no sense in her trying to keep the house so neat, that the "big boys" might as well spit on the floor all they wished, that so many ornaments in a school-room was a useless expenditure of money (just as though the teacher had not borne all the expense), and that she had so many new methods of instruction, &c. However, things moved along until after the holidays without more than has been mentioned. Two weeks of holidays were granted, and when the principal returned to her duties she treated the school on candy, raisins and wedding cake as a token of her good will to all; but it was not many weeks until it was manifest that trouble was brewing. The first case occurred one morning not long after the opening exercises, when a tall young man, whom the principal had temporarily suspended the preceding day for positively refusing to do as she bade him, came at her with clenched fist, and threatened to knock her brains out. Doubtless he thought that he could scare her out of the room, but he was mistaken this time. She said not a word, but stood her ground. He soon quieted down and took his seat. It was not many minutes until the trustee came in, and she informed him of her trouble. He ordered this pupil to take his books at once and go home, but instead of obeying he came at the trustee with a large iron poker. The latter swerved not an inch, however he was not struck. At recess the teacher and trustee stepped over to the 'Squire's office, and the former filed an affidavit against this young man for abusing her in the presence of her school, &c. Accordingly he was fined near twenty dollars.

In the afternoon of the same day the school was very unexpectedly visited by the mother of one of the pupils, a little boy about seven years of age. The teacher had been obliged to correct this pupil, so his little sister slipped home at recess and informed his mother of it. So in a few minutes, while a class was on the floor reciting, in she came, quite a large woman, shaking her fists at the principal, and bemeaning her before the school. When asked by the teacher to take a seat and be quiet, she heeded not, but said she had as much right in there as she had. On being told that there was a section in the school law forbidding such conduct, she said she was not afraid of the school law, of the teacher, or of all Palestine. She even assumed authority, and went to changing her children's seats to suit herself. The teacher seeing no other alternative to rid the school from the annoyance, asked one of the grown pupils to take charge, and stepped over to the 'Squire's office for assistance, as the director would not act in former cases; but before she got back this woman was out and gone. The teacher at once changed her children's seats as they were before her visit, and recitation went on as usual until the common time for closing.

After school, the teacher, seeing that her school would be broken up if such an offense should go unpunished, went again to the 'Squire's office, and laid in complaint against this woman for visiting the school with the avowed purpose of insulting and upbraiding her in the presence of her pupils. A lawyer was employed on each side, and a jury called. The verdict rendered was against this woman, and of course she was thrown into the costs. A dear visit it proved to her. Then she and her husband had the principal arrested for "assault and battery," but the verdict rendered was not guilty. The people of that district then saw that a teacher had some rights which they were bound to respect, and they have had good schools there ever since. The principal taught her term out, and also taught a subscription term of two months. The next year she had the opportunity of teaching grammar and geography

at Earlham College, and has been engaged in teaching in other places every year since, until one year ago last August she accepted a school of one scholar, viz: Clarkson Elliott, of Fountain City, Wayne county, and is now located eight miles north of Richmond.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,

Sheriff of Hancock county, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 14, 1842. His early education was received in his native State, after which he attended the common schools of Indiana for a time, and was six months in the graded schools of Lafayette. At the age of eighteen he removed with his parents to Brandywine township, this county, where he resided until his appointment as deputy Sheriff under William Thomas, in 1875, which position he filled for two terms. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of the county and re-elected in 1880.

Mr. T.'s parents were at one time in good financial circumstances, but lost their all by indorsement. Thus early in life he was thrown upon his own resources and brought face to face with the stern realities of life, and, aside from supporting himself, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to his parents in their declining years. His father died in 1876 and his mother in 1878. May 8, 1881, he was married to Miss Malinda E., daughter of the late Robert Smith, of Brandywine township. As an officer, Mr. Thompson is recognized as impartial, faithful and efficient.

Hon. Joseph Chapman,

one of the most prominent men in the early history of Hancock county, who had filled the various positions of farmer, county officer, legislator and soldier, died in the service of his country April 3, 1848, in Mexico, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a native of the Buckeye State, lived for a number of years in Rush county, and came to Hancock county in 1829. He was twice married, first to

Miss Jane Curry, by whom he had six children; the second time to Miss Matilda Agnes, by whom he had five children. His first wife was buried in the old cemetery in Greenfield.

Mr. Chapman was elected Clerk of the county in 1832. and represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature in 1837, 1839, 1841, 1842 and 1843. In person he was square built, dark hair and eyes, of a bilious temperament, medium in height, and about one hundred and seventy pounds in weight. In politics he was a Democrat, and was often pitted against Thomas D. Walpole, a prominent Whig at that date. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in the faith.

We give below a letter written by Mr. C. while in Mexico, which is of interest as showing the style and character of its author:

JALAPA, MEXICO, December 3, 1847.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: Again I am placed in my tent, very tired, but cheerful and happy as ever I was in my life, and I suppose that I need not say that I hope that these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of health, as I do think you will be ready to acknowledge and believe that my very soul has always been wrapped up in the love of my family.

We have traveled six hard days' march towards the City of Mexico, and will have some ten or twelve more before we get there, as it is very laborious moving a large army. The whole country through which we have passed is hilly, mountainous and rocky, but looks romantic, and in some places very pretty, as the trees are now covered with blossoms, but there is but little fruit. There is but little danger here, or indeed do I think there is but little danger any place in this country, as we can hear of no army any place in the government. There are a few guerrillas along the road, but dare not appear or show fight. I saw one who had just been killed, and some of the boys say that they saw six or eight more. I was out hunting and saw a few black fellows, but they run like devils, and I got no shot. There was but two of us, A. Pauley and myself, but it appears as though one can chase a dozen. There is still no immediate prospect of peace.

On the ascent from Vera Cruz to Mexico the climates succeed each other as it were by stories, and in our travel we have passed through every variety of vegetation. The tropical plants are succeeded by the oak, and the salubrious air of Jalapa replaces the deadly air of Vera Cruz. The sky is generally cloudless, and but very little rain, and a succession of hills, seemingly at some day the boundary of lakes, are now the limits of extensive plains or rolling prairies, but the rocks or stones all very near the surface. The country is barren because it is very dry and stony, but every stream is accompanied with some fertile land. The snow is in sight on the mountains, and contributes much to cool the air now, as it is cloudy; and it is said to be the coldest day ever experienced in this country. would be called cold in our country in May. The coffee bush grows here. The berries are now ripe, and is a small red berry, very juicy, and as poisonous as can be.

The timber is low and crooked. I have seen no tree in the country that would have made a rail cut. Everything, weed, bush and tree, except the scrubby oak and orange bush and coffee bush, has thorns on. The thorns resemble the thorn on the honey locust, but they are more crooked, and as thick as they can grow from top to bottom, leaf and all.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

ROBERT SMITH

was born near Abbington, Virginia, January 26, 1808. In 1818 he moved with his parents to Indiana, first settling in Clark county, afterwards in Rush, and in about 1830 came to Hancock, entering the farm on which he lived and now owned by the family. With his own hands he cleared away the dense forests, the home of the deer, wild turkey, and wild hog that at that early day could be found on almost every farm in our county. His father coming with him to this county, entered land, and was one of the early pioneers of the county, and served at one time as County Commissioner.

Mr. Smith's opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, as school-houses were then few and terms of school short, yet he was ever a firm friend of schools, and

always sought to give his children "a better bringing up than he had had," and he lived to see most of them receive a good education. He was married March 9, 1840, to Mary Power, with whom he lived pleasantly until his death, which occurred July 22, 1877, at his residence.

Mrs. Smith, his widow, still lives, and is enjoying fair health. Her teachings and her Christian example had much to do in directing both husband and children in the right way, and to that mother is due, in a large degree at least, the present standing of her children in society.

Mr. Smith in politics was a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. In Mt. Lebanon Cemetery a suitable monument is found marking the last resting place of Mr. S., a devoted Christian and a good citizen.

CEMETERIES OF THE COUNTY.

It has been said: "The past has taught its lesson, the present has its duty, and the future its hope."

We often hear of the sad and neglected condition of the cemeteries of the different sections of our country, but nowhere could this painful fact be illustrated better and in all its most repelling features than in this county, the home of intelligent, liberty-loving American people. I need not say, as Anthony said, "Ye who have tears prepare to shed them now," but you who have yourselves seen the shameful condition in which the last resting places of friends who are loved by you, can you not but reflect a moment and say to yourself, this must be changed. I must pay more respect to those who were near and dear to me. you pass along and behold the fences decaying, rotten and falling down; when you see the bushes and briers which are covering the graves; when you see the beasts of the field treading unmercifully through the inclosure; when you see what were once tombstones broken and scattered into fragments upon the ground, can you feel anything but . a shudder come over you, and that you have not done your duty, or shown any more respect to dear departed kindred

than you would show to the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air?

Our cemeteries, like our office-seekers, are too numerous, and some must be neglected. One of the worst features in the case is the many private burial grounds. What think you, dear husband, of burying your wife where the cows and sheep will be pastured in years to come? What think you, noble, kind-hearted mother, of burying your dear children where the plow will hereafter turn up • the soil from over their heads, and leave nothing to show where was their resting place? Yet this is done, and has been done frequently, in our county. Everything must change, and lands must change owners. Do you think that a man, knowing nothing of the parties buried on his place, no difference how near and dear they may be to others, will show them any respect? He will not, and he will not hesitate to desecrate them. Then, my dear friends, as the past has taught its lesson, profit by it; as the present has its duty, come forward and do it. You are not all expected to erect monuments, but lessen the number of your cemeteries, and give what few that remain more attention. Think that if you were there, would it not be better to show some mark of attention and respect. are all swiftly gliding down the stream of time, and the places which now know us will know us no more, but our bodies will be consigned to similar abodes to those of dear friends who have passed before."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GENERAL TOPICS.

Progress of Our Schools.

Among the things most noteworthy which distinguish modern from ancient civilization is the progress which all classes have made in regard to education. Our intelligent and energetic forefathers early saw that a system of education must be established to protect freedom, to create enterprise and to establish institutions, of which the world may well feel proud, but we must observe that the progress has been slow, and we notice as it has passed along it has gained a steadfast footing at every step.

In Hancock county the first school-house was erected in 1823 in Blue-River township. A similar building was established in Greenfield in 1824. School buildings were erected in Jackson, Sugar Creek and Harrison (now Center) in 1830, and in 1836 in Green and Brown, and in Vernon a little later. And what kind of buildings do you think they were? Structures which, in dimensions, were sometimes twenty feet square, constructed of logs and poles, cracks daubed with mud, but not excluding the cutting blasts of wind; a fire-place of huge dimensions occupied a prominent position, which admitted logs that required the muscular power of the large boys to be brought into action; desks without backs, and seats made out of split saplings, which ever now and then precipitated the occupants to the floor, to the delight of the rest of the school; oiled paper for lights and a puncheon floor. Two pins over the teacher's desk held the only needful apparatus (at least so they thought at that time) to make a good school. The supply of switches was always abundant,

and the master improved every opportunity to use them. The saying was, "Spare the rod and you spoil the child."

The schools were then organized by subscription, lasting through a period of thirteen weeks, the teacher receiving \$25 or \$30 for the term. Then the light of science had not dawned upon the people, and school was held from early in the morning until late in the evening, allowing five minutes in the morning and evening for recess and one hour at noon. Oh, how these energetic "lads and lasses" longed to breathe the fresh and pure air without such a dilapidated inclosure. Think of the idea of sitting on backless poles for ten hours a day.

The men who came forward to instruct and cultivate the minds of the rising generation were not always men of culture themselves, coming from England, Ireland and other countries and engaging in the profession until they could find a more suitable calling. Then another class of unsuccessful business men came forward to instruct the most brilliant minds in our country. How could it be possible to have a competent corps of teachers when the examinations and qualifications was a matter of minor importance, the great requisite being the ability to use the "rod" unsparingly on all occasions. But we can not but admire their feeling in regard to morality; strict in morals and of unquestionable integrity, spurning an insult, and not afraid to stand by what they considered their rights and privileges. Frequent fights on this account often occurred, and it was hard to tell who was the innocent party.

"Loud schools" were held throughout the country, and it would be interesting to hear a school preparing their lessons; and this plan, although having its defects, probably had some advantages. Examine their methods of instruction; teaching what they called the three R's, "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic," giving very little instruction on any branch, but allowing their pupils to use their own energy if they desired to succeed. Books of all kinds and in every condition were used, and classes were numer-

ous and very small until 1857, when all were required to obtain a certain class of books suitable for their instruction, and they were ready to engage in a more methodical and orderly way of learning, and it has truly been said that "Order is the first law of God."

Our county seminary was established in 1842 at Greenfield, and continued to flourish until 1852, when the law effecting all similar buildings was passed and abolished the institution.

The public policy of our nation has always been for the advancement of the interest of her people, and in this she has been followed by the States. Virginia, although she has probably in after times made blunders, came nobly and majestically to the front and donated to the General Government the vast domain of which our State is a part. The people of Indiana should ever feel grateful to Virginia for her unexcelled patriotism and devotion. The ordinance made in regard to this vast domain, in 1787, showed on its face that this section was destined to have a happy and glorious triumph in the future; for in the third article it was declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Section sixteen in each Congressional township was reserved for school purposes, and this has assisted greatly in establishing our grand school fund.

In 1816 superintendents were appointed to lease the lands, but not for more than seven years. In 1824 a new law took effect, and established three trustees to look after the educational interests of each township. In 1836 the county school commissioner was created, and in 1843 the State Treasurer performed the duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction, but how different were their powers from what they are at present. Like the articles of confederation, a great many things might be suggested, but very few enforced.

Up to this time very little had been done in the way of advancing education. Now a new light seemed to appear

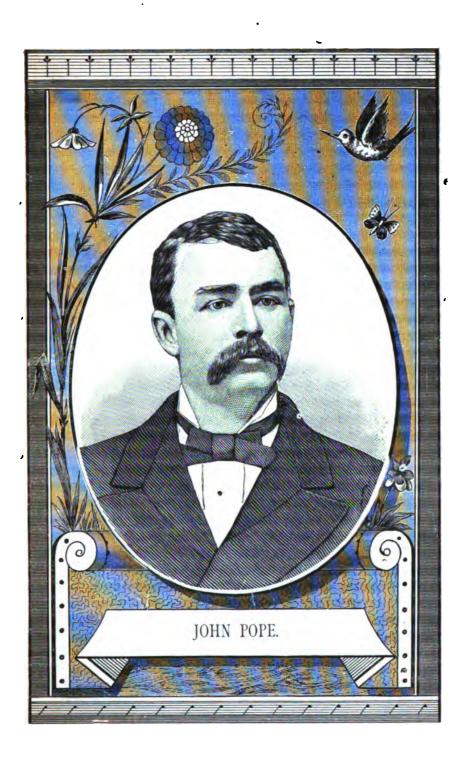
before the minds of a portion of our honored citizens. The schools had mostly been carried on by private means, and in a rude manner. The system of free schools was beginning to be discussed, but public sentiment seemed to be against it. The people had not yet been brought up to view education in its proper light. The voters of Hancock county, in convention, advanced fearlessly to the front and denounced a system of free schools, with all of its proposed advantages, yet it had its supporters, and in 1852 the law establishing the free schools triumphed over its foes, and soon won most of them to its support. How great the progress in education. Schools and colleges were established and comfortable buildings supplied the places of the worthless and neglected log pens.

In 1852 the Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Board were established. In 1865 teachers' institutes were established in all the counties of Indiana, and at the same time the State Normal at Terre Haute. Both of these have been of great advantage to our teachers. Previous to this time, in 1834, our State University was established at Bloomington. Thus we have the advantage of learning in all its branches of knowledge. In 1873 the county superintendency was established, and at the same time the county board and township institute, all of which tend to better prepare the educators of our county.

Our common school fund, which exceeds that of any other State by \$2,000,000, is from the following sources: Congressional township fund, which, as has already been described, from the sale of lands; the bank tax fund, said bank being established in 1834. Twelve and one-half cents was deducted from the dividends of each share of stock, to be set apart for the school fund, amounting to \$80,000. During Jackson's administration all debts were paid, and left a large surplus in the treasury, which was distributed among the several States, Indiana's portion being \$860,254. Our Legislature set apart from this amount \$573,502 96 for school purposes. This is known as the Surplus Revenue. At the same time that the bank

was established, in 1834, the act also provided that after the indebtedness, principal and interest, had been paid, the remainder, to the amount of \$5,000,000, passed into our school revenue. This is known as the Sinking Fund. The Saline Fund, arising from the sale of the lands in salt districts, not exceeding thirty-six sections, obtaining for educational purposes \$85,000. Deriving also from the sale of swamp lands, which were not otherwise set apart by our Government, what is known as the Swamp Land Fund. In 1852 all of our county seminaries were disposed of, and the remainder, after deducting expenses, is known as the Seminary Fund. Then last we have our Contingent Fund, under which we have the fines of courts, forfeitures, escheats, &c. These immediately increased the school fund of the noble State of Indiana, of which Hancock is a part, and whose people are directly benefited thereby. These several funds swelled our school revenue to the sum of \$0,000,000, which may be increased, but never diminished.

Now, my dear readers, let us for a moment look at the condition of things to-day as compared with the schools of thirty years ago, when our present school system was established. Pass through our townships and you will see substantial buildings instead of mere huts. In those buildings you will find competent and energetic men and women, for women are now standing side by side with men in the profession, and indeed surpassing him in many cases, a thing supposed to be impossible thirty years ago, for then within that structure of learning must be kept a vast amount of "beech tea," which was issued in liberal doses to the applicants, the quantity being beyond the intellect or judgment of woman to determine. Now we have comfortable seats and desks; not split poles. Then we were able to have a goose-quill pen; now the skill of man presents us with a better and more useful instrument. Then our only apparatus was the rod; now we have suitable maps, charts, globes, &c., for the explanation of things necessary for every boy and girl in our land. Now teaching is a profes-



sion, and the man deserving honor receives it. teachers thirty years ago were few in numbers, and their literary attainments were very questionable; now they are numerous, and some of them educated men. School buildings are now within a convenient distance of every child in the State; then our children walked two or three miles, through sleet and snow, rain and mud, to attend a school, where they scarcely received any instruction. Then we had but a handful of children; now we have a grand army of nearly a million young warriors, ready to engage in the great battle with ignorance and superstition. Now a uniform system of grading and examination exists, and many applicants fail in passing through the trying ordeal; then the answer to one or two simple questions was all that was required to qualify a man to give instruction. Our progress in this respect has been so great that it is almost beyond our power of comprehension, and still we are advancing, and will continue to advance in time to come, until the American people will lead the world in the number and importance of her institutions, in religion, morality and education.

GROWTH AND EARLY INCIDENTS.

In going back to our early history it almost seems as if it would be impossible to have made such progress and now to rank among the leading counties of Indiana. Go back to sixty years ago and you will find a wilderness, a dense forest of undergrowth so thick that it was almost impossible for man to pierce, water covering a great portion of our now fertile and productive soil. See the pioneer wading and struggling to find his way through the depths of the forest, surrounded on all sides by the savage red men, who were ever eager to take his scalp or destroy his property. We who live in the midst of civilized life, surrounded by everything which man could desire, can it be possible for us to imagine their sufferings, their privations and trials, the Indians harassing their journey at every

step, some of our noble forefathers falling by the tomahawk of the merciless savages and enduring every privation. When we think of their hardships we must feel a thrill of admiration run through our veins for their heroism, a sincere regard for their patriotism and a feeling of sympathy for their suffering. Those who were successful in passing through the many privations now began the construction of their rude cabins, not palatial residences, where wealth was exhibited in any of its forms, but just something to protect the brave pioneer from the howling winds and storms, the fierce animals which were prowling in the forest, and the treachery of the original inhabitant of this now glorious country, "the home of the brave and the land of the free." Examine his household utensils and you will find nothing but a rude bed, pots, skillet and some minor things of less importance. What a contrast with the present, when we have everything that art and skill can invent. They were men of energy and determination, having very little to subsist upon but hominy and the meat of wild beasts, going twenty and thirty miles to get their corn or wheat ground in a rude way by machinery which would now be of little benefit to mankind. Tree after tree has been felled and log after log has been rolled, piled and burnt, and the farmers, by great difficulty, prepared the soil. At that time there were no idlers, and the daughter of the sturdy pioneer came forward and engaged nobly in the work of raising the crops for their sustenance, thinking nothing of fine dress, the piano being something heard of, but not seen. How different from the girl of to-day. What does the dear old grandmother think of her granddaughter as she sits in the grand parlor of her father, and, with nimble fingers, passes over the keys of the piano-forte, sending forth sweet and melodious music that calls for praises from the attentive listeners? What does the old, gray-headed man, bending under his many years of life and privations, think of the man of to-day with his many machines and inventions to assist him in his work? And stop and think for yourself, when the soil was turned, not by a steam or an Oliver Chilled Plow, but by a wooden mould-board, attached to which were horses or oxen, having on harness constructed of ropes and the roots of trees, not having any particle of leather or iron in their composition. Some of these were known as the famous "kicking plows," which, in coming in contact with an obstruction, rebounded with such force that they were "said to kick a boy over the fence." Year after year in our history, the improvement in our plows having continued to advance, until we now have them in almost a perfect condition.

Wheat in early times was cultivated with great difficulty, and carried or hauled long distances to market, very often bringing to the seller twenty-five to forty cents per Then appeared no self-binders to save to the producer a vast amount of time and labor; then the sickle was the prominent machine by which to reap the waving fields of grain. Afterwards the scythe and cradle came forward, saving to our sturdy farmers time and labor. Improvements in this respect, like in the plow, have continued from time to time. Hundreds of acres may be slain now while one was cut in former times. Then the flail was in use to thrash the grain; then also horses were used to tramp it out. In 1856 the first thrashing-machine was introduced into this county, not a machine to thrash twelve or fifteen hundred bushels of grain in a day, as may now be done by our magnificent thrashers, but a machine which was a great improvement on the older methods.

As we now look around us and behold the giant iron horse running at the rate of forty to sixty miles per hour; when we see our beautiful fields of grain placed in a condition for thrashing in a few hours, which before would require as many days; when we see that agriculture is now studied as a science, and the great improvement in all our lands; when we see the railroads all over our country ready to carry our productions to market; when we observe along these lines of railway telegraph poles and wires ready to convey messages as quick as lightning to all

sections of the country, we can not help but acknowledge that our advancement since the brave old pioneers settled this country has been marvelous, and we can also say, "Truly we are a happy people."

In 1850 this county was still almost a wilderness, and since that period our improvement has been almost as rapid as a current of our swiftly-flowing streams. Eminent men have arisen from among us who, by their own exertions, have gained distinction and success. Our educational interests have sprung up like the trees in the forest, and we have sent forth men to the field of action whose fame shall ever live and be cherished by the American people.

"If we could but live as of old,
For a thousand long years,
What things might we know,
What things might we do,
And all without hurry and care."

HANCOCK COUNTY FAIR.

The first fair in this county was held in 1856, east of Greenfield, on the north side of the National road, near the present flax tactory. A. T. Hart was the first president. This was a successful agricultural meeting, but the next year the place of display was changed, and the fair held east of Brandywine and south of the railroad, on the land of Samuel Milroy. Here it continued to be held annually until the fall of 1860, when the proprietors reorganized and formed a society of stockholders, dividing the stock into shares of \$10 each, when the name of the organization was changed to the Agricultural Society, differing in name but not in character. So far the fairs were well attended, and held an equal rank with similar corporations in the surrounding counties. Thus the holders of stock in the new organization looked forward to bright prospects in the future. New officers had been elected and a new constitution and by-laws had been formed which differed materially from the old method. At the annual meeting of the Hancock Joint Stock Association, held in Greenfield, at the court-house, on the 10th of November, 1860, the following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: Robert E. Barnett, President; John Hinchman, John P. Banks, Vice Presidents; James L. Mason, Secretary; John H. White, Treasurer.

On motion, Henry Newby, Samuel Heavenridge and Ioshua Meek were appointed as the committee to examine and report upon suitable grounds for the association, and to receive proposals for the sale of the land. A unanimous report of the committee appeared December 8, 1860, and on April 5, 1861, the society purchased eight acres of land of Samuel M. Milroy for the sum of \$500. Here for years was held the fair of our county; here appeared the best blooded horses, the best sheep, the best cattle, hogs and live stock of all kinds which our section of the country was capable of producing; here were people from all parts of our county to see the stock of other sections, and thereby improve their own. In 1871 the floral hall was destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. The society flourished until 1879, when debt, jealousies and lack of enterprise caused its natural demise.

PAPERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

It has been well said that there are three great educational motive powers, viz: the press, pulpit and school; and indeed it would be useless in this highly enlightened age to waste words upon the power and influence of the press.

While the pulpit may furnish a higher grade of moral instruction, the press reaches a far greater number, and does more towards forming the opinions of the masses of mankind.

Bacon says that "Reading makes a full man." Schuyler Colfax says of reading, that "It is one of the great sources of information."

In about 1844 to 1846, James H. Hunt started a news-

paper in Greenfield called "The Reveille," the first paper published in the county. In 1847, Mitchell Vaugh established "The Investigator," which he edited for about six months, when he failed, and R. A. Riley became the editor for another six months, after which Thomas D. Walpole started "The Scntinel," a weekly paper, which was published for about four or five years, being edited for a time by William Mitchell. In the year 1859, Noble Warrum, David S. Gooding, William R. West, and George Y. Atkison started "The Hancock Democrat," which was edited for a time by D. S. Gooding, followed by William Mitchell, who soon became and is still the editor and sole proprietor. About the year 1864, one Wright started a native American paper, the "Family Visitor," which, after running for a time, was transferred to Mr. Hinshaw. In 1867 "The Greenfield Commercial" was started and edited for a while by Amos C. Beeson, afterwards by L. E. Rumrill. next paper that made its appearance was "The Greenfield News," edited by Will T. Walker, succeeded by Walter Hartpence. "The Greenfield Republican," by T. B. Deem, next made its appearance, but ceased after twelve issues. In July, 1878, R. J. Strickland started "The Hancock Jeffersonian," a weekly paper which is still published. He also continued the publication of "The Odd Fellows' Chronicle," which he had been publishing at Centerville for a number of years. In August, 1880, "The Greenfield Republican" was started by Robison & Cooper, and after running for a time was transferred to the Republican Company, by which it is still published. In the fall of 1879, Drs. Boots and Marsh commenced the publication of "The Independent Medical Investigator." In 1881, "The Home and School Visitor" was started by Aaron Pope as publisher and Lee O. Harris as editor. The present proprietors are Harris and Goble.

Recapitulation.—The first paper published in Hancock county was in 1844. The numbers published from time to time are numerous. The kinds published, medical, miscellaneous, educational, lodge, literary and news. The papers

now published in Greenfield are four in number, three news and one educational. The proprietors are William Mitchell, R. J. Strickland, The Republican Company, and Harris and Goble.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

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KEY TO ABOVE TABLE.-To find the distance between any two points in the county or from any village or post-office therein to Indianapolis follow the columns of each to where they intersect, and note the numbers at said point of intersection, which is the required distance. To illustrate, for instance: To find the distance between Greenfield and Junction, follow the vertical column beginning below Greenfield to the lateral column beginning opposite Junction, and the distance is found to be only five miles. The distance from New Palestine to Westland is ascertained by the same method to be twelve miles; Gem to Junction, twelve miles; Westland to Willow Branch, nine miles, and thus the distance from any two points is readily learned. It is proper here to remark, however, that the above distances are such as are necessarily traveled in taking the most direct wogon route. For example, the distance given above from Indianapolis to Warrington is thirty-one and a half miles, while to travel the distance with the cardinal points of the compass, passing through Greenfield, would be thirty-six miles, but by taking the most direct wagon route, passing through Eden and McCordsville, thence south-west on the pike direct to Indianapolis, the distance necessarily traveled is, as above stated, thirty-one and a half miles.

POST-OFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

On the preceding page will be seen a full list of the post-offices in the county, commencing with Greenfield, the first, and closing with Binwood, the last established, being seventeen in number. Indianapolis is not in the county, but, being our State capital, and one of our chief business points, and so intimately connected with our interests and history, that it properly appears on the table of distances. Junction is only a tiny village, and not yet a post-office. It is a new place, at the junction of the Peudleton pike and I., B. and W. railroad, five miles north of Greenfield.*

We contemplated another table of post-offices alone, arranged alphabetically, with names of postmasters, salaries or pay received, when supplied with mail, whether daily, weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly, number of papers and periodicals passing through the office, the money-order offices designated, and various other matters of interest, all the facts of which are of record in the Post-office Department at Washington, and the writer once had the pleasure of seeing the whole plan, but on writing for the desired information we received the following reply, which is self-explanatory:

Post-office Department,
Office of First Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, October 10, 1881.)

SIRS: In reply to your communication of the 5th October, requesting to be furnished with information as regards post-offices, postmasters, &c., in Hancock county, Indiana, you are informed that, in consequence of the insufficiency of the present clerical force in this office, it will be impossible to comply with your request.

Many of the clerks are now and have been compelled to work extra hours in the discharge of their regular duties, and the Postmaster General considers that to impose additional labor upon them, under such circumstances, would be inexpedient.

While such information as you request has been heretofore

^{*}All of the post-offices and villages are definitely located and described in their proper places, as shown by the index and table of contents.

given when practicable, the Department is now under the necessity of declining all such applications.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. MAN, Acting First Ass't P. M. General.

To King & Binford, Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.

To GRANTEES AND MORTGAGEES OF REAL ESTATE.

Many persons who have not given the subject special attention suppose that in buying real estate or accepting a loan on the same that all the precaution necessary is to see that there is a perfect chain of title, and that there are no mortgages, judgments nor delinquent taxes, but such is not the case. These are a few of the important things to be looked after, but not all by any means. It would be wise and only an indication of business tact on the part of those interested not to purchase or make a loan upon real estate until they are certain that the records show the title to be without a flaw, and free from liens of any kind or character whatever; and it is not always safe in so important matters in dealing with all classes of mankind to trust to "friendship," "honor," or anything outside the official records. To avoid any risks in the matter, have the title tested and the liens examined by a competent attorney, or better require an abstract by experienced, responsible parties; and do not for a moment suppose that simply an abstract gives you a good title, as some have erroneously thought, but, on the contrary, a good and complete abstract shows the kind of title, whether good or bad, and the liens. if any, on the realty. Then, to be more specific, we would caution parties as a general rule before buying or loaning not to fail to see:

- 1. That the grantor or mortgageor has an unbroken chain of title from the United States down.
- 2. That there are no unsatisfied mortgages of any kind or amount that would be a lien on the same.
 - 3. That there are no mechanic's or vendor's liens.
- 4. Nor liens from judgments, decrees or transcripts of record in the county clerk's office.

- 5. That there are no judgments nor decrees from the District or Circuit Court of the United States in and for the district wherein the land is situate.
- 6. See that there are no liens from tax sales, ditch, gravel road or street assessments, nor from delinquent taxes.
- 7. That there are no life estates nor dower interests outstanding.
- 8. If the property has ever been sold at sheriff's, executor's, administrator's, commissioner's or guardian's sale, see that the proceedings were regular, for there is no warranty in any of these sales, and such conveyances are only equivalent to quit claims.
- 9. If ever devised by will, see that the same was duly probated.
- 10. Provide against any unrecorded deeds, mortgages or leases for or upon the lands.
- upon any recognizance or official bond, which, by the law of Indiana and consequently of Hancock county, is a lien upon the premises. Our statutes provide that every recognizance shall bind the real estate of the principal from the time it is taken, but shall only bind the real estate of the surety from the time judgment of forfeiture is rendered.
- 12. See that the deed, which may be regular and absolute upon its face, is not counteracted and changed in nature by outstanding cotemporaneous defeasances.
- 13. Ascertain whether the deed is for a legal consideration or simply as a security for a debt. If for the latter, it is in effect and reality only a mortgage, and may be foreclosed as such. Our courts hold that where a deed of conveyance of real estate, though absolute on its face, is executed and intended simply as security for the payment of a debt owing from the grantor to the grantee, it amounts to a mortgage only, and confers no title upon a person who, having notice of such fact, obtains a conveyance of such real estate from such grantee.

- 14. See that there are no other liens or defects (of which there may be several) of any kind or character whatever.
- 15. Lastly, know that the instrument of conveyance or security contains a definite and correct description of the lands, and is properly executed, signed, sealed, acknowledged and timely recorded.

Remarks.—It will be seen from the above that instead of there being but three or four points for grantees and mortgagees to look after, there are nearly forty, all essential and of vital importance.

By the statutes of 1852, dower is abolished, except such rights as had already vested, but the section of the statutes of 1843, providing for the assignment of dower, was continued in force in the statutes of 1852, and is still in force.

Our Supreme Court has held that "a surety upon an official bond, as well as the principal, is a debtor, within the meaning of the statute," which provides that "judgments on official bonds, payable to the State of Indiana, shall bind the real estate of the debtor from the commencement of the action."

Under the Statutes of Indiana now in force, every conveyance, mortgage and lease for more than three years must be recorded in forty-five days from the execution thereof in order to be good as against any subsequent purchaser, lessee or mortgagee, "in good faith and for a valuable consideration."*

Many persons very erroneously suppose that the "warrant" in deeds and mortgages to be ample security for any overlooked liens that in the future may be discovered, but the warranty, like any other security, is available and valuable after the purchase money is paid, only in case of responsible parties. Again, the grantor may be good and



^{*}The main facts in the above article I have heretofore furnished some of the papers over my full name, but, considering the subject of such vital importance to the common reader, I have revised and rewritten the entire article, and trust it will not be considered out of place in a county history as the law of Indiana, and consequently of Hancock county.

I. H. BINFORD.

perfectly responsible at the time of the conveyance, but perhaps in a few years, when some defect is observed or lien is to be enforced, he is dead, moved away or insolvent, hence it is not always advisable to rely on the warranty, however good at the time.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

An auxiliary of the American Bible Society was organized in this county in the year 1837 by Rev. Richmond, the prime mover in the charitable enterprise, and the first president thereof. Among those who have since filled that office we may note Joseph Mathews, John Rarden, H. B. Wilson, D. S. Gooding, George Barnett, F. M. Gilchrist and G. W. Dove, the latter of whom is the present chief officer. The object of this organization is to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, among all classes, and especially the poor and neglected. The recipients are expected to pay a part of the price of the sacred volume, where they are able and can be induced to do so, in order that they may be more highly appreciated, and secondly, that the finances of the society may be the most advantageously and economically used, yet none are to be denied on account of their poverty. There being no money consideration for the keeping of the records of the society, we are unable to find any reliable account of its sales, donations and doings, but for these facts have to rely on the memory of the older citizens.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD.

About the year 1850 several families moved from Kentucky, chief among which were the Sebastians, Branhams, Offutts and Rainses. Most of these were members of the Christian Church, or had been indoctrinated before leaving Kentucky. As early as 1840, ministers of the Christian Church occasionally visited this place, and held meetings in private houses, county seminary and the old M. E. Church, and sometimes at the court-house. Soon the

court-house was sold and torn down, and the members accepted an invitation from the Methodists to again occupy their house. After the new court-house was erected, the society occupied it for a time. In the spring of 1854, April 4th, an organization was affected in the M. E. Church, at which time thirteen names were enrolled as original members, viz: William and Elizabeth Sebastian,



JONATHAN SMITH.

Joseph Clayton, Humphrey and Eliza Offutt, Benjamin and Hannah Porter, Elizabeth Phillips, Stephen Dickerson, Amanda Branham, Lewis Sebastian and Mrs. Amos. After the organization, the meeting was continued for several days, increasing the membership to about forty, when the necessity of a house of worship was felt by all.

A. K. Branham, though not a member at that time, soon secured a six-hundred-dollar subscription, donated himself thirty-five feet of the lot on which the church now stands, and induced Col. Tague to donate ten more. He and Lewis Sebastian then bought the old court-house for two hundred and fifty dollars, and when it was torn down he ordered the masons to begin work, agreeing to pay them three dollars and a half per thousand to put the brick in the wall. When the work was begun there was yet not a dollar collected, but he succeeded in paying the workmen every Saturday night, not knowing on Monday morning where the money was to come from for that week. With the same persistent effort with which he started out he continued, until it was under roof, expending about six In about two years the building hundred dollars more. was completed, except the wash-boards, with a cost of two thousand dollars. The church was organized in the spring of 1854 by Mr. Thornbury. Among those who pointed out the way of life and salvation to the little flock are Elders Thornbury, Littleton, Raines, New, Edmonson, Hobbs, J. C. McCollough, George Campbell, Thomas Lockhart, James Sloan, Dr. Thomas and William Anderson. The pastoral work of the church has been mainly done by four men, Raines, Hobbs, Sloan and Thomas. The numbers added by these men were respectively one hundred, one hundred and nine, seventy-five and fifty-seven. About \$11,000 have been paid out for preaching and \$6,000 for Resident membership, one hundred and other expenses. seventy-five; non-resident members, fifty. William J. Sparks is superintendent of the interesting Sunday-school in connection therewith.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PERSONAL SKETCHES AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.

JUDGE DAVID S. GOODING,

son of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and grandson of Col. David Gooding, a captain in the war of 1812, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 20, 1824. In the fall of 1826 or 1827 he came with his parents to Indiana, and settled in the green woods of Rush county. In 1836 they moved to Hancock county and settled in Greenfield.

Mr. Gooding's early education was received in Rush and Hancock counties, after which he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, where he continued his studies for about two years, but his finances being very limited, health poor, and finally the death of his father, compelled him to leave college before graduation. At the age of fifteen he united with the M. E. Church, and was afterwards licensed an exhorter, which license was renewed for five consecutive years. He was several years superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school, and also for five years president of the County Bible Society.

In 1847 he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature, being elected by a majority of forty-two votes over Dr. J. W. Hervey, now of Indianapolis. In 1848 he was elected County Prosecuting Attorney. In 1851 he was Circuit Court Prosecuting Attorney in the Indianapolis Judicial Circuit, composed of Marion, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson, Shelby and Hancock counties. In 1852 he was elected Common Pleas Judge, and in 1856 State Senator. In 1861 he was again elected Common Pleas Judge.

In the year 1863 he volunteered in the pursuit of the

rebel forces under Gen. John Morgan in their raid through Indiana, and was severely wounded, while marching in line of duty, near Lawrenceburg, which ended his career as a Union soldier.

In 1864 he resigned his office as Judge of the Common Pleas Court and accepted the position assigned him by the Union State Convention at the head of the Lincoln and Johnson Presidential Electoral ticket as Elector at Large. He thoroughly canvassed the State, was elected, and cast his electorial vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

In 1864 President Lincoln nominated Judge Gooding to the Senate of the United States for a United States Judgeship in New Mexico, which (at the request of said Gooding) the President withdrew, but not until after the proper committee had directed a report recommending his confirmation.

In June, 1865, President Johnson, without recommendation or solicitation and on his own option, telegraphed Mr. Gooding asking his acceptance of the United States Marshalship for the District of Columbia, which position he accepetd, and entered at once upon his duties. He soon become the only executive officer of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In January, 1866, Mr. Gooding was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate as such Marshal. He held the full confidence of President Johnson to the end of his term, and immediately after the inauguration of President Grant he personally tendered his resignation, which was accepted, though not to take effect until a successor was duly appointed and qualified. He soon after returned to his old home, and resumed the practice of law in Greenfield in 1860.

Referring to his early history, he was licensed to practice law in the year 1845. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on the motion of Hon. Henry Stansburry, Attorney General of the United States. He was reared a Whig, and was a

great admirer of Henry Clay, adhering to the principles of the Whigs until 1850, when he withdrew from his old party and united with the Democracy. Differing from the leaders of his party, he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1860 was for Douglas and Popular Sovereignty. When the Great Rebellion threatened this country with destruction Mr. Gooding came forward for the defense of the Union. His war speeches aroused enthusiasm among the people, and in co-operation with Wright, Douglas, Johnson and many other war Democrats he continued to stir the people to action.

Since 1866 he has been in full sympathy with the principles of his party, and has had great influence in conducting its campaigns. He is strongly opposed to the national banking system, and is in accord with the rights and interests of the people. His extensive work for the people and in politics has made him one of the leading political men of Indiana. He prides himself on the canvass of 1880 for General Hancock, and seems inclined to close his political life with that campaign.

Mr. Gooding's success as an editor was marked, having the management of *The Hancock Democrat* for several years.

Judge Gooding is the first Democrat of this county ever elected State Senator, County Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Prosecuting Attorney, Common Pleas Judge, and the only citizen of the county ever a Presidential Elector for the State at large or a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

JAMES SAMPLE

was born in Greenbrier county, in what is now known as West Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1794. In 1815 he was married to Miss Mary Barrett, a sister of the Revs. Joseph and Samuel Barrett. In 1827 he came on horseback to the wilds of Indiana prospecting for a more suitable place of abode. Blue-River township attracted

his attention, and in 1828 he and family came over the seldom-traveled route and settled in the green woods of this county. Soon a rude cabin, without chimney or floor, was erected to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, and their prospects not very bright, still they bore their trials bravely, hoping for better times in the future. The sound of the loom and ax could be heard early and late for years. Churches had not yet been erected, but the rude cabins furnished a place to worship God and sing His praises. James Sample was always an energetic worker at these meetings.

Mr. S.'s mother came to this county, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two, being the oldest person buried in the old Gilboa Cemetery. "Grandmother Sample," as she was usually called, could read fine print without glasses for sometime before she died, and the most remarkable circumstance occurred just three or four months before her death. As perfect a set of teeth as ever filled the mouth of any person came through her gums. Strange but true this rare circumstance.

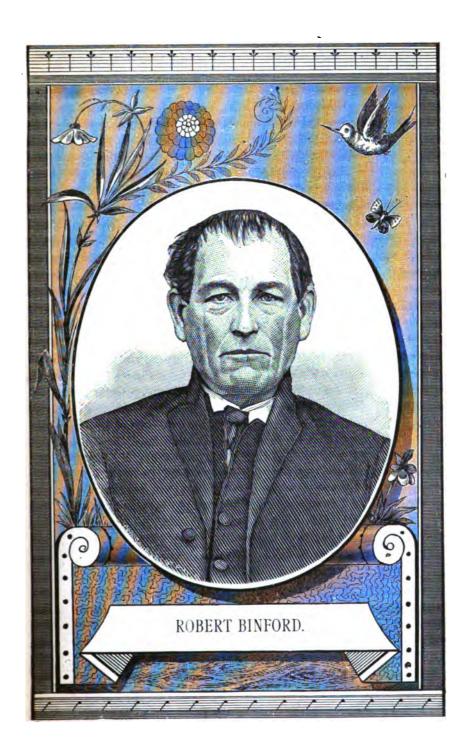
ROBERT BINFORD,

an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, now of Rush county, but for more than fifty years a citizen of Blue-River township, and consequently one of the first settlers thereof, is a native of North Carolina, Northampton county, born July 2, 1813. In 1826, at the age of thirteen, he came with his parents and other Binford families to the new free State of Indiana, and settled in the green woods of what is now Blue-River township, but then Madison county, in the "New Purchase."

The Binfords had once been well off, and owned large plantations and numerous slaves, but becoming convinced that the trafficing in human souls was a sin against Heaven, and that slavery and the bondage of either blacks or whites was contrary to the principies of our free institutions, which in spirit declare that all men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, they voluntarily freed them, one and all, and endeavored to reinstate them in their primitive moral rights by dividing with them what property they had helped to accumulate. Selling their lands at a sacrifice, they determined to seek a home in a free State, free from the blighting influences of human slavery, and hence sought an asylum in Hancock county, where they could begin life's battles anew.

March 30, 1837, the subject of this sketch was married to Martha, daughter of John Hill, one of the prominent pioneers of Rush county. A little cabin was soon erected in the green woods, and the two, made one, set about in earnest to make an honest living by the sweat of the brow. Although Mr. B. had plenty of land for a biginner, having received one hundred and sixty acres by his wife and a similar amount from his parents, yet there was not an acre cleared, and he was really poor, too poor to buy a second horse, hence had to tend the first crop with a single team. His first crop consisted of two and a half acres of corn, which was worth twelve and a half cents a bushel, but he had none to sell. His first wheat crop was on the same two and a half acres, but it was "sick wheat," so called by the early settlers, because it made them sick to eat it in any manner whatever, even in limited quantities, hence it was worthless, and he received nothing for it. His first hogs were sold at a dollar per hundred, which brought him eighty-seven dollars, the most money he had ever had. Farm hands were worth seven to eight dollars per month; calico, forty cents per yard; coffee and tea too expensive to buy, hence used rve and other substitutes.

By great industry and rigid economy Mr. B. has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He has given most of his children, nine in number, a college education and eighty acres of land each, and has done much for educational and charitable institutions, and



always contributed liberally of his means for the support of the church.

In politics Mr. B. is a Republican; in church relations an orthodox Friend or Quaker. Naturally timid, modest and unassuming, he avoids publicity, never aspiring to office, preferring the quiet walks of life. Though one of the early settlers of the county, of unblemished character, one of the heavy tax-payers, a charitable, Christian gentleman, and a good citizen, nevertheless he would never have consented to the notice herein, and this entire sketch and the accompanying portrait are wholly without his knowledge or consent.

JACOB SLIFER

was born in Elos, Germany, on the 13th day of October, 1811. His father and family embarked on a ship for America in 1817. After sailing one week, a severe storm came up and drove the vessel, a total wreck, into the Eng-The captain of the unfortunate ship was lish Channel. ruined, and the father of Mr. Slifer lost the amount which he had paid for their passage, and being in limited circumstances, his two oldest children were sold to pay their fare. After seventeen weeks at sea they landed in America, where young Slifer attended school for a short time, was then bound to a farmer until eighteen years of age, after which he worked at the shoe-maker's trade for three years, clerked in a store in Philadelphia for twelve months, and came to Hancock county in 1834; was married to Miss Jane Lewis and settled in the wilds of this county in very limited circumstances, where he endured the privations of pioneer life. He has served two terms as County Commissioner, and is now bountifully supplied with this world's goods.

JOHN H. WHITE

was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 3, 1824. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His early educa-

tion was received in the common schools of his native county, during the winter terms, when he could not be profitably employed on the farm. He came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1843; served an apprenticeship as tanner and currier in Franklin county. At the close of his apprenticeship, he began teaching school in connection with farming, which he has followed ever since. he moved to Center township, Hancock county, where he now resides. In 1860 he was elected Township Trustee. In 1864 he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1866 he was re-elected. He has been President of the Hancock Agricultural Society. He was formerly a Whig, but has been a Democrat since 1854. In 1862 he became a member of the Christian Church. He was married December 23, 1845, to Miss Sarah Potts, of Franklin county. He is the father of nine children, all of whom are useful members of society.

JAMES L. MASON

dates his nativity April 3, 1834, Union county, Indiana, where he received a primary education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen he entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati. Here he pursued his studies for a time, but finally went to Bloomington, Indiana, and became a student in the State University. Returning to Brownsville, his native town, he taught school for two terms, and acted in the capacity of county surveyor at the same time. He studied law with Hon. John S. Reid, of Connersville, Indiana, for a short period, and then returned to Bloomington, and studied for one term in the law department. He subsequently taught school in Wayne county and Greenfield, after which he read law with the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole, of this place, and soon entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession.

In 1862 he was elected Joint Representative for Hancock and Shelby counties to the State Legislature. In 1864 he was elected State Senator. In 1862 he was mar-

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ried to Miss Emma R. Millikan, who lived but six weeks thereafter. In 1867 he was married to Miss Rebecca Julian,* daughter of Judge Jacob B. Julian, of Indianapolis, who died October 22, 1877.

Mr. Mason joined the Masonic fraternity in 1853. He is a steadfast Democrat, the owner of two thousand acres of land, and one of the wealthiest men in the county.

HAMILTON J. DUNBAR,

a native of Hancock county, was born September 13, 1846. His parents were Jonathan and Mary Dunbar, who were respectively of Scotch and Irish descent. The early life of young Dunbar was characterized by love of amusement and fondness for athletic sports. He availed himself of the educational advantages of the Greenfield schools in his youth; but his ambition reaching beyond these, he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, where he graduated with high and special honors in the class of 1866, and immediately thereafter began the practice and study of law in this city. March 31, 1868, he was married to Miss Florence M. Jones, of Greencastle. Mr. D. died September 5, 1876, leaving to mourn him a widow and one child, in whose hearts he is enshrined, not only as a prominent lawyer and polished debater, but as an affectionate husband and kind father.

His wife, a niece of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, has since returned to her native town, where she now resides.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. D. was held by the legal fraternity of the State, we quote briefly from the resolutions of the Marion county bar on his demise.

"It is seldom that one so young as he had won so extended a practice at the bar, and yet more seldom that one so young had won so deep a hold upon the hearts of those about him, and



^{*} Miss Julian was a relative of the Hon. George W. Julian, who was once a citizen and practicing attorney of Greenfield.

wielded such an influence in the community in which he lived. As a bar, we will remember his talents and success with pride, and seek to emulate his many virtues. In his early death we see but another illustration of the sad results of over labor, of the straining beyond their utmost tension the nerves of the practicing lawyer."

CHARLES E. BARRETT,

a practicing attorney of Sullivan, Indiana, but formerly of this county, was born in Indianapolis, November 28, 1858.



CHARLES E. BARRETT.

His opportunities for a literary education were limited, but making the most of them, and being apt and of a practical business turn of mind, he has, while employed in the various departments of mercantile life, acquired a good, practical business education. Mr. B. began the study of law at odd times, and looked forward to it as a profession as early as at the age of sixteen, and on quitting the store he entered the law office of Messrs. New & Poulson, and took a course of reading, after which he bought out Mr. Poulson and formed a partnership with Mr. James A. New, one of the leading attorneys of the city. Here he enjoyed a lucrative practice for three years. During all this time he was also a hard student. This we say from personal knowledge as to two years of the time, being a student in the office. Mr. B. was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court December 31, 1879, being the first opportunity after having arrived at his majority and becoming admissible.

In the fall of 1881 the firm of New & Barrett was by mutual consent dissolved, and Mr. B. removed to Sullivan, supplied himself with an excellent library, and put out his shingle. He shortly, however, formed a co-partnership with Senator Briggs, and is now consequently the junior member of the law firm of Briggs & Barrett. The cut accompanying this will be recognized and acknowledged by those acquainted with him as a good portrait.

Mr. B. is a Democrat in politics, and, though a member of no church, leans toward the Methodists.

MATILDA GOODING,

a daughter of Lemuel Hunt and wife of Asa Gooding, was born in Nicholas county, in the State of Kentucky, and was married to Asa Gooding on the 31st day of August, 1822. They removed to Rush county, in the State of Indiana, in the fall of 1826, where they settled in the green woods, after building a log cabin in which to reside, Asa Gooding having entered forty acres of land at the price of \$1 25 per acre. They were both industrious and happy. In 1836 they removed to Greenfield, Hancock county, and for a time kept hotel. Asa Gooding died in 1842, leaving surviving him Matilda Gooding, his widow, who, though absent for a few years at Greencastle, Indiana, for the

purpose of educating some of her children, still resides in the same dwelling-house, long known as the Gooding Corner. She is the mother of seven surviving children, five sons and two daughters, to-wit: David S., Lemuel W., Oliver P., Henry C., and William H. and Elvira M. Gooding and Cindrella J. Howard, wife of Dr. Noble P. Howard, Sen. For one of her age she is in fair health, reasonably comfortable and happy, with a consciousness of having been a good wife and mother and useful in her day and generation, respected by all who know her and loved and honored by her relatives and friends. She is patiently and contentedly awaiting the Master's call.

ERNST H. FAUT

was born October 30, 1835, in the county of Buckeburg and Duchy of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany. His father was a Prussian subject, and named after Frederick Wilhelm the Third. Being a blacksmith by trade, all the boys had to work in the shop as soon as they could take hold of the bellows-pole, as it is well known in Germany that all 'the children have to attend school from the age of seven to fourteen.

In the year 1848 the revolution broke out in that country, and the people clamored for liberty, and thought everything oppressive, even the compulsory school system. His father had the idea that his son Ernst would be of more benefit to him in the blacksmith shop than in the school-room. An application was gotten up to the highest school authority for his release, which had to be approved by the subordinates before it was presented to the supreme authority. This approval read as follows: "His knowledge will do, and his father needs him badly." This application was presented, and in a few days after granted. The cause of this was that the official authorities of the Government were scared about the revolution in the country at this time, and they were willing to grant almost anything at that

critical moment, but Ernst was cheated out of his proper schooling. From that time he had to work in the blacksmith shop with his father. Several of the neighbors who had emigrated to this country wrote letters home to their friends, relating the great advantages of this country over their native home for poor and laboring people. impressed him favorably, and he solicited his father to give him the privilege and means to come to America, but his father hesitated on account of his age. Finally, after a few years of continued solicitation, he consented, and on April 29, 1854, at the age of eighteen years, he left the parental roof, and embarked at Bremen on a sailing vessel, as ocean steamers were rare at that time. After a voyage of sixty-six days he arrived in New York city on August 4th. Having an uncle living in New Palestine whom he had never seen, his attention was directed that way, and he concluded to pay him a visit. Here he arrived August 14th, and got employment at his trade, and he remained there until April, 1856, when he went to Indianapolis, and, finding no work at his trade, he took a job as a hod-carrier. Soon after this he succeeded in finding employment at his regular business.

In the fall of 1857 he made a set of horse-shoes for the State Fair, on which he took the first premium. In November he returned to New Palestine, and formed a partnership with his cousin, Ernst W. Faut. They carried on the blacksmithing business for several years.

In the spring of 1860 he was married to Miss Mary E. Eickman, the fruits of which union are eight sprightly children, two boys and six girls, who are all living.

In the fall of 1850 the partnership with his cousin was dissolved, and he continued the business at the old stand.

In the winter of 1861 and 1862, Mr. Lysander Sparks, then Auditor of this county, appointed him Assessor for Sugar-Creek township. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the same position for two years. In the spring of 1866 he was elected Township Trustee, and was subsequently re-elected for six consecutive terms, as the elections were

then held annually. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he held for two consecutive terms.

After the expiration of his term as Treasurer he formed a partnership with his brother Charles in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, wagons, &c. Their establishment is doing an extensive, thriving business, and gives employment to a large number of hands. Mr. F. is one of the most enterprising citizens of the country, sociable, hospitable and generous.

GENERAL OLIVER PAUL GOODING.

Oliver Paul Gooding was born the 20th day of January, 1835, in the village of Moscow, Rush county, Indiana. In 1837 he moved with his parents to Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana. At the age of eighteen, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, where he graduated in 1858. He was attached to the Fourth United States Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, serving as such at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. The 5th day of February, 1859, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Tenth United States Infantry, and joined that regiment at Fort Bridges, Utah Territory, in August of that year, and served on the expedition against the Mormons in 1850 and 1860. In 1861 he was ordered to the defense of Washington, D. C., and served in the war for the suppression of the great rebellion from 1861 till 1865.

During the war he held several important commands, among which was the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers (converted into the Sixth Massachusetts Cavalry), which regiment he led as the advanced guard of the Union army at the capture of New Orleans, the first day of May, 1862. On the Teche campaign and the Port Hudson campaign, in 1863, he commanded the third brigade of the third division, nineteenth army corps. In the battle of Fort Bisland, or battle of the Teche, as it is sometimes

called, he commanded the Union forces on the north bank of Bayou Teche, and captured an outwork of the enemy and some prisoners. The loss of life in his command was heavier and its success greater than that of all the rest of the army, the brunt of the battle falling on his command. The battle was stopped by darkness, and the enemy abandoned his works and retreated during the night, and was pursued in the morning. At Port Hudson, General Gooding gallantly led his brigade in the terrible and bloody assaults made on the enemy's works on the 27th day of May, 1863, and the 14th day of June, 1863. His brigade suffered heavily. On the Red River campaign, in 1864, he commanded the Fifth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, and at the end of that campaign was assigned to the command of the division. mand of the Union troops at Campti, on the north bank of Red River, the 4th day of April, 1864, General Gooding, in a hotly contested cavalry action, defeated the enemy under General Siddell. At the battle of Pleasant Hill. Louisiana, in command of his brigade, the 9th day of April, 1864, General Gooding gallantly fought and held the enemy in check till the Union army came into position, his hat being shot off his head, the bullet grazing his scalp.

At the battle of Kane River Crossing he commanded the advanced cavalry, and was highly complimented on the field by Major-General William H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for the able manner in which he handled his command and developed the enemy's position. On the retreat of the Union army, he was constantly under fire with his brigade, covering either the flank or rear of the army. While serving in the volunteer service, his promotion in the regular army went on to the rank of Captain, the 27th day of June, 1862, which regular rank he resigned on entering civil life in 1865. Entering the war as a Second Lieutenant of Regulars, by his own merits he rose to the rank of Major-General by brevet of United States Volunteers, which last rank was conferred on him the 13th day of March, 1865, for, as his commission

recites: "Gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, and gallant and distinguished conduct throughout the Red River campaign, in 1864."

In the fall of 1865, he located in Washington, D. C., and resumed the study of the law, which he had commenced in the regular army before the war. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, the 4th day of January, 1866, and practiced law there till 1869, having in the meantime taken a trip to California, when he returned to his old home at Greenfield, Indiana, where he lived in retirement till February, 1874, when he located in St. Louis, Missouri, in the practice of the law. In 1881 he was appointed General Attorney of the Insurance Department of Missouri. General Gooding is the author of the new national anthem, America, the chorus of which is:

"Wave on, wave on! The old flag forever!"

Autobiography of John H. Binford.

According to the records in the old family Bible, I am the fourth son, second living, of Robert and Martha Binford, now of Rush county, but formerly of Blue-River township, this county, where I was born, April 13, 1844, and am consequently in my thirty-eighth year.

The first impressions made on my mind of which I have any recollection were of a serious nature, occasioned by the death of my grandfather, John Hill, in 1847, while I was yet not three years old. I remember the circumstance distinctly, the scene at the funeral and how sad my parents were.

At five my mother began to teach me to spell, read and write. The first writing consisted in making "straight marks," followed by patient practicing on the "pot-hooks." At six I entered school, and continued therein for about six months in the year till I was large enough to plow and do light work on the farm, after which I had school privileges for a short term in the winter only until the fall of 1862,

when I entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, for a five-months term.

The following winter of 1863 and 1864 I taught my first school at Hopewell, Blue-River towship, a four months' term of eighty-seven days, for \$100, or \$25 a month, and boarded myself. The school was large and the classes advanced; history, physiology, philosophy, algebra, rhetoric and a few other extra branches being studied, hence my time was fully yet pleasantly employed. I have taught about forty terms since then in graded and ungraded



schools, in normals and colleges, in this and other States; but never did I teach another term around the memory of which there clusters dearer and more vivid recollections. Among my students that winter were boys and girls that have since become useful men and women, and are now filling positions of trust and profit with credit to themselves and honor to their instructor.

After teaching a few terms in the district schools and attending school in the meantime at home, at Walnut Ridge and Spiceland, I finally entered the National Normal School in Ohio for two years, but, owing to declining health, quit school, went South, and was for two years principal of the Third-Ward graded schools of Little

Rock, Arkansas. While here, during the first year, I had the honor of aiding in organizing the first County and State Teachers' Association of the State, acted as secretary of the same, and was sent as a delegate to the National Teachers' Association at Trenton, New Jersey, and also the State Teachers' Association at Ithica, New York, both of which I had the pleasure of attending. In going and returning I visited Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Niagara Falls, Saratoga and Ballston Springs, New York City, Philadelphia and numerous other points of interest. Returning to Little Rock, I entered upon my second year's superintendency at \$133\frac{1}{2}\$ per month, and also engaged in merchandising, but, not being able to give the latter business my personal attention, I abandoned it after less than a year's useful experience.

Being now fully recovered in health, I determined on completing my prospective normal course, and therefore declined further employment, though earnestly solicited, at \$1,500 a year or \$8\frac{1}{2} per day for time employed.

In 1871 I had the honor of graduating from said Ohio Normal, and among my classmates and co-graduates in this school were H. B. Brown, now Principal of Valparaiso Normal, F. P. Adams, Principal of the Central Normal at Danville, and Prof. John Burke, of Covington, Kentucky.

The following year, while Principal of the New Garden High School, I was elected by the township trustees, on the first Monday in June, as County Superintendent of my native county under the new school law providing for County Superintendent, Institutes, &c., and abolishing the office of County Examiner. I at once gave bond, took charge of the office, and on the close of my school entered upon the active duties of my new field of labor. This position I filled as best I could for two years, without fear or favor, endeavoring to raise the standard of education, and by every available means to make our teachers and schools more efficient and effectual and the instruction more practical and profitable.

August 26, 1874, while County Superintendent, I was appointed by J. C. Denny, Attorney General, as his assistant in and for this county, under the act of March 10, 1873.

In the summer of 1875 I organized and with the aid of competent assistants held and conducted in the Greenfield Graded School building "The Hancock County Normal," the first normal school ever held in the county.

During the long summer vacation of 1875, May 27th I was appointed deputy Treasurer, or tax collector, by County Treasurer E. H. Faut for the townships of Blue-River, Brandywine and Center, including Greenfield.

The following summer, 1876, with increasing advantages and a larger corps of instructors, including Prof. W. A. Yohn, of Valparaiso, I conducted the largest normal ever held in the county, though several very interesting and well attended ones have since been held in different parts thereof.

In the fall of 1875 I was elected Principal of the Greenfield Graded Schools, which position I held for two years. In the meantime occurred the Centennial year, and all educational men were called upon to aid in "Indiana's Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia." I laid the matter before our teachers and schools, and suggested a series of exhibitions, with a reasonable admittance fee, which was promptly responded to in such a liberal manner as to give the school and city the credit of doing more than all others in the county and of placing herself in the front rank of cities of her size in the State. Our exhibit at the Centennial was also respectable, and I speak from personal knowledge, being in attendance thereat for a few weeks.

In the spring of 1875, while County Superintendent, after the per diem was reduced by the Legislature and the work was not crowding, I employed Lee O. Harris to do the necessary work of the office, and started on a tour through the Southern States, determined to learn by observation something of the method of conducting schools. On this trip of a few weeks I visited the best schools of

Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Montgomery, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Florida; Charleston, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia, and other points, a full account of which I gave in the *Indiana School Journal*, which I represented.

On the 26th of June, 1873, I was married to Miss Lucy Coggeshall, youngest daughter of John Coggeshall, of Wayne county.

The little family of two has since grown to six—Gertrude, Edgar A., Robert J. and Paul F. being the younger members.

In 1877, for various reasons, I resolved on abandoning my chosen profession for the more healthful, equally honorable and more remunerative profession of law. The first year I read at home, on the farm, while rusticating and rejuvinating. I then returned to Greenfield, read in the office of New & Barrett for the succeeding two years, was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court in the meantime, and had entered upon the practice of my new profession, when I received a call from the Central Indiana Normal College, of Montgomery county, to take charge of the Law Department, and teach Theory and Practice, Zoology and Civil Government, which offer I accepted for one year. Returning for the third time to Greenfield, I opened up an office, put out my shingle, and while patiently awaiting for a client, contracted to write this "History of Hancock County" for King & Harden: accepting a proposition to buy out the interest of Mr. Harden, I became fully identified with the interest of the work, and have given it my spare moments from my legal duties for the past six months.

Hon. CHARLES G. OFFUTT,

one of the leading attorneys of this city, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, October 4, 1845. He is the son of Lloyd and Elizabeth Offutt, respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. His early education was confined to the

common schools of his adopted State, whither he had removed with his parents when quite small. At the early age of seventeen he entered the dry goods store of Samuel Heavenridge, then a merchant in the town of Greenfield, where he remained for about two years. He then taught one term in the county district schools, after which he engaged in the employ of Towsey & Byram, merchants of Indianapolis, where he continued for the following two years.

About this time Mr. Offutt conceived the idea of adopting the legal profession, in pursuance of which he returned to Greenfield and entered upon a course of reading with the Hon. James L. Mason, which he faithfully continued for about three years. He then formed a partnership with Judge Joseph S. Buckles, and continued that relation until the fall of 1873, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved. Thenceforward he continued the practice alone until 1876, at which time the law firm of Offutt & Martin was established, of which Mr. Offutt was the senior member. This partnership was continued until 1880, since which he has been alone. In 1872 he represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature. Though one of the younger members of that august body, he did credit to himself and his constituents. In 1876 he was elected Democratic Elector for the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana.

Mr. Offutt was married July 15, 1874, to Miss Anna, oldest daughter of Frederick Hammel, late of this city, the fruits of which union are two sprightly children, a boy and girl.

Mr. Offutt is a man of rare native ability, portly and promising, of pleasing address, and stands high in his profession both as a counselor and practitioner.

LEONIDAS P. NEWBY

was born near Lewisville, Hendricks county, Indiana, April 9, 1856. He came with his parents, when quite young, to Greensborough, where he remained till the year

1862, thence to Brown township, this county, where he resided till 1872. But desiring better facilities for an education, he went to Knightstown, entered the High School, from which he graduated in 1874, being the first graduate from the Knightstown Academy, after which he took two year's private instruction under Prof. Charles Hewitt, completing the catalouge course of Asbury University. He then taught one year at Fortville, two years at Warrington and a similar time in the Knightstown Academy. In 1873 he began the study of law with Charles M. Butler, then Prosecutor of this district. He continued to study and teach till 1877, when he entered into a partnership with Walter B. Swaim for one year, since which he has been alone. At the fall election of 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, and on the resignation of Charles M. Butler, Prosecutor, he was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

Mr. N. was married December 21, 1876, to Miss Mary, daughter of R. B. Breckenridge, one of the first families of Knightstown. He has two sprightly children, a pleasant home, and a splendid new brick residence in Knightstown, his present abode.

Andrew M. Patterson,

a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came to Greenfield in 1832 and was one of the most energetic public spirited men of the county. He was ever making improvements, and urging others to do likewise. By trade he was a hatter, and carried on business for a number of years in the house which he built for the purpose, on the north-west corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. About this time he erected a handsome brick residence, at the time the best in the county; the same is now occupied as the dwelling of A. J. Banks. He then beautified the grounds with trees, shrubbery and flowers till it equalled the finest grounds in the cities at that time. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the service; was elected

First Lieutenant of a company raised in this county, as seen from our list of Mexican soldiers further on. He remained in the army till the close of the war, when he returned, broken down in health. As soon as he recruited somewhat he sold out, being discouraged with the slow progress of the town and county during his absence, and determined to go West, which resolution located him in Davenport, Iowa, where he amassed a fortune, and was honored and respected by all, irrespective of party. He represented his county in both Houses of the Legislature. From there he went to Carthage, Missouri, where he now resides, an honored member of society, and surrounded by all that tends to make life pleasant.

Mr. P. and our much esteemed friend, A. T. Hart, are perhaps the oldest business men of Greenfield now living. To the latter we are indebted for the above facts.

Judge Mark E. Forkner,

a native of Henry county, was born January 26, 1846. His early education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended, for a time, the New Castle Academy.

He was raised, principally, in the rural districts, during which he spent two years in his father's store at Millville, Henry county. He early conceived the idea of adopting the legal profession as his life calling, and, in accordance therewith, began reading law with Lewis Dale, of New Castle, May 10, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he came to Greenfield and continued his legal studies for a time, when he returned to New Castle, and still employed his golden moments in the prosecution of his chosen profession, with Joshua H. Mellett, till the fall of 1866, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school in the winter. In the fall of that year he was appointed Deputy District Attorney for Henry county, by Calvin D. Thompson. On the resignation of Mr. T., R. A. Riley was appointed to fill the vacancy, who continued Mr. F. as Deputy.

In the spring of 1867 he formed a partnership with Judge Mellett, which continued till 1870, the date of Mr. M.'s election to the bench. Mr. Forkner next associated himself with Senator Eugene H. Bundy, with whom he remained till the fall of 1876, since which time he has been alone. He represented his native county in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1874 with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, being a member of the Judiciary and other important committees.

May 11, 1881, he was appointed Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Robert L. Polk. This appointment was made just seventeen years and one day from the date on which he began his legal studies.

He was married June 22, 1869, to Miss Rebecca A. Donahue, the fruits of which union are two promising children—a boy and a girl. Judge Forkner is an able lawyer, an efficient judge; fearless and impartial in his decisions.

JAMES K. KING

was born October 17, 1818, in Jefferson county, Indiana, within four miles of an Indian camp, and was called by the red men "a pale-face pappoose." The Indians often visited at his father's house, and invariably slept with their knives and tomahawks under their heads.

When the subject of this sketch was six years old his father moved to Garrard county, Kentucky; here he learned his A, B, C's, and remained four years, then returned to Jefferson for two years; thence to Decatur county, in the green woods with his father, where he attended school in the winter until his seventeenth year; he then taught for a time, and attended school for three terms at the Greensburg Seminary. In 1839 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Irene Wilson, in 'Decatur county, sister of H. B. Wilson, of Green township. In 1840 he moved to Hancock county and settled in the native forests. In 1847 he located in Warrington and engaged in the goods and stock

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trade until 1857, when he failed. In 1852 he joined the Masons. In 1860 he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected in 1862. In 1861 he located in Greenfield, since which he has acted as Deputy Sheriff for about four years and Assessor for eleven years. In 1875 he published "King's Map of Hancock County." In 1881 he associated himself with Samuel Harden, of Madison county, under the firm name of King & Harden, for the purpose of publishing the History of Hancock County.

SAFE ROBBERY.

During the late civil war and for a time thereafter there was more larceny, burglary, robbery, arson and other violations of the criminal code than during any other period in the history of our county and country. It was a favorable time for the development of the worst elements of society, and evil cropped out occasionally, even where it was least expected; political prejudices, sectional feelings and party strifes were current. Tramps, tricksters, traitors and treacherous villains flourished during those perilous years, and escaped unhurt, and their sins were heaped on the shoulders of innocent parties; but in the case under consideration, though the guilty parties were never discovered to a moral and legal certainty, yet the innocent were fully able to sustain themselves. No one occurrence of this period seemed to interest the people of the county more than this one. All felt an interest in this matter, and every effort was made to discover the perpetrators, but in vain.

We quote from the record:

"Whereas, It has been shown to the full satisfaction of the County Commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, by competent and sufficient evidence, that on the night of the 12th of January, 1866, the Treasurer's office of this, Hancock county, was feloniously entered, the iron safe broken open and a large sum of money stolen therefrom, of which five thousand dollars was money belonging to Hancock county, the same having been

collected by Nelson Bradley, Treasurer of said county for 1865; and delinquencies for former years; and,

"Whereas, It further appears that said loss occurred without the acquiescence, negligence or fault of said Nelson Bradley aforesaid.

"THEREFORE, Be it ordered by the board aforesaid that said Nelson Bradley, Treasurer of Hancock county, be and is hereby released and discharged from the payment of said sum of five thousand dollars so feloniously taken from the county safe as aforesaid in 1866."

CHAPTER XXX.

CHARTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

KEY TO THE FOLLOWING CHARTS.

The following two charts we have carefully prepared and introduced here for the purpose of giving a bird's-eye view of the dates, chief officers and principal events of our National and County History, from the date of their organization down to the present time, and, in the case of the county, the important data from the first settlement thereof by the whites.

The first chart is more of a general nature, showing the name and date of our Presidents, Governors, State Senators and Representatives, and our Circuit Judges; and, in the last column, the important events of the respective years.

Chart number two is more of a local nature, but to accomplish the object intended, should be examined and studied in connection with the first. Like the first, it is ruled into seven columns. In the first is found the date, opposite which in regular order follow the names of the county officers, Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer and Sheriff; and, in the last column, one or more of the chief events in the county history.

Notice on chart number one, that in 1789 George Washington became the first President of the United States; that the principal event of that year was the adoption of

the ten amendments to the Federal Constitution; that as Indiana and Hancock county were yet unorganized, the intervening columns are blank. In 1828, John Q. Adams was President; James B. Ray, Governor of Indiana; Calvin Fletcher, our State Senator; Bethuel F. Morris, our Circuit Judge, and the principal national events the organization of the present Democratic party, and the increase of duties on imports. Chart number two shows Lewis Tyner the first County Clerk; Henry Watts, first Treasurer, and John Foster, first Sheriff; Greenfield and the Courts An examination of 1881 and 1882 shows an organized. equally advantageous condensed history of cotemporaneous dates and events in the National, State, and County We think the chart sufficiently clear without Its chief advantage to the student further explanation. is in the association of dates and events of a local and National character, and thereby facilitating the memory and increasing the interest:

GENERAL COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA (CHART NO. 1.)

3TAG	PRESIDENT,	GOVERNOR.	SENATOR.	REPRESENTATIVE.	CIRCUIT JUDGES.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
18.8.8.	78) George Washington.					Ten amendm'ts to constitut'n. Naturalizat'n law originat'd. '(' S. Bank established.
÷ (Š	::					Vincention of Cotton Gin.
7	::					->:
<u>ر د</u>	;					
10.	707 John Adams					Trouble with France.
ર્						Patrick Henry died.
	:	W. II. Harrison, Tv. G.		•		Indiana Territory organized.
ē,	Thomas Jefferson	:::				War with Tripoll.
,	: :	: :				Prechase of Lonisiana
9	:	:				Hamilton killed by Burr.
ź	:	:				Michigan Territ'v organiz'd.
8	:	:				Robert Morris died.
2	:	:				(First steamboat. Embargo
Š	:	:				Slave trade abolished.
	ames Madison	:				Embargo Act repealed.
Sion	:	:				ŭ
- 118	:	:				France. Samuel Chase died.
1812	:	John Gibson	_			War declared against G. B.
1513	:	Thomas Posey		,		Perry's victory.
7	**	:				Washington City captured.
2 2	: :	Consthun Isnaines				_
× 7	ames Monroc					
3. T	::	::	**** **** *****	•••••		Pension law passed.
6161	;	:				_
200	:	:				Missouri compromise.
1830	: :	::				

Com, Decator died, A. Commercial treaty with	Monroe Doctrine. Monroe Doctrine. Lafuyette vists America. Lafuyette vists America. Panama Mission discussed. Panama Mission discussed. Panama Mission discussed.	F~	Comports, Removal of officers, Treaty with Brazil, Solicitor of Treasury estab-	Free Trade convention at Philadelehia, (Black Hawk war,	Numeration Death of Lafayette. Whig party organized. Fire in New York.	Another Party. Panic of 183. Removal of Cherokees. (Abolition party.	(Areaty with Seminores, Sub-treasury bill. Death of Harrison. Ashburton treaty. (Dorr's rebellion.	Lathe patented. Magnetic telegraph put in operation. Know-Nothing party.	Invention of reaper. Texas and Florida adm't'd to U.S. (Sewing machine invented.	(v. v. connany settled.) Geld discovered in California. Free Soil party organized. Postal treaty with England. (Taylor died. Omnibus bill.)
	All	Bethuel F. Morris	333	: :	" " William W. Wick	;;;;	James Morrison	3	: :	" " " " " " " " " " " " William W. Wick
			Elisha Long	Thomas Bell	ohn Foster	Thomas D. Walpole loseph Chapman ohn Foster	James Morrison	J. P. Foley. G. Henry	George Henry Andrew F. Hatfield	David S. Gooding Reuhen A. R.ley John Alley George Taylor
		Calvin Fletcher.	:::	Elisha Long	thomas Bell.	::::	Thomas D. Walpole.	ew Jackson	: :	Thomas D. Walpole
William Hendricks	ames B. Ray	33	:::	Noah Noble E	:::	David Wallace	Samuel Bigger T	;	: :	
v :: :: 25	1824 1824 1825 John Q. Adams Ji	\$7\$1	Sky Andrew Jackson	1831	:::	185 Martin Van Buren D	18t William H. Harrison	:	1845 James K. Polk	1847 Paris C. Dunning 1858 1858 1859 Zachary Taylor 1859 Millard Fillinore 1859 Millard Fillinore

GENERAL CONTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART NO. 1.)

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	GOVERNOR,	SENATOR.	REPRESENTATIVE.	CIRCUIT JUDGES.	IMPORTANT EVENTS,
1851	1851 Millard Fillmore Joseph A., Wright	Joseph A. Wright	T. D. Walpole	John Foster.	William W. Wick	100
85 87 15 87	1833 Franklin Pierce	11	Thomas Bell	Thomas Bell Thomas D. Walpole	Stephen Major	Invasion of Cuba.
<u> </u>	1850	3 3		::	a a	Court of Claims established. Republican party organized.
<u> </u>	James Buchanan	Ashbel P. Willard		David S. Gooding Samuel Shockley	: : : : : : :	Dred Scott decision. First cable across Atlantic.
3 3	Abraham Lincoln	1850 Abram A. Hammond. Martin M. Ray 1850 Abraham Lincoln Oliver P. Morton		N. Warrum, G. Y. At-kison, George Y. Atkison.	Joseph S. Buckles kison	Oregon admitted. South Carolina secedes. Commencing of the great
88	::	::	::	James L. Mason	::	Union Pacific R. R. charte'd.
88	1864 " " 1865 Andrew Johnson	::	James I., Mason	J. H. White. Geo. C. Thatcher. "George C. Thatcher. "	Thatcher. "	Draft for 500,000 men.
98	:	3	;	J. L. White. J. L. Mont gomery	gomery "	Freedman Bureau and 14th
1867	; ;.	Conrad Baker	:	J. L. Montgomery	3	Suspension steel bridges in
3951	:	:	Luther Hess	Luther HessJohn Addison	:	Universal annesty granted
88	1865 Ulysses S. Grant	::	::	Noble Warrum, Joshua H. Mellett	,, ". Joshua H. Mellett	Union Pacific R. R. comple'd,
1871	::	33	William R. Hough Chas. G. Offutt	chas. G. Offutt	::	Fifteenth Amendment. Great fire in Chicago Labor Reform party.
1873	::	Thomas A. Hendricks	::	Smith McCord	::	Salary Grab, Congressional, Charles Summer died, Cur- Sency bill vetoed. Inde-
1875	::	:: ::	Renjamin ShirkNoble Warrum	Noble Warrum.	Robert L. Polk	

Treaty with Spain. Silver bill passed. Tammany party. Resump-	Woman Suffrage party. Death of Garfield. Trial of the assassin Guiteau.
s = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Mark E. Forkner
Augustus C. Handy	Simeon T. Yancey Morgan Chandler
:::	Simeon T. Yancey
ames D. Williams	Isaac P. Gray
1577 R. B. Hayes James D. Williams	180 " " Il 1831 James A. Garfield
222	200

COUNTY COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART No. 2.)

COUNTY COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART No. 2.)—Continued.

DATE.	CLI	CLERK.	RECORDER.	AUDITOR.	TREASURBR.	SHERIFF.	STATE AND COUNTY HISTORY.
2000 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1850 Geo. V. A 1857 John T. Sto. 1850 1850 1850 1851 1851 1851 1851 1851	. Atkiron Sebastian n Chandler A. Swope	Lem'l W. Gooding """ William R. West. "" Levi Learv William Mitchell.	Lysander Sparks.	Geo, W. Hatfield " " " " John Addison Nelson Bradley	-1 1 9/ P	First fair and thrashing machine. Wordecai Millard. Second woolen factory. Faylor W. Thomas One Trustee in each township. Agricultural Society organized. Samuel Archer First companies for civil war. Enlistment of militia. Wm. G. Cauldwell 3too bount to soddiers. Foundly Visitor established. Soldiers returned home.
<u> </u>			Francis O. Sears John Reves N. H. Roberts	Jonathan Tague A. C. Handy Henry Wright	Robert P. Brown i Ernst II. Faut i Andrew Hagen	William Wilkins """ Geo. W. Sample Robert P. Brown William Thomas	Safe Koobery. She fever. Greenfield Commercial established. Grontract to build school-house and jail. First planing mill. Five additions to Greenfield. Murder of Samuel Derry. Medical Society organized. Keemer hung and Wood committed suicide. Keemer hung and wood committed suicide. William Frest found dead.
<u> </u>	:::::	:::::	J. W. Ryon, (ap.).	:::::	isaiah A. Curry	W. H. Thompson.	Sarah Wilson murdrred. County fair demised. Republican established. 1st old settlers meeting. I., B. & W. R. R. organized, and free pikes. History of Hancock County published.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Vangilder John Hunter	1828 1828	John Collins Robison Jarrett	1857 1858				
Elisha Chapman William McCance	1828	Nevel Reeves Elias McCord	1859 1860				
George Troxwell	1831 1832	Hiram Tyner	1861				
Benjamin Spillman	1834	William New	1862				
Enoch O'Brien	1835	John Hinchman	1863				
Richard Williams	1835	James Tyner	1864				
John O'Brien	1836	Ephraim Thomas	1866				
Daniel Smith	1837	David Caudell	1869				
Isaac Willett	1839	Jonathan Smith	1870				
Nathan Henry	1840	John S. Lewis	1871				
Jacob Tague	1843	William H. Dye	1872				
William Curry	1843	James Tyner	1872				
Seth Walker	1844	William P. Brokaw	1873				
Samuel Shockley	1845	John Addison	1874				
Abram Rhue	1846	William P. Brokaw	1875				
Jordan Lacy	1847	Jacob Slifer	1877				
James Tyner	1849	T. E. Bentley	1879				
James Hazlett	1850	Edward P. Scott	1880				
Reson Perry	1851	Thomas E. Bentley	1880				
Daniel Wilkison	1853	Augustus Dennis	1880				
Shelton Banks	1855	John E. Dye	1881				
Jacob Slifer	1856						
	NTY S	URVEYORS.					
Meredith Gosney		William Fries	1864				
Morris Pierson	1844	J. H. Landis	1876				
George W. Hatfield	1850	John V. Coyner	1878				
C, G. Sample	1854	Winfield S. Fries	1880				
James K. King	1860						
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.							
Meredith Gosney	1833	Morris Pierson	1842				
John Justice	1835	John Avery	1843				
William Johnson	1838	J. Etter	1845				
James D. Henry	1839	J. Tharp	*1				
Asa Gooding	1840	Oland Crane					

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

appoir	nted in each township until
1854	Mansfield C. Foley 1864
1856	A. V. B. Sample 1868
1859	James A. New 1871
1861	•
INTEN	IDENTS OF SCHOOLS.
	Aaron Pope 1879 Robert A. Smith 1881
	1854 1856 1859 1861 INTEN

United States Rectangular Survey.

When and Why Adopted.—Prior to the year 1802 no uniform system of surveying had been adopted by law in the United States, and consequently no uniformity prevailed, and no little amount of confusion, disputing and litigation resulted therefrom. Congress soon saw that it was just as necessary to have a fixed system of surveying as to have a standard of weights, measures and values; accordingly, in 1802, Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the North-West Territory, presented to Congress a plan which was at once adopted, and put into use in the survey of all the public lands then owned and since acquired by the United States. This system is the most simple, satisfactory and convenient of any yet known.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN AND BASE LINES.

This plan is substantially as follows: Through the State or territory to be surveyed a line is run due north and south with great care and accuracy, by careful measurements and astronomical observations, called the *Principal Meridian*, and another at right angles with this, called the *Base Line* (see diagram No. 1). These two lines are the initial or starting points, and may be established wherever deemed most convenient. There are about twenty-five principal meridians, and an equal number of base lines in the various surveys of the United States and her territories.

The Principal Meridian in Indiana is located about twenty miles west of Indianapolis; runs through Lebanon, Boone county, and extends from the Ohio river to the northern boundary of the State. The Base Line governing our townships in this portion, and most of Indiana, is located fifty miles south of Columbus, in Bartholomew county, and ninety miles south of the court-house in Greenfield. It extends from the French surveys in Knox county and vicinity to Clark's Military Survey in Clark and adjoining counties.*

RANGE AND TOWNSHIP LINES.

On either side of the Principal Meridian extend other meridians called Range Lines, six miles apart, and the first six miles from the Principal Meridian. This divides the district into strips six miles wide, extending north and south, called Ranges, and numbered in regular order from the Principal Meridian east or west, as the case may be. On either side of the base line extend township lines, which divide the territory to be surveyed into strips six miles wide, extending east and west, called Townships. By the intersection of these township and range lines the territory is divided into rectangles, approximately six miles square, called Congressional Townships, which contain thirty-six square miles each.

Remark—Note the distinction between townships and and Congressional townships, the former are strips six miles wide, through the whole survey, east and west, while the latter are rectangles six miles square.

The following diagram will show the method of locating townships:



^{*}With the exception of these two early surveys, located in the south-east and south-west parts of the State, Indiana was surveyed under the government system. The government surveys were nearly all made from the second Principal Meridian, running through Lebanon. The south-eastern portion of the State was surveyed from the first Principal Meridian, which runs due north from the mouth of the Miami river, forming the eastern boundary of the State, and a base line fitteen miles north of the base line before described, hence the south-eastern portion of Indiana is in range west instead of east, as the uninformed would suppose.

DIAGRAM NO. 1.

'	1				Tp. 4, N. R. 3, E.	
	Tp. 3, N.					
		RI DIAN.	LINK.			
	BASE.	PRINCIPAL MERI	Tp. 1, N. R. 1, E.	LINE.		
		TOWN	SHIP	LINE.	-	
	Tp. 2, S. R. 2, W.					Tp. 2, iS. R. 4, E.

We may here remark that at the time of running the principal meridian base line, township and range lines, corners are marked by the Government survey, or on each line for every half mile, to facilitate the further division of the land.

Sections.—After the territory to be surveyed is divided into townships, as shown by explanations and diagrams above, the townships are then divided into sections by running lines east and west and north and south, a mile apart, thus dividing them into smaller rectangles a mile square, called sections, containing six hundred and forty acres each when full.

MANNER OF SURVEYING SECTIONS.

The modus operandi in laying off these sections is as follows: The surveyor begins at a point one mile west of the south-east corner of a Congressional township on the southern boundary line of the same, and from this point runs one mile north, then east on what surveyors call a random line to the eastern boundary of the township. Now

should this random line intersect the eastern boundary line at the first section or mile corner, he measures the line back, establishing a corner midway on the same; if not, he finds the proper mile corner, corrects the line, and then marks the quarter section corner midway on the corrected line, and thus he continues till he runs off the first tier of sections on the east, when he begins again, on the south line this time, two miles west of the south-east corner or one mile west of the former beginning point, when he runs through in a similar manner, except that he does not run to the eastern boundary line but to the former line established.

The figures in the following diagram indicate the course of the surveyor and the order in which the lines are run:

DIAGRAM NO. 2.

It will be seen that the first four tier of sections on the east are all surveyed in a like manner, while the last two are established on the same, run north; thus the surveyor goes from 69 to 70, then east to 71, then west two miles to 72, and so on to the north two sections in the west two

tiers, which are completed by the surveyor intersecting the northern boundary at 90, which completes the survey of the township. The United States Surveyor has now completed his work; any further sub-division is the work of the County Surveyor. The division of the section into quarters is indicated by the corners marked midway on all section lines. The county or local surveyor, when called upon to do so, connects these corners by lines intersecting in the center of the section, thus actually dividing the section into quarters, which may now readily be still further divided into forty or eighty acre tracts.

FRACTIONAL SECTIONS.

Owing to the rotundy of the earth, townships seldom contain thirty-six square miles, but generally less. The townships being divided into sections in the above manner, it is evident that the deficiency or excess, i. e., the amount of land, more or less than six miles square in the township, must fall in the north and west tiers of sections, and in the west half of the west tier and north half of the north tier. From this fact the sections on the north and west sides of a Congressional township are called fractional sections, because they contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres. Section six in the north-west corner, from having the excess or deficiency thrown into it from both east and south, is called a Double Fractional Section, and seldom contains more than one exact quarter.

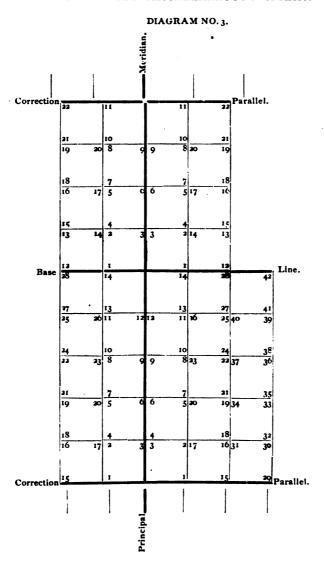
CORRECTION LINES.

The meridians run by the compass are not parallel, but converge toward the magnetic north pole, located in the Boothnia Peninsula, north-east of Hudson Bay. Thus the north side of the townships are narrower than the south, and the northern townships smaller than the southern. If these lines were continued for a great distance, the disparity in the size of the township would be great, but this is obviated by making every fifth line north and every fourth line south of the base line a secondary base or a

correction line, and remeasuring the distance on the lines and starting anew from the prime base.

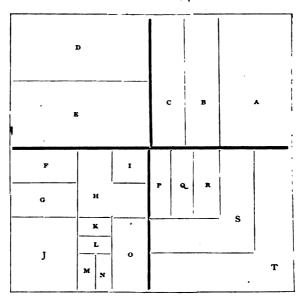
Then, again, to counteract and correct discrepancies that may arise from obstructions, such as underbrush, ravines, hills, trees, etc., every eighth line east and west of the principal meridian is taken as a secondary or correction meridian, and the distances remeasured.

In the following diagram, No. 3, the figures indicate the course of the surveyor in running off the Congressional townships, containing, approximately, twenty-three thousand and forty acres each:



In order to make this article more practical to the young and others not acquainted with land descriptions, we introduce diagram No. 4, which, with the explanations following, will enable any one to read ordinary descriptions.

DIAGRAM NO. 4.



- (A) E. ne., 80 acres.
- (B) E. hf. w. hf. ne. qr., 40 acres.
- (C) W. hf. w. hf. ne. qr., 40 acres.
- (D) N. nw., 80 acres.
- (E) S. hf. nw. qr., 80 acres.
- (F) N. hf. nw. qr. sw. qr., 20 acres.
- (G) S. hf. nw. qr. sw. qr., 20 acres.
- (H) W. hf. ne. qr. sw. qr. and se. ne. sw., 30 acres.
- (I) Ne. ne. sw., 10 acres.
- (J) Sw. sw., 40 acres.
 (K) N. hf. nw. se. sw., 5 acres.
- (L) S. hf. nw. se. sw., 5 acres.
- (M) W. hf. sw. se. sw., 5 acres.
- (N) E. hf. sw. sc. sw., 5 acres.
- (O) E. hf. se. sw., 20 acres.
- (P) Wd. nw. qr. sc. qr., uniformly 26 rods wide, containing 13 acres.
- (Q) Commencing twenty-six rods east of the north-west corner of the south-east quarter of section-, in township-north[or south], in range east [or west]; thence south eighty rods; thence cast twenty-eight rods; thence north eighty rods to the north line of said south-east quarter, thence west twenty-eight rods to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres.
- (R) Describe as in "P," or by metes and bounds as in "Q,"
 - (S) W. hf. ne. qr. se., and nw. se. se., also n. hf. sw. se., 50 acres.
 - (T) E. hf. e. hf. se. and sw. se. se., also s. hf. sw. se., 70 acres.

Remarks.—A land description to be good, our Supreme Court has held, must so describe the realty that a competent surveyor can locate it, hence a middle division containing so many acres is not sufficiently definite without being described by "metes and bounds." The position of a section is known by its number, and the location of a township by the town and range.

Teachers in the district schools should thoroughly master this subject, and then aid their advanced pupils in doing the same.

OUR POETS AND POETESES.

Hancock county may justly boast of her poetic talent, and claim the right to head the list of rythmic counties in Indiana. Marion may boast of her Sarah T. Bolton, Henry of her Ben. Parker, Wayne of her Mrs. Jordon, but none of them can furnish a Riley or a Harris. Parker writes for pastime, Riley writes as a profession; Mrs. Bolton is spontaneous, Harris is perpetual; other poets of the State write for pleasure, ours for pay.

This history would be incomplete without some account of our poets and their pennings. For want of space we shall not stop to give a personal sketch of each, nor a critique on their writings, but will be content with sample extracts from their numerous productions.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BY J. W. RILEY.

Of all the pleasing faces
That remembrance can recall,
The old school day romances
Are the dearest after all!
Where some sweet thought revises
The half-forgotten time
That opened "exercises"
On "Friday afternoon."

I seem to hear the clicking
Of the pencil and the pen,
And the solemn, ceaseless ticking

Of the time-piece ticking then!
And to note the watchful master,
And the deprecating nod
That made the heart beat faster
For the boy that threw the wad.



T.M. Que

Some little hand uplifted,
And the creaking of a shoe;
A problem left unsifted
For the teacher's hand to do.

The murmured hum of learning,
The flutter of a book—
The smell of something burning
And the school's inquiring look.

A bashful boy in blushes,
And the girl with glancing eyes,
Who hides her smiles, and hushes
The laugh about to rise;
And with a quick invention
Assumes a solemn face
To meet the words "attention!
Every scholar in his place!"

The opening song, page 20,—
Ah! dear old "Golden Wreath,"
You willed your sweets in plenty
And some who look beneath
The leaves of Time will linger,
And loving tears will start
As fancy trails her finger
Over the index of her heart.

An "Essay on the Science
Of Trigonometry,"
And "Cataline's Defiance,"
And may be two or three
Short dialogues, and punny,
And a little boy in blue
Winds up with something funny
Like "Cock—a—doodle—doo!"

So the exercises taken
Thro' gradations of delight
To the reading of "The Paper,"
Which is entertaining—quite!
For it goes ahead and mentions
"If a certain Mr. O.
Has serious intentions
That he ought to tell her so."

It also asks permission
"To intimate to John
The coquettish condition
Of the ground he's walking on;"
And dropping the suggestion,
To "mind what he's about,"
It stabs him with the question:
"Does his mother know he's out?"

When all has been recited,
And the teacher's bell is heard;
And visitors invited,
Have dropped a kindly word,
A hush of holy feeling
Falls down upon us here,
As tho' the day were kneeling,
And the twilight was a prayer.

O! happy hearts and faces,
On that great day's review,
Will you all be in the places
That were assigned to you?
Will you conquer life's disasters,
And with golden harps atune,
Wait the signal of the Master
On that endless afternoon?

THE HARVEST DAYS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

BY LEE O. HARRIS.

O! the harvest days of the olden time!
The ring of the sickles in merry rhyme;
The wealth that fell at the reaper's feet,
With the tinkling sound of a music sweet;
My soul is wrapt in a dream to-day,
And over my senses, from far away,
There comes a rustle of grain, combined
With the drowsy voice of the summer wind,

And my heart o'erflows with a song of praise
For the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

I stand again where the breezes toy
With the tangled locks of the farmer boy;
I hear the chorus of tuneful birds,
The tinkling bells of the grazing herds,
The happy shout and the joyous song,
And the gladsome laugh of the reaping throng,



The shout, the song, and the merry peal—
Attend to the ring of the flashing steel—
They come to me now through the dreamy maze
From the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

Again I walk in the joyous train
That follows after the loaded wain;
Again to my heart, like an echo, come
The gladsome shouts of the harvest home,
When the merry, sun-browned lasses greet
The reaper lads with the golden wheat.
There was one, with hair of a sunnier hue
Than the ripened grain of the harvest knew,

Grew rosy as dawn at my ardent gaze,
In the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

Alas! alas! how the years go by!

How the young grow old and the lovely die!

How sad the music, how marred the rhyme,
Of the harvest songs of the olden time!

For the rattling cog and the grinding wheel
Rise over the ring of the reaper's steel,
And death, the harvester, low hath laid
The golden hair of the sun-browned maid,
And I sigh like one who vainly prays

For the days—the days!

The vanished dream of my boyhood days.

OLD SETTLER'S SONG.

BY SAMUEL BROOKS.

I lived in Jefferson before I came here, My father, a hunter, killed turkeys and deer; Then women were known to scutch out the flax, From which they made linen to put on their backs.

It was then very common, I'd have you understand, For women to card wool and spin it by hand; While the girls at the wheel were careful and gay, My mother at the loom kept banging away.

The people in common in home-made were dressed, When the Sabbath came 'round they put on their best; I came to Hancock in the year thirty-two, The houses were scarce and the people were few.

The country was new when I first settled here, I hunted wild turkeys and killed of the deer; Then pea-vines, nettles, and plenty of frogs, And snakes and big turtles were seen in the bogs. Then porcupines and 'possums were caught in their dens, And the wolves were taken in steel-traps and pens; There were few of our men that ever wore boots, Though they cleared in the green and plowed among roots.

Then women were known to work on the farm, Or at the spinning-wheel, and thought it no harm; They oft' did up their work so very late at night, And breakfasted next morning before it was light.

They wrapped up their babies so snug and so soft, Then rocked them to sleep in an old sugar trough; The children went ragged, in their little bare feet, Their mothers still kissed them and said they were sweet.

We now have railroads and telegraphs too, The churches and school-houses are never a few; We now have plenty, and something to spare, Fine boots on our feet and good clothes to wear.

We men can drink coffee and women drink tea, And are all living happy as happy can be; While the children grow fat on butter and milk, The ladies go dressed in their satin and silk.

While people are passing from day unto day, We see them in buggies along the highway; We hear the cars whistle, we hear the bells ring, While the people collect to pray and to sing.

We now have fine carpets and big feather beds, With extra big pillows to put under our heads; And plenty of good books and papers to read, Among the great nations we're taking the lead.

CHRIST THE WAY.

BY MRS. R. P. HILL,

formerly a resident of Blue-River township, and youngest daughter of Joel Pusey, a merchant, taken from a little volume, entitled "Musings," published in 1871:

Although religion is professed By many in this day; How few there are will stand the test Of Christ, the living way. If in fine carriages or car, They can to meeting go, And there smooth words and doctrine hear, Religion then will do. The clergy they may thus engage, Just taught in human school, Can take his text from gilted page, Or kneel on cushioned stool; But if the gospel, called to spread, In Jesus' humble way, How few that lowly path would tread, To everlasting day. Salvation's terms remain the same, Though ages have gone by, As when from Jesus' lips they came: And if we don't comply, We need not think He'll change his plan, To suit our stubborn will; For creeds gotten up by man, Will not with Him prevail; But we must love with all our mind, And soul, and strength, the Lord, Yea, more than any earthly friend, Or treasures here acquired, And do His will from day to day, And on His name believe. If thus His precepts we'll obey, Salvation we'll receive.

AN APOSTROPHE TO DEATH.*

BY SINNER AND SAINT.

SINNER.

Oh, Death! thou king of terrors, Thou cruel, hideous monster! Uninvited into our dwellings enterest And tak'st the fairest, sweetest, best!

We've heard of thee by tongue and pen, Through holy prophets and pious men, Thou art no stranger, grave, grim Death, And yet thou art no friend.

The fields are naked and the meadows bare, The winds are howling and the woods are sighing And all nature oft' weeping and crying Because, Oh, Death, they say thou wert there.

Thou art cold, Oh, Death, so cold, Thy presence so chilling we dread; E'en our blood runs cold as thy presence we behold, And all hope and joy forever is fled.

Then approach not our dwellings Now and for aye we implore thee— But depart, depart unwelcome Death, We would bid thee a final adieu.

SAINT.

Nay, but stop one moment, Death, delay—
A sadder thought has filled our breast;
The words of a song we learned so young,
"We would not live always, no we would not live always."

In the world we are in there's sorrow and sin But there is a brighter, brighter above, And the door to that world As we often have heard, is Death, cold death.

^{*}Written by the Editor.

And if from sin we are free, No sting there will be at thoughts of thee, As thou call'st at our homes To set us free from this world of sin and pain.

Then call when thou may
To take us away to bright mansions above,
We hope we can say
"Oh, Death, where is thy sting?"

"The sting of death is sin,"
And if from sin we are free—
Then come Death, welcome Death
Thy mission we'll not deny.

STORM.

BY CLARA LOUISE BOTTSFORD.

Is it deep midnight on the raging sea?

Is the world all black? Do the mad winds moan,
And the rain beat down all pitilessly
On the up-turned face? Have the waters grown
So cold and the beacon light so dim?

And the surging waves so wild and high?
Do lurid flames of lightning flash
In the purple face of an angry sky?
Bend lower! Lower! Let the writhing mass
Of darkness pour! The storm will pass.

THE CRUCIFICTION.

BY R. A. RILEY.

'Tis evening, at the supper now,
The Savior breaks the sacred bread,
And pours the wine; with solemn vow
Proclaims Himself the Church's Head.

'Tis night, on Olive's somber brow
The stars are hid that twinkled there;
Alone the suffering Savior bows,
With none His agony to share.

'Tis midnight, and with sorrow riven,
His sweat and blood flows freely down;
He ope's the way from earth to Heaven—
For all His saints prepares a crown.

'Tis midnight, and the trial past, The Savior to the Jews betrayed, A pris'ner in their hands at last To smite, imprison, and degrade.

'Tis morning, and among the great,
Their spite, and jealous anger burns;
They mock Him with a robe of state,
And crown Him with a crown of thorns.

'Tis noonday, and the Christ condemned To bleed and perish on the tree; Yet angels do their Lord attend— Sinner, He died for you and me!

While on the cross the Savior hung,
The pall of night at noonday spread,
The quaking earth with anguish wrung,
The bursting tombs gave up their dead.

The veil was rent, the lightnings fell,
From out the darkness hear the cry
Of Him who conquered Death and Hell,
"Eloi Lama Sabachthani."

The tomb receives His mangled corse—
They set the seals, and Roman guard;
With taunting jeer, and muttered curse,
The tomb is sealed, and watched, and barred.

Yet at the promised morning's dawn,

The seals were loosed, the guardsmen fell;

He 'rose, triumphant marching on, In chains led captive Death and Hell.

The trembling earth, the bursting tomb,
And songs of saints and seraphim
Proclaim the risen Lord has come;
The world shall bow and worship Him.

As He ascends from earth above To Heaven, our promised home, In trusting faith we live, and love, Our risen Lord again will come.

UNFORGIVEN.

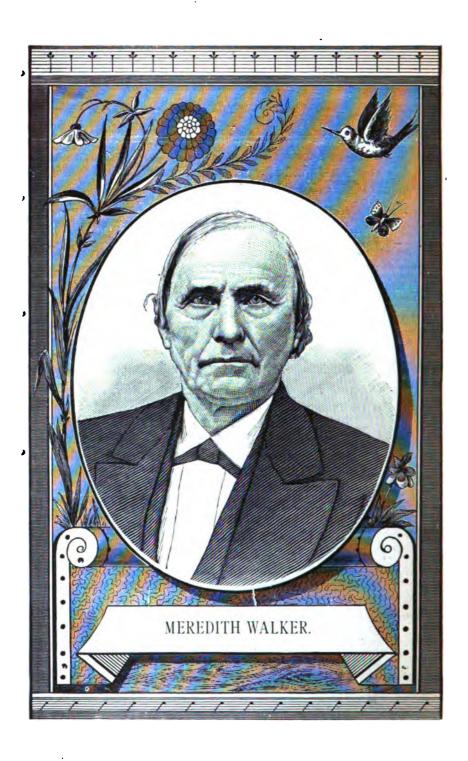
BY CLARA LOUISE BOTTSFORD.

If you—when I lie cold and dead,
And can not move nor breathe nor speak—
Should lay your hand upon my head,
Or press your warm lips to my cheek,
Or let one tear from your dim eyes
Fall on my face—I swear to you
That I will live, and you shall stand
Before me mute and white—the blue
Of Heaven turn to black—the sun
Be smothered from your sight—and I—
Whom you have wronged—although you might
Drop down with lifted hands and cry
For mercy—I will feel no throb
Of pity—nay, though you should die!

Dr. J. G. STUART

was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 18, 1826. His parents emigrated to Indiana in 1829, and settled one mile west of Richmond, Wayne county, where they remained for a time; thence to Knightstown, where they continued until 1835. From there they came to Hancock county, and settled in the wild woods, where the subject of this sketch resided with his parents until 1843, when he left home with what blue jeans clothes he could tie up in a kerchief and fifty cents in his pocket. walked to Randolph county, and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Randell, with whom he continued until 1844, when he went to Knightstown, Henry county, and studied one year with Dr. John Weaver; thence to Charlottsville, and completed his studies with Dr. Henry T. Cook. He commenced the practice of medicine in June, His first medical effort was to adjust a fractured arm for Andrew Pauley. He continued the practice until 1863, when he took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Again he resumed his chosen profession. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1874.

Dr. Stuart resides in Fortville, has a paying practice, is a married man, and the senior member of the medical firm of J. G. Stuart & Son.



CHAPTER XXXI.

PATRIOTISM OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

Introductory.

In our prospectus of this work we promised to give a list of the soldiers of the county, besides we would be remiss in our duty to the brave defenders of our country, the Mexican and Civil War soldiers, if we did not give their names a place on these pages. We would gladly insert a more extended notice of each, but our limited space forbids, and hence shall be content in placing before our readers the name, rank, company, regiment, date of muster, and such brief general remarks as we think appropriate and most interesting to our patrons. Of course there will be some mistakes in so long a list, about 1,300 in number, most of whom were strangers to us; and possibly some names have been overlooked, but nonc intentionally.

We have given much time and labor in preparing this list, having turned page by page the eight large volumes of the Adjutant General's reports, nearly 8,000 pages in all, to collect the facts herein contained.

In looking over these reports we see some of our soldier boys charged with desertion, which, in some cases, are doubtless correct, but in many others they are not deserving of this grave charge, hence for fear of doing injustice none will be thus reported in this work.

THE MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

More than a third of a century has winged its flight into the mighty past since the brave boys that composed Company "D" of the "Fifth Indiana Volunteers" of foot soldiers, under Captain James R. Bracken, commanded by Colonel James H. Lane, bid a final adieu to Mexican soil and scenes and the hardships of war and started for their homes in the distant North, and yet there still lives among us a number who bear the names found on the following roll, while the greater part, however, are with us only in memory, their spirits having flown to fairer lands, and their bodies lie mouldering in the dust.

Thirty-five years ago, during the month of September, in the little town (now city) of Greenfield, there was organized by Captain James R. Bracken, in compliance with the call of the President, a company of brave boys; strong men who dared to leave all at their country's call and risk their lives upon Mexican soil.

Hancock has since sent many companies to her country's defense, but perhaps she will never have the honor of furnishing a braver, stronger, taller, nobler, grander company of men to fight her battles than Company "D" of the Fifth Indiana Infantry.

In order that there might be no mistakes in the-roll, and no injustice done, the writer took a day to visit the office of James R. Carnahan, Adjutant General, at Indianapolis, and through the kindness of John P. Patterson, Esq., was enabled to find the original records and musterout rolls of the company, from which the following facts were carefully gleaned:

The company was called into the service of the United States by the President, James K. Polk, under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, at Madison, Indiana, the place of general rendezvous, on the 8th day of October, 1847, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged.

The company after its organization in Greenfield, during the month of September, went to Indianapolis, Indiana, in wagons, thence on flat cars, on the first railroad in the State, to Madison, Indiana, a distance of one hundred and ten miles.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL.

OFFICERS.

Colonel—James H. Lane. Dead,
Captain—James R. Bracken. Killed on Jeffersonville R. R.
First Lieutenant—Andrew M. Patterson.
Living in Carthage, Missouri.
Second Lieutenant—James Hamilton, Died in Missouri.
Third Lieutenant—Hugh J. Kelly. Died at Indianapolis.
First Sergeant—Micajah Francis. Dead.
First Sergeant—Micajah Francis. Dead.
Second Sergeant—Henry Ramsey. Dead.
Musician—Henry Galloway. Dead.

PRIVATES.

Andis, Alexander. Living in Center tp.
Andis, Robert P. Lives in Kansas.
Arnold, Jared. Dead.
Banks, William. Died at home.
Conaway, Ezra. Died at home.
Cohee, Jacob. Enlisted from Rush county.
Carr, Harvey. Enlisted from Rush county.
Carr, Harvey. Enlisted from Rush county.
Chapman, Cicro. Died at home.
Chapman, John. Living.
Chapman, John. Living.
Chapman, Samuel. Lives in California.
Caldwell, Robert H. Dead.
Carr, Noah. Dead.
Carr, Noah. Dead.
Childers, John. Lives in Greenfield.
Carr, Noah. Dead.
Childers, John. Lives in Brown township.
Chapman, William H. Dead.
Denney, Alfred. Lives in Vernon tp.
Ferreg. Isaac M. From Rush co.—dead.
Flowers, Andrew J. B. Dead.
Gray, James H. Dead.
Gaston, William R. Dead.
Gaston, William R. Dead.
Gobble, James. Died in Greenfield.
Jackson, Burto W. Dead.
Kinghan, James. Lives in Jasper co.
Liming, John L. Dead.
Liming, John L. Dead.
Mitchell, Wm. (not the printer.) Dead.
Mitchell, Wm. (not the printer

Let the reader remember that the above list is as copied from the muster-out roll at Indianapolis, which of course is not so full as the muster-in roll, which seems to have been lost. We have been able, however, by careful inquiry, to add the following names to the above list:

Black, William. Chapman, Joseph, Childers, Sylvester, Cook, Alexander, Flowers, Washington, Furgason, John. Green, John. Galloway, Henry. Goodwin, Henry.

Goodwin, Daniel.
Hatfield, Templeton,
Hubble, James,
Jones, William,
Jones, John B,
Jameson, Mr,
Montgomerv, James,
Marsh, Rigby,
Marsh, Eli.

McClellan, Hugh, Nugen, Jefferson, Pauley, Andrew. Pauley, Andro Parks, James, Russell, Mr. Street, George. Smith Robert. Swain, George W. Tooley, George.

Remarks.—There are perhaps a few names still omitted, but when the "General Roll is Called" they will all be there.

Pay-Roll.—The records show that the first and foregoing list of soldiers received more or less pay, except the following: John Arnold, Samuel Chapman, James Huntington, Jesse Shoate and Eli Marsh, each of whom is marked "pay due from enlistment."

Died.—James Montgomery, at Encero, June 15, 1848; Eli Marsh, at Pueblo, Feb. 28, 1848; Daniel Goodwin, at sea, July 4, 1848; James Parks, on Mississippi river, July 14, 1848; William Black, on Mississippi river, July 14, 1848.

Mustered-In.—All of Company "D," except one, were mustered in October 8, 1847, at Madison, Indiana, by Lieutenant Rodman. John Chapman was mustered in June 15, 1847, at Fort Clark, by Colonel Churchill.

Mustered-Out.—Company "D" was mustered out as a company July 28, 1848, and honorably discharged from the services of the United States.

THREE MONTHS MEN.

Trouble had been brewing some time between the Northern and the Southern sections of our country, but each hesitated to strike the first blow; finally, however, the South, having the advantage in preparation, opened the conflict by firing on Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861. the following day President Lincoln issued a proclamation commanding all in arms against the Government to disperse in twenty days, and calling seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend Washington, and also called an extra session of Congress to meet July 4, following. section now hastened belligerent preparations with vigor. The news of the downfall of Fort Sumter spread like wild-fire; the people everywhere were wild with excitement, yet neither section foresaw the magnitude of the coming crisis, and neither anticipated a long, deadly struggle that would involve three million men; cost the life-blood of more than half a million of her best citizens. and an expenditure by the National Government of \$4,-000,000,000. Consequently the first call by the Federal Government was but for seventy-five thousand men for

three months, and the following day, April 16th, the Confederate Government called for thirty-two thousand. Hancock county responded promptly to the various calls, and on April 22, 1861, just one week from the date of the first demand, the following list of three months men were mustered in, and served till August 6, 1861, when they were regularly mustered out:

Captain. Reuben A. Riley.

First Lieutenant,

John Stephenson.

Sergeants.
Marion Stephenson,
Petitia Bond.

John Edwards.

Musicians.

Jacob Mullen, George P. Stephenson, Sylvester L. Shorn.

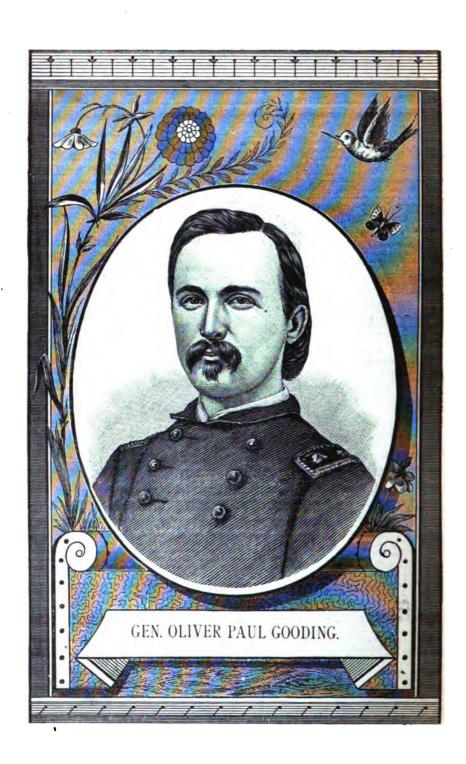
Privates.

Alexander, William W. Allison, John S. Anderson, Lusettus. Barrett, Jacob T. Bond, Benjamin. Brown, Arthur B.

Buchanan, James. Clayton, James L. Campbell, William.
Chapman, Martin V.
Day. Thomas.
Dipper, Charles.
Dobbins, Jesse D.
Dunn, Martin.
Dye, Frederick.
Dye, John, Jr.
Dye, Samuel.
Elliott, Benjamin.
Ellis, Orlando.
Gapen, Alfred.
Gapen, William.
Harrison, Jabes E.
Hather, Charles.
Hill, William G.
Hook, Jacob.
Hutton, Aaron.
Jackson, Milton.
Johnson, George W.
Jones, Henry
Jones, Isaac T.
Jones, Thomas S.
Laporte, Miller J.
Lipsicomb, George L.
Lynam, John A.
Marsh, Seth.
Martin, Lot W.

Martin, Thomas M.
McName, George F.
McKelvev, Jasper C.
Market, Henry.
Morlord, John A.
Philpott, Marion.
Pope, John.
Pope, John.
Pope, Newton.
Reeves, James S.
Remeshart, Nicholas.
Raulings, Jasper.
Rynerson, George.
Scott, William H.
Scott, William H.
Scott, William H.
Short, Josheph T
Short, William H.
Slifer, Lafayette A.
Slifer, Lafayette A.
Slifer, Levi.
Smith, George W.
Stutsman, Andrew.
Sullivan, Calvin.
Truvis, George W.
True, David N.
Tuttle, Elijah.
Ulrey, David.
Wolf, John.

. Wounded and Died.—Marion Stephenson died July, 20, 1861, of wounds, at Rich Mountain, Virginia. James Buchanan, wounded at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861. Samuel Dye died of wounds at Indianapolis, May 18, 1861. Andrew Stutsman, wounded at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861.



List of Officers and Soldiers of the Civil War.

Name and Rank.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
General.				
Oliver P. Gooding	l			
Lientenant-Colonel,				
Solomon D. Kempton.	ł	l		1
Majors,		١.	İ	
	l 			Promoted Major February 7, 1863.
John G. Dunbar William R. Walls				
John S. Edwards Solomon D. Kempton.				Maj. Sec'd Cav., mustered out with Reg. Promoted Lieut. Col., Aug. 16, 1862.
Captains,	l			
William R. Walls	В	8	Aug 20 76	Resigned Jan. 7, 63, re-entered 9th Cav.
Samuel U. Dunbar	В	8	Aug. 19, '6	Died of disease July 9, 1804.
Philander H. Smith	B	8		Honorably discharged May 4, 1804.
Stephen A. Jones Thomas B. Noel		8	May 15. '6	Mustered out August 8, 1865, Mustered out May 10, 1862.
ames Hueston		12	Aug. 12, 6.	Mustered out August 8, 1865, Mustered out May 19, 1862. Died Oct. 13, '04. Disease contracted in
RESIDUARY BATTALION		l	i	prison.
First Lieutenants.		1		•
		Carr	Sunt 20 16	Pasigned April 26 1962
Lewis C. Ackerman.		2 Cav.	Scot. 20, '6	Resigned April 26, 1862. Resigned September 11, 1862. Trf. dt Co. A. mustered out May 25, 65. Discharged May 1, 1862.
Vinton G. Holliday	•••	2 Cav.	Sept. 20, 6	Trf d to Co. A. mustered out May 25, 65.
	· • • ·	19	"Sept. 20, 761	Discharged May 1, 1862.
Captains,		1		
ohn A. Craft		57	July 30, '6	Resigned March 25, 1863, disability.
ohn G. Dunbar		5.	1	Provieted June 12, 1855. Provided Major February 7, 1863.
ames II. Carr	ļ	90	Aur. 22, C.	Red, and January 21, 1863. all proradity discrete ged January 5, 1864.
George Tague Robert P. Andis	B	97	jan. 22, 6.	Hon desparges D 14. 04, wounded.
Isaiah A. Curry	В	99	1	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieutenants.		ĺ		I
William G. Hill	•	(Dec. 30, *61	Droyer of in river at Vicks. June 3, 1864.
Solomon T. Kauble		3	Aug5, 'C	'west endec 25, '6t, re-entered 5th Cav.
George Black Samuel H. Dunbar,				M.st reliout A. gust 28, 1865. (Provided Captua,
Philander Smith			,	Transed. Transed.
Stephen A. Jones Solomon D. Kempton		5	Apr 22 6	Tr moted, Mastered out May to 1862
Lastly Helms	١	12	Aur. 19, 6	Mustered out May 10, 1802. Mustered out May 10, 1802. How wildy disch. rged March 4, 1864. 'Resigned March 20, 1862. Resigned March 4, 1803. Died Nov. 17, 70., wounds at Hatche.
Jonathan Dunbar Taylor W. Thomas		51	Teb. 22, 6.	Residued March 20, 1862,
Joseph B. Atkison	::	53	May 21. 36.	2 Died Nov. 17, 70., wounds at Hatche.
First Lieutenants.		3.5	,	1
John G. Dunbar.	1	1 70	Aug 26.16	Promoted Captain.
Solomon T. Kauble	:::	5 Cav.	Sept. 2, 6.	Resigned May 3, 1863.
William H. Pilkiton.		12 Cav.		Mustered out with regiment.
George Tauge Robert P. Andis	В	99	Aug. 13, 70.	Promoted Captain. Promoted Captain.
Isalah A. Curry ,.	B	99	• • • • • • • • •	Promoted Captain January 6, 1864.
John M. Alley Joseph L. Hartley	В	99		Mustered out with regiment. Promoted Captain February 13, 1863.
John A. Craft	١ ٠٠	19	June 16. '6	Promoted Captain.
Isaac Earl		57	· .	Promoted Captain March 19, 1865
John C. Rardin		9 Cav.		
John B. Howard		9 Cav		•

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	Remarks,
Second Lientenants.				
samuel H. Dunbar		8		
William G. Hill		. 8		
Philander Smith Nicholas Milner		8		
ames Hutton		8		
oseph L. Hartley		19		Promoted October 1, 1862.
eth Marsh	• 62	51	May 17, '61	Promoted to Captain.
Vallace W Ragen	1	53	Sept. 19, '03	Promoted First Lieutenant Jan. 20, 1866.
ee O. Harris		Cav.	Sept. 2, '62	Promoted October 1, 1862. Promoted to Captain. Died July 27, 1864, from wounds. Promoted First Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1865, Res. Nov. 27, '62; re-entered 1st Lt. 1481 Promoted First Lieutenant, A pril 30, 180 Promoted First Lieutenant.
Villiam H. Pilkiton		5 Cav.		Promoted First Lieutenant, April 30, 18
saiah A. Curry	В	99		Promoted First Lieutenant. Promoted First Lieutenant.
Ienry Miller	B	99	Feb. 2. '62	Honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1865.
ames R. Brown	B	90		Mustered out with regiment.
Privates.		1 2		
Nexander, William W Anderson, John D Askins, William T	B	8	Aug. 25, 61	Died July 26, 1863, at Memphis. Mustered out September 4, 1864. Died at Georgetown, Mo., Oct. 13, 1863. Mustered out September 4, 1864. Died at St. Louis, October, 1862. Died at St. Louis, October 18, 1862. Veteran June 4, 1865. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Discharged August 4, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1863.
Inderson, John D	B	2	Aug. 25, 61	Died at Georgetown Mo. Oct. 12, 1862.
		1	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Adams, David Alyea, Andrew J Alyea, John A Alfont, Albert. Alexander, Benjamin	В	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at St. Louis, October, 1862.
Myea, Andrew J	B	8	Aug. 25, 61	Died at St. Louis, December 18, 1862.
Alfont, Albert.	B		May 15 '61	Mustered out May 10, 1862.
lexander, Benjamin	B	12	May 15, '60	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alexander, Benjamin Alney, Eli Alley, George Adams, Harrison II	B	12	May 15, 61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Adams, Harrison II	B	12	Aug. 15, 61	Discharged August 4, 1302.
lt. Christopher	В	12	Aug. 15, 61	Mustered out May 10, 1862.
Mexander B. F.	G	12	July 21, '63	Discharged January 1, 1863. Wounds.
Ulison, Samuel B	G	12	July 28, 162	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Allison, Richard	H	. 12	Ang. 5. 62	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
sbury, Elijah	, ii	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Applegate, Samuel Asbury, Elijah . Anderson, James D	1	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged August 2, 1865. Corporal.
Anderson, Asbury E., Alexander, Benj. F.	¥20	oCav.	Nov. 13, '01	Discharged June 13, 1805. Sergeant.
Alyea, Albert	i .	12 C'v	lan. 11. '6	Mustered out Nov. 18, 186c. Sergeant.
Inderson, Samuel P		13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out May 13, 1865.
Allison, Asa II	H	14	Mar. 6, '6;	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Allison, Asa II Adams, James W Alfrey, Isaac Alvey, Ransom R	H	00	Inly 14 '6	Discharged November 15, 1862.
livey, Ransom R	B	70	Aug. 15, 6	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Corporal.
Andrick, George S	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 15, '6	Mustered out May 19, 1865.
Alford, George H Andis, Alexander	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '6	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Sergeant.
Andrick, Porry II	Ğ	Cav.	Aug. 16, '6	Mustered out Septemeer 13, 1805. Corporal.
lyers, Wm. S	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, 6	Discharged.
Andrick, Porry II Ayers, Wm. S Allen, John M. Armstrong, John P. Anderson, David L.	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted Licutenant.
Armstrong, John P Anderson, David I.	K	100	Aug. 15, 70	Discharged Ducombur 21 1864
Alley, George H	В	00	Aug. 13, 6.	Mustered out May 22, 1865.
Alley, George H	B	99	Aug. 13, 6	Died September 4, 1964. Wounds.
tijen, reichard	B	90	Aug. 13, '6	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ashcraft Henry B Ashcraft, Solon C	B	99	Aug. 13, 12	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ash, Henry	E	144	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ash, Henry Allen, John M Andis, Oliver.	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Anderson, William.	K	140	Feb. 17, 03	Veteran Mustered out Dec 12 186:
Mvey, Ransom R	Ü	1 75	Aug. 15, 6	Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Discharged June 13, 1865. Discharged June 13, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 18, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 18, 1865. Mustered out June 18, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1862. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Discharged November 15, 1865. Corporal. Mustered out September 13, 1864. Mustered out September 13, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Discharged December 14, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out September 4, 1864. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Black, George. Branson, William	B	8	Aug. 25, 61	Mustered out First Lieut., Aug. 28, 1965
Branson, William	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustured out Sentember 4 196
Bush, HenryBush, John.	B	8	Aug. 25, 61	Mustered out September 4, 1864
Bush, John. Brewer, Jacob	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Otterville, January 12, 1861.
Brewer, Jacob Brooks, Samuel S Bixler, Noah	B	8	Aug. 25, 61	Vet. Discharged July 28, '65. Disability
Mixier, Noah	B	. 3	Ang 25, 61	D.e.I at Otterville, December 26, 1861.
Bales, Abijah Brock, John	ii '		Sep., 5, 6	Veteran, Mustered out August 26, 1865. Veteran, Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Jush, James	B			The state of the s

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.		e of Ster	Remarks.
Privates.					
Baker, John	G	8	Sept.	5, '6	Mustered out August 8, 1865. Died at Milvan, La., April 3, 1863. Transferred from Co. B, Feb. 7, 1864. Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Baker, John	G	8	Sept.	5, 6	Died at Milvan, La., April 3, 1863.
Brock, John.	II	٤	Sept.	5, 16	Transferred from Co. B, Feb. 7, 1864.
Brock, John. Bartlow, Jos. F Bundy, Jonathan Banta, Albert Bolander, John II	CC	9	PCD.	14, (4 Mustered out September 28, 1805.
Banta Alburt	Ď	9	Feb.	14, 7	Mustered out September 28, 1805.
Bolander, John II	Ď	1 %	reb.	24. 1	Died at Shield's Mills, April 16, 186c.
Brantlinger, Jacob	D	ļý	Feb.	24, 1	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Brantlinger, Jacob Briggs, James M	Ç	ن	reb.	14, 10	5 Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bantreen, Hammer L Bright, Wm. F Burris, John C	B	1.	May	15,	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bussia John C	B	12	May	15,	Mustered out September 28, 1805.
Butcher, Isaac N	B	1 12	May	15. 6	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Burris, John C Butcher, Isaac N Bannon, Abraham D	Ü	14	July	20, (Died at Fortville, January 25, 1864.
				•	
Belville, Granville Barnard, James Boone, John B	E	9	Feb.	24, '(5 Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Sick.
Barnard, James	Ğ	1 14	Jan.	12, 7	Died at Scottsborough, Jan. 28, 1804.
Bennon, John H	G	1 11	Aug	19, 1	Discharged tune 12, 1802. Wounds.
Bannon, Thomas B	G	i.	Aug.	12. 7	Died at Waterloo, November 1, 1863.
Bannon, John H. Bannon, Thomas B. Bannon, William C.	G	1 14	Oct.	8, 1	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Sick. Died at Scottsborough, Jan. 28, 1864. Died at Camp Sherman, Aug. 12, 1863. Discharged June 12, 1862. Wounds. Died at Waterloo, November 1, 1863. Transferred to 45th regiment. Transferred to 45th regiment. Died at Memphis, February 4, 1864. Airled at Kenesaw, June 25, 1864. Died at Scottsborough, April 21, 1864. Died at Anderson, November 14, 1863. Discharged July 28, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out September 6, 1865. Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Brantlinger, John Brown, Abner Brown, Benjamin	G	12	t eb.	22, 1	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Brown, Abner	ii	1.	Aug.	17, 7	2 Died at Memphis, February 4, 1864.
Brooks John	H	12	Aug.	17, 7	Died at Scottsborough April at 1864
Brooks, John Bucy, Amon. Bills, Nelson Bolander, William H.	ii	1 11	Aug.	17.16	Died at Anderson, November 14, 1861.
Bills, Nelson	II	i.	Aug.	17, 1	2 Discharged July 28, 1163.
Bolander, William H	H	12	Aug.	17, 6	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
prancinger, william.	••	12	Aug.	17, 16	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Bell, Agron	L	12 20	Aug.	17, 0	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Burris, Thomas	Ď	20	Sent.	24. 16	Mustered out 186s.
Burris, Moses.	Ď	51	Dec.	14, 76	Died at Nachville, November 28, 1862.
Bell, Aaron Boyer, James G Burris, Thomas. Burris, Moses. Burris, Taylor M Banks, James K Brooks, Joseph Bartlow, Oliver H Burk, Daniel. Burris, Rden. Boyer, William. Boyer, J remiah	D	51	Dec.	14, 1	Di charged June 25, 1862, by order.
Banks, James K	Ď	51	reb.	10, 4	Mustered out with regiment.
Bestow Oliver II	Ý	5,	Dec.	13, 7	illuscherged New g. 1950 Disability
Bork. Daniel	A	57	Dec.	13, 7	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 186s, Serg't.
Burris, Eden.	Ã	24	Dec.	13, 7	Veteran. Mustered out March 9, 1865.
Boyer, William	A	57	Dec.	13, 1	Veteran.
Boyer, J. remiah Byers, William T	Ā	57	Dec.	13, 3	Discharged January 22, 1962.
Boyer, Samuel.	A	57	Dec.	13, 3	Wet Mustered out Dec. 14 1565 Cornoral
Dennett. David ()	A K	100	Aug.	11.	Mustered out lune 20, 1865.
Bogg, John Bennett, John Bailey, George S Byfield, Frederick W	ĸ	100	Aug.	11, 1	2 Mustered out june 29, 1865.
Bennett, John		9 Cav.	Nov.	13, 1	3 Died at Gallatin, February 10, 1865.
Bailey, George S	В	y Cuv.	Nov.	13, (Discharged June 16, 1865.
Bush, Leroy	В	o Cav.	Nov.	13, 3	Mustered out Spiember 6, 1865, Mustered out 1865, Dick at Nu-hville, November 28, 1862, Dic dat Nu-hville, November 28, 1862, Dicharged june 25, 1862, by order, Mustered out with regiment, Missing in action at Stone river, Discharged Nov. 5, 1862. Disability, I Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865, Serg't, I Veteran. Mustered out March 9, 1865, II Veteran. Died of wounds, July 28, 1864, IV et ran. Died of wounds, July 28, 1864, IV et Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865, Corporal Mustered out June 29, 1865, Mustered out June 29, 1865, Discharged june 16, 1865, Discharged june 29, 1866, Mustered out August 28, 1865, Mustered out Link 18, 1865, Never mustered, Mustered out out—expired.
Barrett, Jacob T	B	otav.	Nov.	13, 6	Vet. Mustered out July 21, 1865, Serg't.
Burris, James	B	o Cav.	Dec.	9, 1	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
	В	g Cav.	Dec.	9, 4	Discharged July 18, 1865.
Beechel, Jacob Bartlow, Cornelius V Bevel, Henry H	B	9 Cav.		· • • :	Never mustered.
Bartlow, Cornelius V.	K	134	May	24, (4 Mustered out—term expired.
Barr. John	K.	134	May	24. 1	4 Mustered out—term expired.
Black, Eli	ĸ	1.4	May	24. 6	Mustered out-term expired.
Burk, Joseph	ĸ	134	May	24, 6	Mustcred out-term expired.
Barr, Henry	11	347	Fcb	14, 7	Mustered out August 11, 1865.
Brooks, Melvin	Ĭ.	75	July	14, 1	2 Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Blanton John	Č	79	Atg.	15, 6	Mustered out lune 7 1927
Brown, Andrew	č		Aug.	15'	Mustered out tune 7, 180 s.
Blessinger, Frederick	Ď.	121	lan.	7. 6	Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.
	ī	.6	Sept.	24, 7	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Boyce, James C			Scot.	24. 6	Mustered out Sej tember 6, 1865.
Burk, Samuel L	I	20			
Boyce, James C	D	20 3∕	Nov.	5, 6	Musicred out July 15, 1865.
Boyce, James C	D D	34 34	Nov.	5, 6	Mustered out July 15, 1865. Mustered out june, 1865.
Boyce, James C	D D G G	36 34 5 Cav. 5 Cav	Nov. Nov. May	5, 6 6, 6	4 Musicred out July 15, 1865, 4 Mustered out june, 1865, 2 Mustered out June 16, 1865, 2 Dischaused Ducember 16, 1862,
Boyce, James C. Burk, Samuel L Brooks, Thomas L. Bartlow, Oliver, Belville, David Belville, Landon Breece, John.	I D D G G G	30 34 5 Cav. 5 Cav. 5 Cav.	Nov. Nov. May May May	5, 6 5, 6 6, 6 6, 6	3 Discharged July 18, 1805. Never mustered. 4 Mustered out—term expired. 4 Mustered out—term expired. 4 Mustered out—term expired. 5 Mustered out—term expired. 6 Mustered out—term expired. 6 Mustered out August 11, 1865. 7 Mustered out June 8, 1865. 7 Died at Huttonville, January 29, 1865. 7 Mustered out June 7, 1865. 7 Mustered out June 7, 1865. 7 Mustered out June 7, 1865. 7 Mustered out September 6, 1865. 7 Mustered out September 6, 1865. 7 Mustered out July 15, 1865. 7 Mustered out June 1865. 7 Discharged December 10, 1863.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.	Π			Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out June 15, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Discharged October 5, 1863. Discharged December 31, 1863. Discharged December 31, 1863. Died February 13, 1863. Killed in battle, June 1, 1863. Died November 10, 1863. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865. Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865. Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865. Mustered out—term expired.
Burris, Marion T	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 12, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Brizendine, Francis M	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, 163	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Barrett, Richard J	B	9	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Baldwin, Joseph Barrett, Augustus M	B	95	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged October 5, 1803.
Blakely, George W	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Discharged December 31, 1862
Blakely, Nathaniel H	B	00	Aug 13. '62	Died February 13, 1863.
Bright, Smith	В	99	Aug. 13, '6.	Killed in battle, June 3, 1863.
Blakely, George W Blakely, Nathaniel H Bright, Smith Bussel, James Butterfield, Lorain	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Died November 10, 1863.
Butterheid, Lorain	B	99	Aug. 13, '62'	Mustered out August 0, 1805.
Butcher, John L Brown, James R	B	23	Aug. 13, 02	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Baldwin, Garrett	В	99	Mar. 23, '64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Baldwin, Jonathan	В	99	Mar. 23, 64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Boman, Joseph C	В	99	April S, 64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Brooks Thomas I	1	132	May 18, '04	Mustered out—term expired.
Baldwin, Garrett Baldwin, Jonathan Boman, Joseph C Berry, James M Brooks, Thomas L Bixber, David Baker, James M Bracken, William Brey, Charles W Bennett, Calvin	D	148	Feb. 17. '6e	Mustered out—term expired
Baker, James M	ď	148	Feb. 17, 165	Mustered out-term expired.
Bracken, William	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out-term expired
Busey, Charles W	Č	148	Feb. 17, 65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bennett, Calvin	C	145	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bennett, Calvin Bennett. George W Bird, Adam	1 7	148	Feb. 17, 265	Mustered out—term expired
Brown, Lewis H Beeson, John Bidgood, Stephen Beeson, Amos C Chittenden, John S	l î	145	Feb. 17, '05	Mustered out—term expired. Mustered out—term expired. Mustered out—term expired. Mustered out September 5, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865. Mustered out May, 11, 1865. Mustered out May, 11, 1865.
Beeson, John	G	79	July 20, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Bidgood, Stephen		79	Mar. 11, '65	Mustered out May, 11, 1865.
Chittenden John S	G	74	3 16.	Discharged February 5, 1865, wounds, Promoted to First Lieutenant, Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Clapper, Charles H	ď	1 3	Aug. 25, '02	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Collins, Levi	Ď	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Cooper, James W	B	9	Feb. 24, '62	Mustered out September 4, 1864. Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Clapper, Charles H Collins, Levi Cooper, James W Cupp, Henry M Cotrell, Samuel P				
Clark, George W		12	May 15, 61	Mustered out May 19, 1802.
Collins. Darius	l ñ	1 12	May 15, 61	Mustered out May 10, 1802.
Collins, Darius	B	1 2	May 15, '01	Mustered out May 19, 1852.
Cooper, Ezekiel B	B	12	May 15, 61	Mustered out May 19, 1802.
Curry, Million	J G	1 12	Aug. 19, 102	Killed at Richmond, Kv., August 30, 1802.
Crosley, Abner Crosley, Joseph I.			An r 21 '0:	V. t. Died at New Orleans, May 16, 1861
Collins, Henry	G		r. i , 6s	i veti med ne ivi u orienta, may tot rest
Cottrell, John C	. (•	1.	Aug. e, e_	Mustered out June 23, 1855.
Clark, John	` (.	1.2	[hi] - 23, [C	Mustered out June 23, 1895.
Cottroll Thomas	. (1.	Intv 2, C.	Discharged October 11, 184. Wounds.
Chitwood, Robert	18	1.3	101 23, 02	Mustered out lane 8, 1865
Crosley, James H	Ğ	1 1.	1 6 12, 04	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Camp, Nic o lemus	11	ι.	Nag. 17, 202	Mu. tered out I ne 8, 1805.
Camp, William	- H	1.	Aur. 17.	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Crosley, Abner Crosley, Joseph L. Collins, Henry Cottrell, John C. Clark, John Cottoen, Davis, Cottrell, Thomas Chitwood, Robert Crosley, James H. Camp, Nicoslemus Camp, Wilham Camp, Joseph D Camp, George W. Camtyll, James	1 !!	1.	Ang 17 52	Mustered out May 19, 1862, Mustered out May 19, 1862, Mustered out May 19, 1862, Mustered out May 19, 1892, Killed at Richmond, Kv., August 39, 1862, Vet. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Must, out Vet. Died at New Orleans, May 16, 1864 Mustered out June 23, 1855, Mustered out June 23, 1855, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Discharged January 27, 1861, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Transferred to 48th regiment, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Discharged June 16, 1864, Discharged June 16, 1864, Mustered out June 10, 1864, Mustered out June 10, 1864, Mustered out September 6, 1865, Mustered out July 15, 1865,
Cantwell, James	l K	1:	M .r 15. 62	Mustered out.
Cambell, James Cly, Abraham N. Clark, John Crosley, Robert Cahill, John Carroll, George Carroll, John W. Colburn, Mauley Cunningham, James.	E	20	110. 1, 161	Veteran from 10th.
Clark, John	. H	-	5 of 24, 04	Must red out September 6, 1863.
Crosley, Robert	- !!	1 20	O 1, 25, 14	Mustered out January 15, 186.
Carroll. George	!!	2	Scot 24, 60	Mustered out September 0, 1805,
Carroll, John W	iji	20	Sept. 4. 79	Died at Fort Hudson, August 8, 1866.
Colburn, Mauley	D	3	Nov. 10, 64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Cunningham, James	. D	3	Sept. 24. '04	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Colling Alphans	- D	35	Sept. 24. '64	Wustered out July 15, 1865.
Curry, William	16	3.5	отерь, да , од	Discharged lune 21, 1862, he order
Cross, Ebenezer	ΙБ	1 3	Dec. 14. 0	Died at Nashville, March 20, 1862.
Creveston, Cyrus W.	Ď.	\$ 51	Dec. 14, 61	Mustered out July 15, 1805, Mustered out July 15, 1805, Mustered out July 15, 1805, Ded at Newbern, N. C., May 4, 1865, Discharged June 31, 1803, by order, Died at Nashville, March 20, 1802, Discharged April 19, 1865, Veteran, Mustered out December 13, 1865 (Mustered out July 21, 1866, Mustered out July 21, 1865)
Colourn, Mauley Cunningham, James Conner, Moses Collins, Alpheus T Curry, William Uross, Ebenezer Creveston, Cyrus W. Campbell, William	. K	_ 5	Feb. 25, 7.	Veteran Mustered out December 13, 1865
		9 Cav	Sept. 16, 6:	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Craft, John A	A	57	Dec. 13, '6	y eterm Mistered out July 21, 1865; Promoted to First Lieutenant, Discharged August 12, 1862, Discharged October 13, 1863, Discharged October 13, 1863,
Chandler, George I Craft, Homer	A	1 5	Sept. 10. 6	Discharged October 13, 1863.
		1 3		altitude and an entire and analysis.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Craining loseph	В	o Cav	Dec. o. 6	Discharged May 30, 1865, Blacksmith, Mustered out August 26, 1865, Corporal, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Lost on April 25, 1865, Lost on April 25, 1865, Discharged January 20, 1865, Discharged January 20, 1865, Discharged December 24, 1864, Discharged December 24, 1864, Discharged Out November 18, 1865, Mustered out November 18, 1865, Mustered out, time expired, Died in Louisville July 19, 1863, Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865, Mustered out Linne 7, 1865, Mustered out Linne 8, Mustered out Li
Craining Joseph Curry, Rossville Conner, Joseph H	В	9 Car	Dec. 0. 6	Mustered out August 26, 186g, Cornoral.
Conner, Joseph II	В) Cav	Jan. of te	Mustered out August 28, 1863.
Copper, Alexander	В	9 Cav	Nov. 13, 16	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Copper, Alexander Cross, Wm. H Church, Chas. E	B	y Cav	N W. 13, 10	Mustered out June S, 1805.
Crews, Geo. W	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, 6	Lost on April 25, 1865.
Cancery Michael	В	o Cav	Nov. 13, 70	3 Discharged January 20, 1865.
Cancery, Michael Connett, David	B	o Cav	Nov. 13, 16	Discharged December 11 1865.
Clark, Calvin	В	Cav	Nov 13 '6	Died. Indianapolis April 8 1861
Collins, Samuel E	I	13 CV	Dec. 21, 16	Mustered out November 18, 1862
Clark, Calvin	K	134	May 24, 6.	Mustered out, time expired,
Cooper, Francis M	K	13.	May 24, 'c.	Mustered out, time expired,
omn, Edward	K	12.	May 24, C.	Mustered out, time expired.
Purroll Wasley	K	13'	May 24, 6	Mustered out, time expired.
Curry, Allen	ĸ	13.	May 24, 6	Managed out, time expired.
	Ü	13	Appr 15 ((Ded in Louisville July 10, 1965
Chappell, Isaac	C	5	Aug. 15. 15	Lest on Sultana April 27, 186e
Cooper, John W	C	1	Aug. 15, 6,	2 7, 1003.
Chappell, Isaac	C	70	Aug. 15, 6	Discharge November 10, 1863.
Cooper, Benjamin T	į.Ç	- 35	Aug. 15, '6.	Mastered out June 7, 1865.
Chapman John I	G	G Cav	Ang. 16, 6.	Died. Andersonville Prison, January, '
Chapman, John J	Ğ	5 Ca	Aug. 10, 6.	Discharged January 20, 1863.
Chapman, John J Chapman, Joseph Z Copeland, John Campbell, Charles W.	Ğ	2 02.	Aug. 10, '0.	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Died, Andersonville Prison, January, 5 Disciauged January 20, 1863. Mustered out, September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1866. Promoted Can. Mustered out with C
Campbell, Charles W.	Ğ	E Cav	Aug. 16, 6	Mustered out Sentember 15 1865
Curry, Isaiah A	13	3 - 1,	Aug. 13. 6.	Promoted Cap. Mustered out with Co
Collins, Thomas J	В	ý,	Aug. 13, 6.	Died, March 29, 1863.
Collier, Tilghman II	В	9	Aug. 13. 6	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Campbell, Charles W. Curry, Isaiah A. Collins, Thomas J. Collier, Tilghman II. Curry, Andrew. Cass, James W. Catt, Wesley S. Catt, William Collins, John II.	В	94	Aug. 13, 6.	2 Promoted Cap. Mustered out with Coplied, March 29, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865, Sergeant. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Died May 18, 1864. Wustered out June 5, 1865. Died May 18, 1864. Died April 27, 1864. Died April 25, 1864. Died April 25, 1864.
Cass, James W	B	ς.	Lug. 13, 6	Missing in action May 28, 1864.
Catt William	В	98	.V. g. 13, 6.	2 Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Catt, William Collins, John H Curry, William Cook, James A Channell William	В	1 22	\ug. 13, 0.	divid May 18 1865.
Curry, William	В	37	\ug. 13. 'o	Mustered out Tune # 186#
Cook, James A	В	6.	Mar. 23. 6.	Died April 27, 1864.
Curry, Zachariah B	B	9.	Mar. 23, 6.	Died April 25, 1864.
Chappell, William	K	51	Feb. 2, 6.	Veteran, mustered out December 13, 6
Chappell, William Chappell, John W Clegg, Andrew Crosley, William	K			
Procley William	B	51	Jan. 13, 6.	Mustered out September 13, 1865.
Campbell, Charles W	Ĝ	- CT	Jan. 25, 70.	My target lanuary 20, 1863.
Clements, Lansford	ľč	3 011	Ech 17 %	Mustered out time arrived
Coble, Martin	Ċ	148	Feb. 17. 6	Mustered out September 13, 1865, Discharged January 20, 1863, Mustered out June 16, 1865, Mustered out, time expired, Mustered out, time expired, Mustered out, time expired,
Carson, David		140	ren. 17. O	Mustered out time expired.
Cochran, Oliver P	C	148		winstered out, time expired.
Cochran, Oliver P Curry, William Carmichael, John C	Ç	145	Feb. 17. 6	Mustered out, time expired.
Carmichael, John C	C	145	1 to 17 Yo	Mustered out, time expired.
Curtney, John Clark, David Christian, Francis M.	ľ	145	Feb. 3, '6 Feb. 9, '6 Feb. 9, '6	Mustered out September 5, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Christian, Francis M	i i	140	Feb. 9, 0	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Carroll, Henry	Ď	24	Nov. 4 '6	Mustered out September 5, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865. Mustered out June 25, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Cunningham, James D.	b	3,	Nov. 4, 6.	Mustered out June 24, 1865
Colburn, Manley	D	35	Nov. 10, 6	Mustered out July 15, 1866.
Conner, Moses	D	35	Sept. 24, '6	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Davis, James H	B	21	Sept. 24, '6	
Dunbar, Samuel	B		Dec. 30, 10:	Captain, died of disease July 0, 1864.
Dean, Jonathan Dove, David M	K B	-25	eb. 22, 76.	Resigned Mar. 20, '62. First Lieuten'n
Davis, John S	"			
Dippery, Charles E	В	۶	Aug. 25. 16	Veteran mustered out Angust of . Oc.
Davis, John S	B	È	Aug. 25. 6	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1805.
		È	Aug. 25. 16	1
Derry, Alexander	В		Aug. 25, 16	Mustered out September 4. 1864.
Dinkle, Jacob	B		Aug. 25, '6	Discharged August 6, 1865.
Direct Choras	В	٤	Aug. 25, '6	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 186c.
Derry, Jaines Derry, Alexander Dinkle, Jacob Dinkle, Thomas Dixon, George W Davidson, George M Downs, John	В	<u>د</u>	Aug. 25, 6	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out September 4, 1864. Discharged August 6, 1865. Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out September 28, 1864. Discharged September 24, 1862, disability
Dorman, John	B	2	Aug. 25, '6	Mustered out September 28, 1864.
Davis, Joseph	6	1 . 5	rug. 25, '0	ilinischarged September 24, 1862, disabilit

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	Remarks.
Privates.			_	
Dennis, Simeon	^l C	. 0	Feb. 14, '6	Mustered out September 28, '65. Mustere t out January 2, '66. Died at Knoxville. Died at Cairo, October 9, '62. Mustered out May 19, '65. Mustered out May 19, '65. Mustered out January 2, '66. Mustered out January 2, '66. Mustered out June 8, '65. Promoted 10 Major, February 2, '61.
Davidson, James S	Ď	9	Feb. 14. 16	Mustere I out January 2, '66.
Dillman, Oliver	E	' ģ	Feh. 24, 6	5 Died at Knoxville.
Davidson, Henry S	Α	. 11	Aug. 31, 6	Died at Cairo, October 9, '02,
Dexterson, Newton	15	1 12	May 15, '6	Mustered out May 19, '05.
Dowling, James Davis, Lewis C	n	12	Feb. 24 '6	Mustered out January 2, 266.
		12	Aug. 3. 6	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Dunbar, John G	, (53		Promoted to Major, February 7, '63.
Dumbar, John G. Dobbins, Alfred. Dunham, James Davidson, David H.	G	1 12	Aug. 3, 6	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Dunham, James	G	12	Mar. 7, 16	4 Transferred to 48th regiment.
Davidson, David H	11	1.3	Aug. 17, 6	2 Died at Grand Junction, March 10, 03.
Davis, James	Ť	····	Sept. 17, 6	Mustered out Sentember 6, 16s.
Davis, Christopher	Ĺ	26	Sept. 17. '6	Mustered out September 6, 65.
Duncan, Henry C	Ď	51	Dec. 14, '6	Died at Greenfield, January 8, 62.
Dorman, James	D	51	Dec. 14, '6	Mustered out December 14, '64.
Duncan, John H	K	51	Dec. 13, 6	Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 3, 62.
Despo, Odel	13	9 Cav.	Dec. 23, 6	Mustered out August 25, 75. Corporal.
Davidson, David II Davis, James Davis, John Davis, Christopher Duncan, Henry C Dorman, James Duncan, John II Despo, Odel Duncan, Ephraim C. Dunn, Andrew. Drake, John Dugan, George W Denney, Philip Delle, George J	R	g Cav.	Dec. 23, 6	Promoted to Major, February 7, '63. 2 Mustered out June 22, '65. 4 Transferred to 48th regiment. 2 Died at Grand Junction, March 10, '03. 2 Mustered out September 6, '65. 2 Mustered out September 6, '65. 3 Mustered out September 14, '64. 3 Mustered out December 14, '64. 3 Mustered out August 28, '65. 4 Mustered out August 28, '65. 4 Mustered out August 28, '65. 4 Mustered out—time expired. 5 Mustered out August 4, '65. 5 Mustered out August 4, '65. 5 Mustered out June 7, '62. 5 Mustered out June 7, '62.
Deake John	Ğ	9 CuV.	May 24 6	Mustered out—time expired.
Dugan, George W	K	134	May 24. 6	Mustered out-time expired.
Denney, Philip	. 11	147	Feb. 14, 6	Mustered out August 4, 365.
Dille, George J	Н	147	Feb. 14, 6	Mustered out August 4, '65.
Denney, Enos	C	79	Aug. 15. 6	Mustered out June 7, 62.
Douglas, Tunis	Ç	1-0.79	Aug. 15, 6	5 Mustered out June 7, 705.
Denney, Philip Dille, George J Denney, Enos Douglas, Tunis Day, John Dye, John. Davidson, Jonas H Davidson, Jonas H	C	GCav.	Aug. 20, 0	3.
Davidson Ionas II	ˈ Ğ	G Cav	Ang. 20, 6	Killed at Buffington, July 10, '01.
Daugherty, William.	G	Cav.	Aug. 20, '0	Mustered out Sentember 15, 165.
Davis, Nimrod M	В	99	Aug. 13, 6	2 Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Daugherty, William Davis, Nimrod M Duncan, George W Davis, Jacob Dickey, Thomas W Decamp, Samuel	G	6 Cav.	Jan. 5. '6	4 Discharged from Andersonville Prison.
Davis, Jacob	B	99	Aug. 13, 6	Discharged April 8, '04.
Dickey, Thomas W	! ‡	132	May 18, 0	Mustered out June 8 %:
Dismore John	Ŕ	75	lan 21. 6	Mustered out June 4. '65.
Dickson, Milo	١ĉ	148	Feb. 17, 16	Mustered out-time expired.
Dawson, Henry L	C	145	Feb. 17, 6	5 Mustered out-time expired.
Dunlap, Robert M	1	148	Feb. 18, 6	Mustered out-time expired.
Dorman, William	C	19	' . 	Reported killed at Gainesville.
Dobbins, John W	Ľ	19		Diad Sentember 16 '62
Dawson William I.	F	19		Died February 1, Yos.
Davis, Jacob Dickey, Thomas W Decamp, Samuel Dismore, John Dickson, Milo Dawson, Henry L Dunlap, Robert M Dorman, William Dobbins, John W Dawson, Abram Dawson, William L Daily, Wiley Ellsbury, Fred II Everson, Amos Earl, John J Ellis, John W Endecut, Thomas II Edwards, Henry, Ellenwood, Wm. II Elliott, Benjamin	Ιĩ	. 2h	Sept. 24. '6	a Mustered out June 7, '02. S Mustered out June 7, '05. Mustered out Sentember 15, '65. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Dischar ed from Andersonville Prison. Discharged April 5, '64. Mustered out June 8, '65. Mustered out—time expired. Reported killed at Gainesville. Died August 16, '62. Died February 1, '62. Mustered out September 0, '63. Mustered out September 10, '64. Mustered out September 10, '64. Mustered out May 10, '62. Discharged September 25, '63. Discharged September 3, '63. Discharged September 4, '65. Weteran. Mustered out August 28, '65. Weteran. Promoted to First Lieutenant. Died at Baton Rouge, June 9, '63. Mustered out June 24, '66. Weteran. Promoted to First Lieutenant. Died at Nashville, January 25, '63. Discharged April 18, '65. Dired Firged November 25, '61. Discharged May 3, '65. Mustered out—time expired. Mustered out—time e
Ellsbury, Fred II	B	1 8	Aug. 21, '6	Died at St. Louis, December 20, '01,
Everson, Amos	В	S	Aug. 21, 6	Mustered out September 4, '64.
Earl, John J	I		Feh. 28, 6	5 Mustered out July 26, '65.
Ellis, John W	H	S	Sept. 5, '6	Mustaged out May to '62
Edwards Honey	C	12	Inly 14 16	Discharged September 28, '61, Disability.
Ellenwood, Wm. H	Ğ	12	Feb. 24. 6	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Elliott, Benjamin	Ď	38	Sept. 24. '6	Mustered out June 24, 765.
Earl, Isaac	Α	57	Dec. 13, 6	Veteran. Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Everett, Charles	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, 6	Died at Baton Rouge, June 9, '65.
Elmore, James	B	9 Cay.	Dec. 9, '6	Mustered out June 2, 05.
Eakes, Joseph K	l K	79	Aug. 15, 7	Died at Nachville January 25 '69
Elmore. Wm. P	č	79	Aug. 15, 7	Mustaved out lune 14, '65,
Egger, John	Ğ	o Cav	Aug. 28. 16	o Dire rged November 25, 61.
Elmore, James Eakes, Joseph R Eakes, Andrew J Elmore, Wm. P Egger, John Everson, Jacob Edmonds, Henry E.	K	100	Aug. 21, '6	Discharged May 3, '65.
	I	132	May 18, 'c	Mustered out—time expired.
	Ď	31	Nov. 4, '6	4 Mustered out June, '65.
Fountain, Ira B. Fuller, Andrew J Faucet, Robert Frederick, Henry Forgey, Andrew Forgey, Ilugh Fortester, George	B	· 8	Aug. 25, '6	Managed out August of 16s Command
Funer, Andrew J	B	1 8	Aug 25, '6	Mustered out August 25, '05. Corporat.
Frederick, Henry	C	12	Feb. 14 16	Mustered out September 28, 65.
Forgey, Andrew	Ğ	1 12	July 21. 6	Killed at Resaca, May 13, '64. Corporal.
Forgey, Hugh	Ğ	12	July 21, '6	KiNed at Resaca, May 13, '64.
	. <u></u> .		Sept. 17, '6	Unassigned.
Ferrin, Jerre Fort, Lorenzo D	Ď	51	Dec. 4, '6	Veteran. Mustand out December 13, 65
r ort, Lorenzo D	١Λ.	. 57	Dec. 13, '6	illied January 1, 703. Wounds.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Fort, Charles H	A	57	Dec. 18, '61'	Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865. Veteran. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Veteran. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865. Veteran. Lost on Sultana April 27, 186, Mustered out March 1, 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865. Discharged Sept. 1, 1863. Discharged May 26, 1863. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out. Died Feb. 13, 1863. Mustered out.
Fish, Americus	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Veteran. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865
Tish Granville	Α	47	Dec. 18, '61	Veteran. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865.
letcher, James M Fletcher, John W	A	57	Dec. 15, '61	Veteran. Lost on Sultana April 27, 186
Fletcher, John W	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Mustered out March 1, 1865.
risk, Otheneal	В	121	Jan. 2, 04	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Foster, Richard	C	79	Aug. 15, '02	Discharged Sept. 1, 1853.
Franklin, William J Francer, James	č	70	Aug. 22, 62	Mustered out June 7 1865
Fout. Morris.	Ğ	5 Cav	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Fout, Morris.	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
letcher, william	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died Feb. 13, 1863.
lowers, James	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Flowers, John N	C	99	Feb. 14 '6r	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Mustered out. Mustered out in 1864.
rederick, Henry	н	148	Feb. 10. '6s	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1805.
Fitron, Joseph Furris, George W Faucet, Robert	i i	51	Dec. 8, '61	Mustered out in 1864.
Faucet, Robert	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Gilbert, Andrew J Gapin, Eli Gephart, John C	B	S	Ang. 25, 261	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Papin, Eli	B	2	Aug. 25, 61	Mustered out Sept. 4, 1864.
sephart, John C	B	ي ع	May 6 '64	Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Goar, Henry	В	8	May 6. 6.	Mustered out August 28 186-
Gohble, James M Guinn, Charles C	В	8	August, 64	Veteran. Mustered out fune 14, 1865.
Grenier, George W	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Died Memphis, July 7, 1863. Wounds.
Grenier, George W Green Thomas Gunn, Joseph A	_		lune 24, 04	Unassigned.
Junn, Joseph A	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Fardner, Archibald	G	112	July 19, 62	Mustuand and Lucy 1864.
ruger, John	Ğ	13	Feb. 12. 60	Trans to 48 Page
Janney, Samuel	Ĕ	13	Dec. 20, 62	Mustered out June 18, 186z.
Jardner, Hiram Jappen, Samuel Juthrie, James			Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Jamn, Altred	K	57	Feb. 22, 62	Mustered out Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Veteran. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Died Memphis, July 7, 1863. Wounds. Unassigned. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out June 18, 1865. Corporal. Trans. to 48 Reg. Mustered out June 18, 1865. Corporal. Unassigned. Died at Terre Haute, March 26, 1862. Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865. Discharged May 16, 1863. Died at Indianapolis. Mustered out July 8, 1865. Discharged June 11, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Died at Madison, May 11, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865.
Garrett, Henry C	Ą	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out March 1, 1855.
Jibbs, John B	A	57	Dec. 13, 61	Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865.
Friffith, Hiram Frigsby, Isaac	B	o Cav	lan. 2. 64	Died at Indianapolis
'man Taganh II	В	9 Cav	Dec. 16, 63	Mustered out July 8, 1865.
Grigsby, John Garberick, George Jalleher, John Gooding, William H Grigsby, Sanford Jillum, Lewis Jant Renjamin F	В	9 Cav	Nov. 13, 63	Discharged June 11, 1865.
Jarberick, George		- C.75	July 20, 62	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal.
ialleher, John	G	5 Cav	Oct 21 62	Mustaged out Sout as 1864.
Seigeby Sanford	Ğ	E Cav	Oct. 21, '02	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporat.
illum. Lewis	Ğ	¿ Cav	Oct. 30, '62	Trans. to Co. D. Dec. 22, 1852.
Fillum, Lewis Fant, Benjamin F Friffith, Thomas H	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, 63	Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Friffith. Thomas H	Α	_ 57	Dec. 13, 61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp
sant, Henry C	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, 63	Discharged June 14, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal. Dred at Madison, May 11, 1864. Dred at Madison, May 11, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Trans. to Co. D. Dec. 22, 1852. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp Died at Andersonville, Dec. 3, 1864. Mustered out.
ordon, Eli	H	147	Aug 12 62	Mustered out,
iordon, Samuel	В	99	Aug. 13. 62	Mustered out July 17, 1802
	C	148	Feb. 17, '05	Mustered out Sept. 5, 1865.
riffith, Marquis D riffith, Benjamin F riffith, William L	D	34	Sept. 21, 61	Vet. Mustered out Feb. 23, 1865. Corp
riffith, Benjamin F	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Vet. Died at Helena, Oct. 27, 1862.
riffith, William L	D D	34	May 7, 04	Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865.
alloway, Jackson	В	31	Aug. 1. 62	Mustered out June, 1865.
iray. David	č	148	Feb. 17. '65	Mustered out.
linds, James II Iook, John Iill, William	ĸ	11	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 26, 1865. Corn
Iook, John	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Jefferson, Mar. 28, 1862. Corp'l.
III, William	В		Aug. 25, '61	Drowned at Vicksburg, June 3, 1864.
luston, Thomas J	В	8	Aug. 25, 701	Died at Salene, Mo., Feb. 6, 1863.
luston, Thomas J laines, Cyrus. laines, Francis M	B	0.2	Aug. 25, 01	Vet. Mustered out June 12 1967 Com
Iall, John	-	Š	Dec. 21. 61	Mustered out July 26, 186c.
lall, John Ludson, Francis H. H. Lendricks, John S	В	S	July 16, '62	Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865.
fendricks, John S	C	8	Sept. 5, '61	Vet. Mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
lays, Francis M	ע	9	Fcb. 24, 65	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Iackleman, John S Iinshaw, Abel	F	9	ren. 4, '05	Mustaged out Inne 1 -96-
Herb Tosenb	F	9	Sent. 22. '64	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1855. Corp. Died at Andersonville, Dec. 3, 1864. Mustered out. Mustered out July 17, 1855. Mustered out July 17, 1855. Mustered out Sept. 5, 1855. Vet. Mustered out Feb. 23, 1865. Corp. Vet. Died at Helena, Oct. 27, 1862. Mustered out June, 1865. Mustered out June, 1865. Mustered out June 4, 1865. Mustered out June 4, 1865. Mustered out June 4, 1865. Corp. Died at Jefferson, Mar. 28, 1862. Corp. Died at Jefferson, Mar. 28, 1862. Corp. Died at Jefferson, Mar. 28, 1862. Corp. Died at Salene, Mo., Feb. 6, 1863. Vet. Mustered out Sept. 8, 1865. Corp. Wet. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Corp. Wustered out June 14, 1865. Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Vet. Mustered out Aug. 21, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Never reported, Mustered out June 1, 1865.
		. 9		1
lerb, Joseph Ioar, William Iannah, Solomon	F	O	Sept. 21. '64	Mustered out June 1. 186c.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Iaskell, Ulysses P	B	12	Mar. 15. '01	Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out June S, 1865, Sergeant. Mustered out June S, 1865. Mustered out June S, 1865.
Hagancarl, Cloud.		1.	Mar. 15, 61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Hagancarl, Cloud, Iasley, William	B	1.	June 4, 61	Mustered out May 19; 1862.
Hidy, Jacob Hunter, John Hidy, Thomas.	G	12	Aug. S. 62	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Sergeant.
Hunter, John	G	12	Aug. 8, 62	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Humphreys lames	G	12	Aug. 8, 62	Mustered out tune 8, 1865, Cornoral.
Humphreys, James Hunter, Mell	G	13	Aug. 8, 162	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hooker, Jacob	11	1.2	Aug. 8, '02	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Sergeant.
Iorton, Elisha	. 11	1.2	Aug. 8, 202	Mustered out june 8, 1865, Corporal, Mustered out june 8, 1865, Mustered out june 8, 1865, Sergeant, Mustered out june 8, 1865, Corporal,
Hartley, Joseph L	F			Promoted First Lieutenant
	K	51	Feb. 22, 162	Unassigned. Veteran, died Nashville Dec. 22, 1864. Transferred, invalid corps Dec, 8, 1863. Discharged September 21, 1862. Died, Sulphur Trestle, Sept. 25, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Discharged May 18, 1865, Sergeant. Mustered out May 18, 1865. Mustered out May 18, 1865. Died Nashville, January 12, 1865.
Hawkins, Reason Halley, John V Harvey, William Henon, Thomas R Hinchman, Joseph V Hanley, Patrick Hudson, Edward	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Transferred, invalid corps Dec, 8, 1803.
Halley, John V	Λ	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged September 21, 1862.
Harvey, William	B	oCav.	Dec. 23, 363	Died, Sulphur Trestle, Sept. 25, 1864.
Henon, Thomas R	B	QCav.	Dec 23, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1805.
Hanley Patrick	B	o Car	Nov. 12. 62	Mustered out May 18, 1868.
	B	Q Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out May 18, 1865.
Hamilton, Mark	В	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, 163	Died Nashville, January 12, 1865.
Hook, Samuel Hook, James				
Hook, James	B	oCav	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Hudson, Willis Hamilton, Wilson	B	o Cav	Dec. 9, 163	Mustered out July 12, 1865. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
llutton, Joseph	B	o Cav	Dec. 9, 13	Killed Sulphur Trestle Sept. 25, 1964.
Heims, Aprain I		75	July 16, 6	Died Chattanooga December 24, 1903.
Humbles, William II. Hunt, William II	I	7.	July 16, 62	Discharged April 9, 1864.
Hunt, William II	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	N 35
Hudson, Peter Harvey, Charles	C	75	Aug. 15, 02	Mustered out July 12, 1805. Killed Sulphur Trestle Sept. 25, 1864. Died Chattanooga December 24, 1803. Discharged April 9, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865. Transferred to 18th Infantry Dec. 22, 1865.
laskett, Nathaniel H	G	Cay.	Aug. 16. '6	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Hutton, Aaron	G			
		5 Cav.	Dec. 15, 16;	Mustered our September 15, 1865.
Hudson, James Holland, Thomas Herrod, John B	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 15, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Horrod John B	B	5 Cav	Jan. 27, 104	Discharged for promotion
Ilamilton, Charles	B	9	Aug. 13, 62	Mustered out June 5. 1865.
Hudson, George B Harlan, Samuel H	B	u	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Harlan, Samuel H	B	9	Aug. 13, '6	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Harlan, John M	B	9	Aug. 13, '62	Died August 7, 1863.
Hedrick, Peter Hedger, Abram	B	9.	Mar 22 16	Transferred to forty-eighth regiment
lloward, Charles	G	9	Oct. 5. %	Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered our September 15, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Died August 7, 1863. Discharged February 5, 1863. Transferred to forty-eighth regiment. Unassigned. Licutenant 5th Cav 1st Lieut, 148th Inf
Harris, Lee U	, G	Q.	Oct. 30, '6	Licutenant 5th Cav., 1st Lieut, 148th Inf
Howard, John B	. G	9Cav	Oct. 30, 62	Promoted 1st Lieutenant 148th Infantry
Hamilton, Wilson	. B	121	Dec. 9, 163	Mustered out July 6, 1863.
Harris, Thomas B	: I	21	Sept. 17, '04	Mustared out term avaired
Hansing, Anthony Hansing, Henry	: c	14	Feb. 8. 16	Mustered out, term expired.
Hunt, Elijah	. Č	14	Feb. 17, 16	Mustered out September, 1865.
Hunt, Elijah. Hunt, John W Hook, Jacob	. c	14	Feb. 17, '6	Unassigned. Licutenant 5th Cav 1st Lieut, 148th Inf Promoted 1st Lieutenant 148th Infantry. Mustered out July 6, 1863. Unassigned. Mustered out, term expired. Mustered out, term expired. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865.
Hook, Jacob	. C	148	Feb. 17, '6	Mustered out September, 1865, Discharged in 1862, disability.
Hudson, Benjamia. Harris, Henry Henby, John K. Henby, EliJah. Hunt, Nelson, colored	DG	5	Dec. 14, '61	Mustored out September 1867
Henby John K	F	SCAV	Sent 27 16	Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out April 25, 1865, wounded. Died at Nashville, 1862. Treathy nighth Res. U.S. colored die
Henby, Elilah	F	5	Sept. 27, '6	Died at Nashville, 1862.
Hunt, Nelson, colored	1.	-		Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, die
Hunt, Junius, colored		1 .	J	Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, die Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, die
Hunt, Junius, colored Hook, Samuel Irish, William O	B	5	July 1, '6	Wortered out May to 1962
Iones, Stephen A	B	1 3	Aug. 15, 70	Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, die Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, die Wounded. Mustered out May 19, 1862. I Veteren, mustered out May 4, 1865. Died at St. Louis October 4, 1862. Serg's
Jones, Stephen A Jones, Isaac T	. B	1	Aug. 25. '6	Died at St. Louis October 4, 1862, Serg
Jones, Thomas	. B	1 1	Aug. 25, 6	1
Jack. John	. B	1 3	Aug. 25, '6	D 6.1 W
Jenning, John A	B	1 :	Aug. 25, '0	Drowned Scima May 13, 1004.
Jacks John A Jenning, John A Jackson, John Jordon, James C Johnson. Brazelle Jones, William H Jones, Francis P	B	1 .	May 15 16	Discharged Augut 4, 1861.
Johnson, Brazelle	B	1 1	May 15. 76	
Jones, William H	. A	5	Dec. 13, 16	Discharged November 21, 1862.
Iones, Francis P	ı	1	1 -	Not mustered.

Privates	
Ones, Henry	
Johnson, W.m. H. B. B. Cav. Nov. 13, 43 Mustered out July, 1865. Jackson, George H. C. Jackson, Huander. C. Jackson, Huander. C. Jackson, Milton. G. Johnson, Robert. Johnson, Rober	
Jackson, George H. C Jackson, Huander C Lackson, Huander C Jared, James M. C Jared, James M. C Jackson, Milton G Johnson, Robert. C Johnson,	
Jackson, Huander C Jared, James M. C Jared, James M. C Jared, James M. C Jared, James M. C Jackson, Milton G Johnson, Robert. Sauble, Solomon T B Kreager, Christian B Kirkman, John D B Kirkman, John D B Kissler, Herman B Keefer, Albert I. B Keefer, Joseph H D Kinsey, Henry C Keller, Jonathan A Kirkhoff, Charles A B Kreiger, Mathias B Kreiger, Mathias B Kreiger, Mathias B Kreiger, John G Kellem, John G Kellem, John G Kellem, John G Koav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out May 19, 1802. Mustered out Mustered out February 19, 1802. Mustered out Mustered out February 19, 1802. Mustered out June 8, 1805. Mustered out June 8, 1805. Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '64 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '64 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out May 20, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out May 20, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '64 Mustered out August 28, 1805. Mustered out Mustered out August 28, 1805. Mustered out August 28, 18	
Jared, James M. C Jackson, Milton G	•
Jackson, Milton Johnson, Robert. Johnson, Robert. Kauble, Solomon T B Kreager, Christian B Kreager, Christian B Knott, George W B Knott, George W B Keefer, Albert. B Keefer, Albert. B Keiger, Joseph H D Keinsey, Henry C Keller, Jonathan A Kirkhoff, Charles A B Kreiger, Mathias B Kriger, John G Konal., Paul Keefer, Almon G Kinger, Iohn G Kingen, Riley B King, Thomas C Cav. Aug. 18, 63 Discharged January 26, 1865. Sept. 16, 63 Unassigned. Keff, Fred C C Kinder, Wesley M C Kitchen, Wm. N. I Keller, Jonathan A Lamb, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Lauder, James B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Alfred B Lauder, William B Long, John G G Laymon, Cornellius G G Laymon, Cornellius G G Sept. 5, 61 Mustered out May 19, 1892. Discharged January 15, 1865. Wustered out June S, 1865. Solibed at Arberd out May 19, 1892. Wustered out May 19, 1892. Aug. 25, 60 Wustered out May 19, 1892. Wustered out May 19, 1892. Aug. 25, 60 Wustered out May 19, 1892. B Aug. 25, 60 Wustered out May 19, 1892. Solibed at Pecksburg, Feb. 28, 1865. Solibed at Pecksburg, Feb. 28, 1865. Wustered out May 19, 1892. Shout Mustered out Mustered out August 28 Shout Mustered out September, 1865. Shout Mustered out Victana. Shout Muste	
Sept. 3, 165 Sept. 36, 1865 Sept.	
Sauble, Solomon T. B Kreager, Christian B Kirkman, John D. B Kirkman, John D. B Kissler, Herman B Keefer, Albert B Keefer, Albert B Keefer, Joseph H. D Kinsey, Henry C Kinsey, Henry C Kinsey, Henry C Kirkhoff, Charles A B Kreiger, Mathias G Scav. Aug. 18, '63 Mustered out May 19, 1802. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1 '51 Dec. 13, '61 Discharged February 4, 1862. 9 Nov. 13, '63 Died at Athens, Sept. 5, 1805. Corpor Kinger, John G Scav. Aug. 18, '63 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Died at home. G Scav. Aug. 18, '64 Mustered out June 8, 1805. Scav. Aug. 18, '65 Died at home. G Scav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out June 5, 1805. Scav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, '66 Mustered out September, 1865. Si Mar. 31, '65 Mustered out December 13, 1865. Si Mar. 31, '65 Mustered out December 13, 1865. Si Mar. 35, '61 Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1863. Saug. 25, '61 Sa	
Signature Sign	5 Cav.
12 May 15, 61 Mustered out May 19, 1892.	5 •
12 May 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1802.	
Reefer, Albert B Ag 15, 16 Mustered out May 16, 1862 134 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	
Keiger, Joseph H. D Kinsey, Henry C Keiler, Jonathan A Kirkhoff, Charles A B Kurkhoff, Charles A B Kuntz, Byron I I Kellum, John H I Kenneman, John H I Kenneman, John H I Kenneman, John H I Kenneman, John G G Cav. Oct. 21, 62 Keefer, Almon G G Cav. Oct. 21, 62 Keefer, Almon G G Cav. Oct. 21, 62 Keefer, Almon G Kiger, John G G Cav. Oct. 21, 62 Keefer, Almon G G Cav. Oct. 21, 62 Keefer, Almon G G Kingen, Riley B King, Thomas C Keff, Fred C C Kitchen, Wm. N. I Keller, Jonathan A Lamb, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Lauder, Jonathan B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Alman F B Lauder, Alfred B Lauder, James B Lauder, John W G G Sept. 56 Killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. Source, 25, 66 Wustered out August 28 Lauder, James B Lauder, James B Lauder, James B Lauder, Miliam B Long, John W G G Sept. 56 Killed at Vicksburg May 28, 1863. Source, 25, 66 Wustered out August 28, 1865. Source, 25, 6	
Section Sect	z, 186°
Kirkhoff, Charles A B Kreiger, Mathias B Kollum, John G Kollum, John G Konar, Paul G Koefer, Almon G Koze, Aug. 18, 62 Cav. Aug. 18, 62 Cav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 8, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 63 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Scav. Aug. 18, 62 Mustered out September, 1865. Si Mar. 31, 65 Mustered out September, 1865. Si Mar. 31, 65 Sustered out December 13, 1865. Scav. Aug. 25, 66 Saug. 25, 66 Mustered out August 28 Saug. 25, 66 Mustered out August 28 Saug. 25, 66 Mustered out September, 1865. Saug. 25, 66 Mustered out September, 1863. Saug. 25, 66 Mustered out August 28 S	805.
Kreiger Mathias B	ounds.
Kuntz, Byron	al.
Kenneman, John H. I 75 July 14, '62 Mustered out June 8, 1865. Kellum, John G Cav. Aug. 18 '62 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18 '62 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Discharged January 26, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '63 Discharged January 26, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '62 Mustered out September, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '63 Mustered out September, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '64 Mustered out September, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '64 Mustered out September, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '64 Mustered out September, 1865. Cav. Aug. 19, '65 Mustered out December 13, 1865. Cav. Aug. 25, '61 Discharged February 4, 1862. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out December 13, 1865. Cav. Aug. 25, '61 Discharged February 4, 1862. Cav. Aug. 25, '61 Discharged February 4, 1863. Cav. Aug. 25, '61 Discharged February 4, 1863. Cav. Aug. 25, '61 Discharged Out August 28 Saug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Saug. 25, '61 Mustered out August 28 Saug. 25, '61 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Cav. Aug. 18, '62 M	
Keiger, John G Cav. Aug. 18, 62 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Konar, Paul G Cav. Aug. 18, 162 Mustered out May 20, 1865. Keefer, Almon G Cav. Aug. 18, 163 Discharged January 26, 1865. Kingen, Riley B 90, Aug. 19, 162 Mustered out June 5, 1865. Sept. 16, 62 Inassigned. Keff, Fred C C Kinder, Wesley M C Kitchen, Wm. N. I Keller, Jonathan A Lamb, Richard B Lamb, Richard B Lamb, Richard B Lamb, Peter. B SAug. 25, 161 Discharged February 4, 1862. Lamb, Richard B SAug. 25, 161 Discharged February 4, 1863. Lineback, Isaac E B SAug. 25, 161 Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1863. Lamb, Peter. B SAug. 25, 161 Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1863. Lauder, Adam F B SAug. 25, 161 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Adim F B SAug. 25, 161 Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863. Lauder, William B SAug. 25, 161 Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 161 Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863. Louder, William B SAug. 25, 161 Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 161 Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 161 Mustered out August 28 Sept. 5, 161 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
G	
Keefer, Almon G S Cav. Aug. 18, % Discharged January 26, 1865. King Rhomas C C C Kitchen, Wm. N. I Keller, Jonathan A Keefer, James B Leamon, Richard B Lauder, James B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Alfred B Shug. 25, % Veteran, Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B Shug. 25, % Was a Shu	
King, Thomas King, Thomas Keff, Fred C Kinder, Wesley M Kitchen, Wm. N. Kitchen, Mw.	
King, Thomas. Keff, Fred C Kinder, Wesley M C Kitchen, Wm. N. I Lamb, Richard B Leamon, Richard B Lambb, Peter B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Adam F B Lauder, Alfred B Lauder, Alfred B Lauder, Alfred B Lauder, James B B Lauder, James B B Lauder, James B B Lauder, James B B Lauder, John W B C G Sept. 5, '61 Shug. 25, '61 Shug.	
Keinder, Wesley M. C. Kitchen, Wesley M. C. Kitchen, Win. N. I. I. 48. Feb. 17, 65 Mustered out September, 1895. Kitchen, Win. N. I. I. Keller, Jonathan A. Lamb, Richard B. Leamon, Richard B. Kaug. 25, 70; Lineback, Isaac E. B. Lamb, Peter B. Lake, Albert H. B. Lauder, Adam F. B. Kaug. 25, 61; Lauder, Adam F. B. Lauder, Adam F. B. Lauder, Adam F. B. Lauder, Adam F. B. Lauder, Alfred B. Saug. 25, 61; Veteran. Mustered out August 28. Lauder, Alfred B. Saug. 25, 61; Veteran. Mustered out August 28. Lauder, Minima B. Saug. 25, 61; Mustered out September 4, 1864. Long, John W. G. Sept. 5, 61; Mustered out August 28. Sept. 5, 61; Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Kitchen, Win. N	
Keller, Jonathan A Lamb, Richard B SAug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1802. Leamon, Richard B SAug. 25, '61 Clamb, Peter B SAug. 25, '61 Clamb, Peter B SAug. 25, '61 Transferred to 20th reg't, March 14, 1803. Lake, Albert H B SAug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Adam F B SAug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SAug. 25, '61 Weteran. Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863. Louder, Alfred B SAug. 25, '61 Wustered out September 4, 1864. Long, John W G Sept. 5, '61 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Lamb, Richard B S Aug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. Lienback, Isaac E B S Aug. 25, '61 Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1803. Lamb, Peter. B S Aug. 25, '61 Transferred to 20th reg't, March 8, S Aug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Adam F B S Aug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B S Aug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B S Aug. 25, '61 Weteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. Louder, William B S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. Louder, Milliam B S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803. S Aug. 25, '61 Willed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1803.	
Leamon, Richard. B SAug. 25, 76 Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1893. Lineback, Isaac E B SAug. 25, 76 Transferred to 20th reg't, March S, SAug. 25, 76 Transferred out August 28 Lauder, Adam F B SAug. 25, 76 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, James B SAug. 25, 76 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 76 Weteran. Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 76 Mustered out September 4, 1863. Louder, William B SAug. 25, 76 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Laymon, Cornelius G Sept. 5, 76 Mustered out May 19, 1872.	
Lamb, Peter. B SAug. 25, 761 Lamb, Peter. B SAug. 25, 761 Transferred to 20th reg't, March 3, 4 Mg. 25, 761 Lauder, Adam F B SAug. 25, 761 Lauder, James. B SAug. 25, 761 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 761 Veteran, Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 761 Veteran, Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 761 Killed at Vicksburg. May 25, 1864. Sept. 5, 761 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Sept. 5, 761 Laymon, Cornelius. G Sept. 5, 761 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Lauder, Adhert H. B SAug. 25, 61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Adam F. B SAug. 25, 62 Veteran, Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SAug. 25, 62 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SAug. 25, 62 Weteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SAug. 25, 62 Weteran. Mustered out August 28 SAug. 25, 66 Wustered out September 4, 1864. Sept. 5, 66 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, 66 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	. 86.
Lauder, Adam F B SAug. 25, '61 Veteran, Mustered out August 28 Lauder, James B SAug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SAug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, Must 25, 1863. Louder, William B SAug. 25, '61 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	. 1865.
Lauder, James B SlAug. 25, '61 Veteran. Mustered out August 28 Lauder, Alfred B SlAug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863. Louder, William B SlAug. 25, '61 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Long, John W. G Sept. 5, '61 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	, 1865.
Lauder, Alfred B SlAug. 25, '61 Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863. Louder, William B SlAug. 25, '61 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Long, John W. G Sept. 5, '61 Mustered out August 28, 1865. Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	, 1865.
Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out August 28, 1865.	
Laymon, Cornelius G 12, Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Laster, James M G 12 Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Laster, James M. G 12 Aug. 15, '6 Mustered out May 19, 1862.	
Larkin, Michael G 12 Aug. 15, '61 Mustered out May 19, 1862. Lockwood, John E 9 Feb. 14, '65 Mustered out September 28, 1865.	
Lockwood, John E o Feb. 14, '65 Mustered out September 28, 1865. Lister, Samuel G July 21, '62 Mustered out June 8, 1865.	
Luntsford, Elijah G 12 July 28, '62 Mustered out May 1, 1865.	
Lister, James G 12 Sept. 12, '62 Died at Marietta, October 2, '64. W	ounds
Luntsford, James H 12 Aug. 12, 162 Mustered out June 15, 1865.	. 16-
Lewis, James H. G Larkin, Michael G Lockwood, John E Lister, Samuel G Lockwood, John E Lister, Samuel G Lister, James G Lacy, James A E Lacy, James A Lacy, James	3, 05.
Laymon, Thomas B. E 34 Oct. 10, '61 Veteran. Died November 24, 1865	: .
Lacy, James A E 38 Nov. 4, '64 Mustered out June 26, 1865.	,-
Lacy Nimrod E 38 Nov. 4, '64 Mustered out June 26, 1865.	
Lacy, James A E 38 Nov. 4, '64 Mustered out June 26, 1865. Lacy Nimrod E 38 Nov. 4, '64 Mustered out June 26, 1865. Lakin, Wm. F A 57 Dec. 13, '61 Mustered March 7, 1863. Landis, George W A 57 Dec. 13, '61 Mustered out February 5, 1865.	
Landis, George W A 57 Dec. 13, '6: Mustered out February 5, 1865.	
Lemay, Charles W. A 57 Dec. 13, 61 Discharged August 2, 1862. Lane, Isaac I 131 Dec. 23, 65 Discharged November 18, 1865.	
Lawson, Hiram G 5 Cav. Aug. 18, '6: Mustered out June 11, 1865.	
Lewis, Deane B 121 Nov. 13, '61 Killed at Franklin, Ky., Dec. 17, 18	364.
Lamb, William B 121 Nov. 13, '63	
Loehr, John S B 121 Dec. 19, '63 Died at Madison. January 23, 1863.	
Ledmore, John W I 75 July 14, '62 Died at McKenville, July 25, 1863.	
Leonard, Hiram L C 79, Aug. 15, '62 Died at McKenville, July 25, 1862. Loomis, John G C 79 Aug. 15, '62 Missing in action at Stone River.	
Loomis, Benjamin C 79 Aug. 15, '62 Transferred to Eng. Corps, July 14	, 1863.
Lincolnfelter, Thomas I 13 C'v Jan. 11, 16 Mustered out May 25, 1865.	
Lacy, William P K 134 May 4, '6 Mustered out September, 1865.	•
Lynam, Perry C H 147 Feb. 24, '6; Mustered out-term expired. Lane, Gilman C 148 Feb. 17, '6; Mustered out-term expired.	
Lawson, Hiram G 5 Cav. Aug. 18, '65 Mustered out June 14, 1865.	
24	
34	

Name and Rank.	Co.	REG.	MUSTER.	Remarks.
Privales.		1		
ankford, Thomas W.	I	148	Feb. 9, 164.	Mustered out September 5, 1865. Mustered out July 24, 1865. Taken pris, and ex'ed. Vet., wounded i Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 1865. Promoted Captain. Died July 27, 1864, wounded. Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out September, 14, 1864. Died Hancock Dec. 1862. Drowned Salulia March 13, 1854. Corpora
umis, Benjamin	C	79	July 14. '04.	Mustered out July 24, 1865. [kne
Morgan, B. F	G	16	Aug. 12, '62	Taken pris. and ex'ed. Vet., wounded i
		8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
Marsh, Seth	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Promoted Captain.
Marsh, Samuel	B	53	Dec. '02	Died July 27, 1804, wounded.
AcCorkle Henry	B	0	Aug. 25, '01	Voteron mustaned out August of 1864
forgan W H H	B		Aug. 25, 01	Mustered out September 14 1864
Agrsh. Emanuel	B	8	Ang. 25 161	Died Hancock Dec 1862
Ailler, Francis	B	8	Aug. 25. '61	Drowned Salulia March 12, 1864, Corpora
AcGee, Isaac C	B	S	Aug. 25, '61	Drowned Salulia March 13, 1854, Corpora Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Marsh, Emanuel Miller, Francis McGee, Isaac C. McConnell, William Martin, Jacob Mays, Franklin McDonald, Clark Martin, William B Mann, Henry Meek, Stephen B Moore, Lester R Mendenhall, James P	B	.8	Aug. 25, '61	
Martin, Jacob	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet., mustered out August 28, '65, Capt.
lays, Franklin	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet., mustered out August 28, '65, Capt. Killed Vicksburg May 22, 1863. Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 2865. Killed Perryville, September 5, 1864. Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865. Discharged August 28, 1865. Discharged August 28, 1865. Ueteran, mustered out August 28, 1866.
AcDonald, Clark	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 2865.
dartin, William B	B	S	Aug. 25, '01	Killed Perryville, September 5, 1864.
dann, Henry	B	8	Aug. 25, 01	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1805.
Acore Tester P	G	8	April 5, OI	Discharged August 28, 1805.
Mendenhall Inmer D	H	0	Sept. 5, '61	Vaturan mustared out August 28, 1865
Moore, Lester R. Mendenhall, James P. Miller, John S	n		Sept. 5. Of	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
		- 6	Feb. 14, 165	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
AcKinley, William	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865. Died, Shield's Mill April 16, 1865.
McKinley, William McCorkle, William F. McConnell, John W. McGuire, Harrison	E	0	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1965. Mustered out May 10, 1962. Mustered out May 19, 1962.
AcConnell, John W	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 10, 1862.
AcGuire, Harrison	B	1.2	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
AcCullen, Ira	B	1.2	May 15, '61 May 15, '61 May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
AcGuire, Amos	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
AcCullen, Ira	В	1.2	May 15, 61	Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Aosier, John A	В	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
		12	MAN IS. OI	mustered out may 19, 1803.
Martin, Thomas M CDaniel, Jesse	B	12	May 15, 161	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Avers Erasmus	C		Sept. 12, '64	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Discharged March 1, 1863.
Aarshal, Elijah	G	12		
Marshal, Elijah McGuire, Joseph Mack, Michael H Miller, William	G	15	Aug. 3, '62 Aug. 7, '62	Mustered out June S. 186s.
Aack, Michael H	H	1.2	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Miller, William	I	13	Mar, 10, 165	Mustered out July 29, 1865.
Aarsh, Christopher C	E	20	Jan. 1, '62	Vet. from 19th. Died Jan 4, 1865, Capt.
lesler, William	H	26	Mar, 10, '65 Jan, 1, '62 Sept, 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Miller, Isaac	11	20	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out January 15, 1866.
leek, Richard	н	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865. Vet. from 19th. Died Jan 4, 1865, Capt. Mustered out September 6, 1865. Mustered out January 15, 1866. Mustered out November 5, 1865. Mustered out November 5, 1865.
Miller, William Marsh, Christopher C Mesler, William Miller, Isaac Meek, Richard Martin, George W Medison John	. 1	Sq	Sept. 24, '64	
		57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, '65. Serg'
AcCorkle, John Miller, Benjamin CPhall, Daniel AcGahey, Andrew S.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged January 1, 1803.
CPhall Daniel	AB	0 6 27	Dec. 13, '61 Nov. 13, '63 Dec. 9, '63 Dec. 9, '63	Died at Indianapolis Enhancer at 1864
CGahev. Andrew S.	R	o Car	Dec. 0 161	Died at Nashville Oct. 26, 1804, wounds
fanchee, John	B	121		Mustered out August 28, 186z.
liller, Ambrose C	B	721	Dec. o. 'O	Mustered out August 28, 1865. Discharged May 11, 1865. Corporal.
IoCorkle, John II	B	121	Jan. 7, '64	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
lavley, Uriah	B	68	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 6, 1865. Discharged Nov. 19, 1862. Disability.
loore, Sidney	E	79	Aug. 15, 162	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Sergeant. Mustered out June 7, 1865.
lingle, Cornelius	E	70	Aug. 15, 162	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Accole, Neal	E	- 79	Aug. 15, 02	Mustered out June 7, 1805.
farsh, Ellas	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 10, 102	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1805. Sergeant.
Acreh Losenh	C	Cav.	Aug. 10, 02	Died at Classey May 6, 1965.
Miller George W	G	SCav.	Aug. 16, 162	Mustered out June 16, 1965
AGGahey, Andrew S. Aanchee, John Ailler, Ambrose C. AGCorkle, John II. Avely, Uriah Aoore, Sidney Aingle, Cornelius AcCole, Neal Aarsh, Elias Aorris, Milton T. Aarsh, Joseph Ailler, George W. Aeek, Jared C AcKinney, Jesse	G	Cay.	Aug. 16, 162	Mustered out June 7, 1805. Mustered out June 7, 1805. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1805. Mustered out September 15, 1805. Died at Glasgow May 6, 1803. Mustered out June 16, 1805. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1805. Corporal. Discharged June 6, 1805. Mustered out Opt. 15, 1805.
AcKinney, lesse.	G	Cav	Aug. 16, 162	Discharged June 6, 1865.
AcGee, George.	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, 162	Mustered out October 15, 1865.
AcKinney, Jesse	G	Can	Ane 16 162	Discharged November 10 1965
fartin, Albert	G	Cav.	Aug. 16, .62	Discharged November 10, 1865.
AcFarland	G	Cav.	Dec. 28, 63	Mustered out September 15, 1865,
fartin, Joseph	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 28, 163	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Icek, Marshall M	G	Cav.	Jan. 20, 164	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Martin, Albert. Martin, Joseph. Martin, Joseph. Markall M Meek, Marshall M Mark, Thomas. Mints, William P McQuery. Perry.	G	5 Cav.	Jan. 20, 164	Discharged November 10, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Died at Louisville June 16, 1865. Died July 30, 1864. Wounds.
fack Thomas		- Ca l	Inn an 16.	Mustaned out Tune of 1964
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	Y. 1	5 Cav.	Jan. 20, 104	mustered out june 10, 1305.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Miller, Amos Miller, Thomas P	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865. Discharged October 27, 1854. Killed in action May 28, 1864. Discharged May 10, 1863. Discharged February 13, 1865. Missing in action December 4, 1864.
Miller, Thomas P McGuire, Thomas	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Miller, Thomas I	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Miller, Thomas J Milner, Joseph T Milner, William	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Milner, William	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Milner, Job	B	99	Aug. 13, 762	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Morford, Joseph B	B	99	Aug. 13, 02	Discharged October 27, 1854.
Morford, Elisha	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Killed in action May 28, 1864.
Milner, Job. Morford, Joseph B. Morford, John A. Morford, Elisha Murphy, James Milner, Henry. Myers, Charley	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Discharged May 10, 1863.
Myers, Charley	B	99	Aug. 13, 702	Discharged rebrary 13, 1905. Missing in action December 4, 1964. Mustered out, time expired. Mustered out June, 1855. Mustered out June, 1855. Mustered out, time expired. Mustered out, time expired. Died at Amo March 10, 1865. Mustered out Settember, 1865.
McCorkle, Richard B. McBane, Isaac Miller, Abraham	ř	147	Feb. 7, '6;	Mustered out, time expired.
McBane, Isaac	I	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out November, 18, 1865.
Miller, Abraham	D	34	Nov. 4, '61	Mustered out June, 1855.
Moore, John O Marshall, Eli N	č	33	Feb. 17. '6:	Mustered out, time expired.
Miller, Isaac	CC	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Morical, Robert	_			Died at Amo March 10, 1865.
Madden, Riley Myers, William	C	148	Feb. 17, '05	Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865.
McFadden, William H	č	148	Feb. 17, 03	Mustered out September, 1865.
Miller, Jacob	H	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Died, of wound, at Knoxville.
Miller, Jacob	H	148	Feb. 17. '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
McCord John	G	SCav.	Dec. 23, '03	Died of wound at Knoxville
McCord, David	Ď	Š	April 2, 62	Died, of Would, at Ithoxyme.
Nixon, Azor M	В	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Martin, Joseph McCord, John McCord, David Nixon, Azor M Niles, Thomas E	A	57	Dec. 13, 761	Transferred to 10th battery.
Miles Danker	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Died at Pulaski August 1, 1854.
Nibarger, John	B	. 9)	Aug. 14, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1855.
Nilear, Reunen Nibarger, John Nibarger, Lemuel I Nibarger, Harrison Nibarger, Thomas Orr, Thomas J Osborn, Alexander Olney, Ransom	В	99	Aug. 14, '62	Transferred to 10th battery. Mustered out July 28, 1865. Died at Pulaski August 1, 1854. Mustered out June 5, 1855. Died March 15, 1863. Mustered out June 5, 1855. Died March 20, 1853. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Nibarger, Harrison	B	9)	Aug, 14, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Orr. Thomas I	K	57	Ian. 2. 162	Died March 20, 1033.
Osborn, Alexander	D	38	Sept 5, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Olney, Ransom	В		4	36
Olvey, Levi Olvey, William	B	12	Aug. 15, 61	Mustered out. Died at Grand Junction February 9, 1853. Mustered out July 15, 1855. Discharged November 16, 1852. Mustered out. Mustered out.
Owens, George	D	38	Jan. 16, '65	Mustered out July 15, 1855.
Owens, George Offutt, Lloyd	G	19	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged November 16, 1852.
Oldham, Jeremiah Ormsten, Andrew	K	134	May 24, '04	Mustered out
Orr. Thomas 1		141	1	Musicica out.
Owens, Marion Owens, George W	D	38	Oct. 31, '64	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
Owens, George W	I	51	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Philpott, Marion Personnett, William	מו	3	Feb. 24. '62	Vet. Mustered out Aug. 28, '65. Serg't. Mustered out August 28, 185z.
Prickett, Eli	D	6	Feb. 24, '6;	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Price, lonn	I M:	Í	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out Diecember 13, 1865. Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1855. Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1855. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out Fugust 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Pauley, James	E	9	Feb. 24, 705	Mustered out August 28, 1805.
Piper. George W	E	1 13	July, 22, 762	Mustered out lune 8, 1855.
Purkey, Inomas			Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Probasco, John	Ā	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out February 5, 1865. Mustered out February 5, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Discharged June 15, 1865. Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Parris, Lewis B	A	C257	Dec. 0 161	Mustered out recruity 5, 1305. Mustered out August 28, 1862.
Pauley, Joseph H Poole, Franklin R	B	o Cav.	Nov. 13, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Parson, George Perman, Ephraim Parker, George W Prickett, Henry Pardue, Francis M	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 15, 1865.
Perman, Ephraim	В	gCav.	jan. 2, '64	Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Prickett. Henry	B	O CRV.	1411. 2, '04 Tuly 10, '62	brustered out rengust 20, 1005.
Pardue, Francis M	•	79	Aug. 15, '02	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Trans. engineer corps, July 14, 1863. Promoted. Mustered out Sant 16, 1867. Segrenal
Price, Lewis	_	79	Aug. 15, '62	Trans. engineer corps, July 14, 1863.
Pilkington, Wm H	G	ÿó	Aug. 18, '62	Fromoted,
Pope, Ismes T	٦	90	Aug. 10, '02	Died at Andersonville Sept. 25, 1844.
Pilkington, Wm H Pope, William A Pope, James T. Pope, Jasper N. Price, William Powers, Isaac.	Ğ	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Sergeant. Died at Andersonville Sept. 25, 1864. Mustered out September 15, 1864. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Price, William	G	90	Aug. 16, 62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Powers, Isaac	1 G	00	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1305.

Name and Rank.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.	_			
Perkins, Newton	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Promoted.
ope, Elijah E	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Pugh, James	Ģ			
ope, Peter S	Ğ	90	Aug. 16, '62	Died at Indianapolis, December 15, 1862. Transferred to 48th regiment, May 18, '6 Mustered out. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Upassigned.
owers, William R	В	79	Mar. 22, '64	I ransferred to 48th regiment, May 18, 6
Pratt, James C	H	147	reb. 14, '05	Mustered out.
Purdue Thomas I	Ğ	140	Feb. 17, 05	Mustered out September, 1305.
Purdue Reuben	ĭ	148	Feb 2 165	Mustered out September, 1605.
Patterson, Samuel T Purdue, Thomas L Purdue, Reuben Parker, Thomas	•	.40	Sept. 17. '64	Unassigned.
	K	111	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 25, '65. Serg't
Perry, James W Pennocl. Alex Priddy, John W	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Mustered out September, 1865. Unassigned. Vet. Mustered out July 25, '65. Serg't Vet. Mustered out July 26, '65. Corp'l Mustered out September 6, 1865, Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 18' Mustered out June, 1865. Mustered out June, 1865. Mustered out, June, 1865. Mustered out, June, 1865.
ennock Alex	H	26	Sept. 22, '62	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Priddy, John W	Đ	34	Sept. 21, '62	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 18
arknurst, Adam	Ď	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Pauley, Robert!	D G	34	Nov. 10, 04	Mustered out June, 1865.
Pelsington, James W.	B	Con	Jan. 2, '64	Wounded, Mustered out, Died at Vicksburg, July, 1861.
Robison, Samuel	B	ycav.	Aug 25 '61	Died at Vicksburg July 1961
Roney, Edward H	В	l š	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Syracuse December 15 1801
Roney, Benjamin A.	B	Š	Aug. 25. '61	Veteran Mustered out August 28, 1865
Robison, Samuel Roney, Edward H Roney, Benjamin A Reamsheart, Nicholas	В	. 8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out, Died at Vicksburg, July, 1863. Died at Syracuse, December 15, 1861 Veteran, Mustered out August 28, 1865 Mustered out September 4, 1864. Discharged December, 1852. Mustered out September 28, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Redmire, Christian Russell, James T Russell, Wiiiam H Robison, Peller	В	S	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged December, 1852.
Russell, James T	D	9	Feb. 24, 65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Russell, William H	Ď	4	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Cobison, Peller	Ď	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Roberts, Albert Rudrick, William L	Ģ	9	Mar. 8, 65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Singuralt Jenes D	I I	1 11	Feb. 28, 65	Mustered out July 20, 1805.
Rinewalt, Isaac P Romack, George	В	11	Mar 15 '6	Mustared out Man as asia
Thue Perry I	ĸ	20	Mar 15 61	Net Mastered out December 2 1962
Rhue, Perry J	Ĝ	23	Anril 20, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1852. Vet. Mustered out December 2, 1865. Mustered out. Re-entered Capt. 5th Ca Mustered out June 1, 1865. Lieutenant. Mustered out September 28, 1865. Mustered out September 28, 1865. Mustered out June 6, 1865. Sergeant. Discharged June 19, 1863. Wounds. Mustered out June 6, 1895.
Riley, Reuben A Ragan, William W. Rash, Lawson Robb, Thomas II	Ă	E 2	April 26, '61	Mustered out June 1, 1865. Lieutenant.
tash, Lawson	С	ن ا	Feb. 14. '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Robb, Thomas II	Č	1 3	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
ticnaras, Davia	G	12	July 19, 62	Mustered out June 6, 1865. Sergeant.
Reynolds, John W	G	1.2	Aug. 3, 63	Discharged June 19, 1863. Wounds.
Kash, Amos	G	12	Aug. 3, '6.	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Kash, John I	Ğ	12	July 13, 62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Rash, Amos Rash, John T Rash, Daniel Rash, Thomas M	G	12	July 19, 702	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Roberts, James		12	Aug. 13, 02	Discharged Sont as 1805. Corporat.
Rynerson, William	Ď	20	Oct 2 '6	Mustered out June 24 186
Rittenhouse, John	Ď	51	Dec. 14. '61	Mustered out June 3, 1895, Mustered out June 8, 1895, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Mustered out June 8, 1865, Corporal, Discharged Sept. 29, '62, Arm amputate Mustered out June 24, 1865. Discharged.
Reynolds, Joseph	Ã	3.	Dec. 13. 61	Died June 15, 1862.
toland, Joseph	Α	1 57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged August 17, 1863.
Russel, Joseph M	В	y Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865. Farrier.
Konison. William V. I	В	Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July 10, 1865.
Rawlings, Aaron J Renan, William R	В	Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged Sept. 29, '65. Arm amputate Mustered out June 24, 1865. Discharged. Died June 15, 1863. Discharged August 17, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Farrier. Mustered out July 10, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865. Sergeant. Mustered out June 3, 1865. Sergeant. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out September 16, '65. Serg' Mustered out September 16, 1855. Discharged March 10, 1865. Corporal.
tawings, Aaron J Renan, William R Revnolds, William Roberts, William H Richie, William G	H	66	Aug. 10, 762	Mustered out June 3, 1865.
revnoids, William	A C	79	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 3, 1865. Sergeant.
Roberts, William H Richie, William G Ridlin, William	Ğ	- Care	Aug. 15, '02	Mustered out June 7, 1205.
Eidlin William	Ğ	Cav.	Aug. 16, 62	Mustered out September 16, '65. Serg'
Redy, Jeremiah	Ğ	Cav.	Aug. 10, 02	Discharged March to 1862
₹odlev lohn	Ğ	Cav	Aug. 18, 162	Discharged March 10, 1003.
Redman, Michael	B	90	Aug. 13. '62	Mustered out June c. 186c. Corporal.
teeves, Oliver	В	00	Aug. 13, 762	Mustered out June 5, 1865. Corporal. Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reeves, Nevil	В	99	Aug. 13, 162	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reeves, William W	В	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Redman, Michael Reeves, Oliver Reeves, Nevil Reeves, William W Reeves, Riley A	В	99	Mar. 23, '64	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
coland, George	В	.99	Mat. 23, '64	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Roland, George	Ī	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out June 5, 1805. Mustered out September 30, 1805.
Conson, Benjamin T.	I.	13 C'v	Dec. 23, 63	Mustered out September 30, 1865.
Pardin John C	K	134	may 24, '64	mustered out September 30, 1865.
	I			
Reynolds, Robert	Ÿ	132	Willy 10, 04	Mustered out, Mustered out,
Rasel, William Rutsel, Aaron	C	1 148	Heb to Ar	Mustered out Sentember 1867
tamsdell, Cornelius	C	148	Feb. 17, 165	Mustered out. Mustered out September, 1865. Muster ed out September, 1865. Muster ed out September, 1865.
tamsdell, Cornelius tevnolds James E toland, Jefferson	й	148	Feb. 17. 16	Mustered out September, 1865. Mustered out September, 1865. Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 18

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Rohrer, Augustus H	A	99		Died, disease. Promoted. Discharged February 18, 1863. Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Died at Lebanon, April 8, 1862. Killed at Vicksburg, Mav 22, 1863. Discharged April 10, 1853. Disability. Promoted. Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Died at St. Louis, October 30, 1802. Died at New Orleans, September 11, 1863. Died at Helena, March 20, 1803. Wounds supposed. Invalid. Vet. Died at Savannah Feb. 28, 1865. Discharged Nov. 20, 1862. Disability. Discharged December 18, 1862. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
		18	Aug. 25, '61	
Smith, Philander Seeley, William H. H. Smith, George W. Siplinger, William H. Sellery, Peter Scotten, John B. Snell. Lewis.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Promoted.
Smith George W	B	8	Aug. 25, '01	Discharged February 18 1965
Siplinger. William H.	B	i 8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out August 28, 186s.
Sellery, Peter	В	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Lebanon, April 8, 1862.
Scotten, John B	В	8	Aug, 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863,
Snell, Lewis Snider, William T	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged April 10, 1853. Disability.
Stanhens Eli	B	3	Aug. 25, '01	Promoted.
Stephens, Eli Sanford, Francis M Scott, James P	B	8	Aug. S. 762	Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865
Scott, James P	В	8	Aug. 27, '62	Died at St. Louis, October 30, 1862.
Scott, John	В	8	Aug. 27, 162	Died at New Orleans, September 11, 1863
Scotten Ebenezer C	B	S	Aug. 27, '62	Died at Helena, March 29, 1863.
Scotten, William W	B	1 8	Aug. 27, '62	Wounds supposed. Invalid.
Shelley, Samuel	R	8	Feb 28 162	Discharged Nov 20, 1862 Dischility
Slifer, Wilson S	B	8	Feb. 28, '62	Discharged December 18, 1862.
Scott, James P Scott, John Scotten Ebenezer C Scotten, William W Shelton, Martin Shelley, Samuel Slifer, Wilson S Stephens, Ruel Simmons, William Scott, Rufus Sincox, John Stauts, John Statts, John Statts, Peter C Savaye, John H	B	8	May 9, '64 Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Simmons, William	ľ	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Sincer John W	1 5	9	Feb. 14, '65	M
Sawey John	Б	9	Ian 24 %	Mustered out September 28, 1805.
Statts, John W	Ď	11	May 15. '61	Mustered out May 10, 1862.
Statts, Peter C	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862,
Savage John H	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Smith, Edward	l n	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Sergeant Richard	K	11	May 15, 'OI	Mustered out May 19, 1802.
Short. William	ď	111	May 15, 761	Mustered out May 10, 1862
Smith, Robert J	Ğ	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged December 11, 1861. Wounds.
Scott, William	G	12	Aug. 5, 61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Shroy, Bezra	Ģ	13	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer Joseph	1 6	12	July 21, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, Milo	Ğ	12	luly 21, 162	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shull, John	Ğ	12	Aug. 18, '6:	Mustered out June 8, 186c.
Shull, Freeman	G	12	Aug. 18, 762	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, William	Ğ	12	Aug. 18, '62	Killed at Atlanta, August 17, 1864.
Shafter Jacob	12	12	Rug. 18, '02	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Shaffer, Hiram	Ğ	12	Oct. 16. '62	Transferred to 48 Reg. Wounded.
Southan, James	G	12	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Smith, Nicholas	G	12	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Statts, John W Statts, John W Statts, Peter C Savage, John H Smith, Edward Sherman, Thomas, Sergeant, Richard Short, William Smith, Robert J Scott, William Shint, Robert J Shaffer, Joseph Shaffer, Joseph Shaffer, Milo Shull, John Shull, Freeman. Shaffer, William Shaffer, William Shaffer, Hiraun Southan, Jarob Shaffer, Hiraun Southan, Jarob Smith, Nicholas Smith, Nicholas Smith, Andrew J Smith, John H Smith, John A Sluth, William Snow, Jonathan	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Discharged December 31, 1861. Wounds. Transferred to V. R. C. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Smith, Oliver H	18	5 Cav	Aug. 18, 762	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Smith, John H	Ğ	is Cav	Aug. 18, 16,	Mustered out September 15, 1805.
Samuels, John A	Ğ	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1805. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Died at Andersonville, June 24, 1864. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Died March 30, 1864. Wounds. Died at Andersonville, November 5, 1865. Died at Andersonville, August 18, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Transferred to 48 Reg. Died July 7, 1864. Wounds. Mustered out May 26, 1865. Discharged December 26, 1884. Mustered out July, 1865. Mustered out June 17, 1865. Mustered out June 17, 1865. Died at Pulaski, September 12, 1864.
Sluth, William M. Snow, Jonathan. Snider, Thomas C. Snell, Zachariah T. Shipman, William Shaw, William R. Shaw, Isaac V. Shipman, James J. Siddell, William Slifer, Levi Smith, Edward C. Scott, Charles W. Sample, James Q. Shipley, Reason Shipley, Reason Shipley, Francis M. Shaffer, Isaac Sherrill, John W. Steward, John W. Steward, John Sullivan, Calvin Smith, August Short, Hugh	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Snow, Jonathan	ĕ	5 Cav	October, '62	Died at Andersonville, June 24, 1864.
Snell Zachariah T	၂ မ	5 Cav	Feb 0 %	Mustered out September 15, 1305.
Shipman, William	Ьğ	3 000	Aug. 13. 162	Died March 20, 1864. Wounds
Shaw, William R	B	99	Aug. 13, 62	Died at Andersonville, November 5, 1861
Shaw, Isaac V	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died at Andersonville, August 18, 1864.
Shipman, James J	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Sidaeii, William Slifer Tevi	B	29	Aug. 13, 762	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Smith. Edward C	ĺБ	! %	Aug. 13, 702	Mustered out June 5, 1305.
Scott, Charles W	B	66	Aug. 13, '62	Transferred to 48 Reg.
Sample, James Q	B	99	Aug. 13, 162	Died July 7, 1864. Wounds.
Shipley, Reason	B	99	Apr. 14, '64	Mustered out May 26, 1865.
Shipley, Francis M	B	. 699	Apr. 14, '64	Discharged December 26, 1864.
Shaffer Teaac	R	I Cav	Nov. 13, 763	Mustered out July, 1805. Saddler.
Sherrill, John W	ĺБ	La Cav	Nov. 13, 762	Mustered out July, 186c.
Steward, John	B	o Čav	Nov. 13. '62	Lost on Sultana, April 27, 186c.
Sullivan, Calvin	В	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Smith, August	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Short, Hugh	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, 763	Died at Pulaski, September 12, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	Co,	REG.	Mus			Remarks.
Privates.	-					Mustered out June 22, 1365. Discharged May 27, 1865. Sergeant. Mustered out June 8, 1855. Mustered out June 8, 1853. Mustered out June 8, 1853. Mustered out June 8, 1855. Mustered out June 8, 1855. Mustered out September 6, 1865. Mustered out September 13, 1865. Mustered out December 13, 1865. Missing, Stone Creek. Mustered out March 1, 1865. Discharged March 10, 1365. Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Sears, Christopher H. Sears, Francis O	. В	9 Cav	Dec.	٥.	163	Mustered out June 22, 1865.
Sears, Francis O	. B	9 Cav	Dec.	ő.	63	Discharged May 27, 1865. Sergeant.
Sherman, John Sherman, Jeremiah Sanders, William H	. I	75	July	15.	162	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Sherman, Jeremiah	. <u>I</u>	75	July	15,	162	Mustered out June 8, 1863.
Sanders, William H	. I I	75	July	15.	⁷ 62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
steer, Samuer	. B	79	Aug	. 15,	°65	Mustered out June 7, 1865
Shellhouse, Conrad	. I	26	Sept	24,	164	Mustered out september 6, 1865.
Sellery, Thomas J	. I	26	Sept.	. 24,	164	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Sellery, Thomas J Sellery, William Stanley, James Smitten, Isaac Schooley, Cam T Sapp, William I Schull, William I	· <u>I</u> ·	26	Sept.	. 21,	164	Mustered out September 0, 1305.
stanley, James	٠ <u>I</u>	26	Sept.	. 24,	'64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Smitten, Isaac	- <u>I</u>	26	Sept	. 24,	'64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Schooley, Cam T	. I	26	Sept	. 24,	¹64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Sapp, William	· 1_	26	Sept.	. 24,	°64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Schull, William I	. H	26	Sept.	. 24,	' 64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
stutsman, Andrew	. <u>C</u>	38	Sept	. 24,	<u>?64</u>	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Stump, Jesse	. D	51	Dec.	14,	' 6i	Vet. Mustered out December 13, 1305.
Sliter, George	. D	51	Dec.	14,	'61	Discharged.
snow, David	. K	51	Feb.	23,	162	Vet. Mustered out December 13, 1805.
hutes,_David	. K	51	Feb.	23,	162	Missing, Stone Creek.
Smith, Robert A	. A	57	Dec.	13,	ъ,	Mustered out March 1, 1805.
Shaffer, Ira	· 🗛	57	Dec.	13,	161	Discharged March 10, 1305.
Shafter, Ira Stefey, Joseph Shirley, William R Soots, Addison Strahl, Oliver Smith, Asa Sandy, John A Stanbrough, Sol Squires, Levi Smith, William H Snider, Peter	٠Į Ķ	134	May	24,	. 164	Mustered out.
Shirley, William R	. C	148	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
Soots, Addison	1 6	142	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
strani, Oliver	. Ç	14	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
mith, Asa	. <u>C</u>	148	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
andy John A	. F	14	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
standrough, Sol	F	145	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
quires, Levi	i i	148	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
omith, William II	I	148	Feb.	17,	'65	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
Snider, Peter Smith, Nicholas C Surgeant, Thomas S	I	21	Sept	. 17,	. 64	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
Smith, Nicholas C	· [21	Sept	. 17,	164	Mustered out September 5, 1805.
Surgeant, Thomas S	. D	.34	Sept	. 21,	36 1	D
Smith, Charles S	. <u>D</u>	34	Sept	. 21,	'61	Discharged March 17, 1863. Disability. Mustered out. Died May 30, 1864.
Shipley, Reason	. E	40	Apr.	. 16,	'64	Mustered out.
Smith, John R	. G	18	3		• • • •	Died May 30, 1804.
Inomas, laylor W	. <u>A</u>	5.3	Nar	. 12,	'62	Resigned March 4, 1803. Lieutenant.
I nompson, Isaac P	. B		Ang	. 25,	'61	Mustered out.
Thomas, Henry P	. B	1 5	Feb.	5,	"64	Mustered out August 25, 1805.
Thomas, William S	. B	8	Jan.	3•	'64	Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Shipley, Reason Smith, John R Thomas, Taylor W. Thompson, Isaac P Thomas, Henry P. Thomas, William S. Thomas, Amze W. Tuttle, William H. H	11:55				• • •	Vet. Mustered out January 15, 1866. Mustered out September 6, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865. Dicsharged June 24, 1862. Died at Andersonville, Sept. 15, 1864. Mustered out December 13, 1862. Died at Chattanooga, August 22, 1862. Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp'! Transferred to V. R. C., January 14, 186 Mustered out June 7, 1865. Died December, 1862. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Mustered out August 13, 1865. Discharged October, 1863. Discharged October, 1863.
Thompson Mark	H	26	Janu	ary.	, <u>'</u> 61	Vet. Mustered out January 15, 1800.
Thompson, Mark True, David N	H	26	Sept	. 24,	'64	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Thompson Somuel C	C	38	Sept	• 4•	_'04	Mustered out June 24, 1805.
Thompson, Samuel C. Thompson, Raph L. Thomas, Wellington. Tibbetts, Allen B. Tygart, Thomas N. Thornton, Daniel Torrence, William Torrence, Samuel Thornton, Henry W. Thompson, Samuel C. Thomas, James	. D	51	,Dec.	. 14,	. '61	Distant And annually Sent to 1864
Thomas Mullington	. P	.51	Dec.	14,	'61	Died at Andersonville, Sept. 15, 1504.
ribbees, wellington.	. D	51	Sept	. 13,	.63	Mustered out December 13, 1805.
Thosetts, Allen B	Þ	51	Apr.	. 7,	'64	Died at Chattanooga, August 22, 1503.
Thornton Daniel	A	57	Dec.	13,	01	vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1805. Corp 1
Townson, Daniel	D	121	Dec.	9.	.03	T
Torrence, William	. C	79	Aug.	. 15	, '62	I ransferred to v. R. C., January 14, 150
Thomas Manuel	10	_ 79	Aug	. 15.	, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1805.
Thompson Samuel C	. G	5 Cav	Aug	. 1%,	, '62	Med December, 1802.
Thomas James C.	. G	5 Cav	Aug	. 18,	, '6a	Mustered out September 15, 1805.
Tibbatta Hann C	G	5 Cav	Aug	. 18.	. 03	Mustered out September 15, 1805.
Two Christon	B	90	Aug	. 13,	. '02	Mustered out August 13, 1305.
Trice Uses	B	90	Aug	. 13.	. 02	Discharged October, 1803.
Turnet John M	B	90	Aug	. 13,	. '02	Discharged December 7, 1804.
Thomas James	A	57	Sept	. 9.	04	Discharged to V. R. C.
Froy, Christopher. Frice, Henry Tygart, John M Thomas, James Thomas, Lewis S I vgart, Thomas N I vgart, Thomas N Ulrey, John H Ulrey, John	ΙĜ	57	Sept	. 10,	.,03	Discharged October, 1863. Discharged December 7, 1864. Transferred to V. R. C. Discharged September 10, 1864. Vet. Mustered out February 3, 1866. Vet. Mustered out February 3, 1866. Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp. Discharged May 20, 1865. Died at New Orleans, October 15, 1853. Mustered out September 6, 1865. Discharged November 24, 1864. Wound Mustered out June 8, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal. Died in Rebel prison. Capt'd Feb. 14, 16 Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Typart Thomas M	י	3.4	Sept	. 21,	.01	vet. mustered out recruary 3, 1800.
Taylor John H	. А	57	Pec.	13,	701	Net. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1305. Corp
- ayını, jonn 11 Ulrev John	. ˈ G	5 Cay	reb.	27.	.04	Discharged May 20, 1805.
	. B	8	Aug	. 5.	761	D. 1 . N O.L
Underwood, John N Underwood, James N.	. p	1 5	Aug	٠ 5،	761	Died at New Orleans, October 15, 1803.
Ulrey Lefteren	. B	8	Aug	٠ 5,	761	36 1 6 6 6 6
Ulrey, Jefferson Vandyke, Marshall Vanzant, Francis	. 1	2f	Sept.	. 24,	, O.	Mustered out September 0, 1805.
Vanzant E-anaia	· 🚓	57	Dec.	13,	'61	Discharged November 24, 1804. Wound
Vanzant, Francis Vanzant, Joseph Vanzant, Jesse Veron, John A	ı H	12	Aug	. 17,	'62	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
rancant, joseph	11	1 12	Aug	. 17,	'O.	mustered out june 8, 1805. Corporal.
	Н				•	(D) - 3 (- D - L - L - L

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Valentine, William	C	70	Ang. 15. 162	Mustered out June 5, 1865. Mustered out Sept., 1865. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Tansferred to artillery, Dec. 30, 1863. Mustered out September 15, 1865. Killed at Vicksburg, May 23, 1863. Discharged April 29, 1863. Disability. Mustered out.
Valentine, William Vandyke, Seward Volmer, Jacob Vernon, Robert H Virgin, Vanes	B	99	Aug. 15. 62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Volmer, Jacob	H	148	Feb. 8, '6s	Mustered out Sept., 1864.
Vernon, Robert H	В	99	Aug. 15, 62	Died May 9, 1865.
Virgin, Vanes	K	134	May 4, 764	Mustered out.
	В	121	Dec. 23, 763	Mustered out.
Volmer, Jacob	Ĭ	148	Feb. 8, 705	Mustered out.
Volmer, Jacob	D G	34	Sept. 21, '01	Mustaged out Sentember of 1865
Vigerne John F	B	5 020	Aug. 27 761	mustered out September 15, 1805.
Viggins, Lawson	B	8	Aug. 25, 161	·
Wilson, Alfred	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1861.
Vilson, Adam F	В	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged April 29, 1863. Disability.
Wilson, Adam F Welling, William W	В	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out.
Weiling, William W. Weiling, John S Wilcoxen, Edwin H. Wood, Robert T White, John M. Welt, Daniel. Wolf, Joseph Wiltian I. Issac N. Williams, Charles J. Winn, Joshua.	в	8	May 30, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Vilcoxen, Edwin H	B	8	Jan. 14, '04	Died at Washington, August 3, 1864.
White John M	C	9	reb. 14, 05	Mustered out September 28, 1805.
Welt. Daniel	č	ž	Feb. 14, 05	Mustered out October 2, 1865
Wolf. Joseph	č	ລ	Feb. 14, 765	Mustered out October 2, 1865.
Vhitsel, Isaac N	Ď	ő	Feb. 24. '65	Mustere d out October 3, 1865.
Williams, Charles J	I	ó	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Vindell, William R	В	12	May 15, '61	Discharged April 29, 1863. Disability. Mustered out. Mustered out. August 28, 1865. Died at Washington, August 3, 1864. Mustered out September 28, 1865. Mustered out October 3, 1865. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Vinn, Joshua	В	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Vatson, James A	B	12	May It. You	Mustered out.
Viseman, Levi Vinn, David T	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out.
Walker Marcellus R	G	12	May 15, '01	Discharged June 11 1962 Wounds
Whitell, John W	Ğ		July 10, 162	Mustered out Inne 8 1865
Wright, Aaron C	Ğ	12	Tuly 10, 162	Killed at Resaca, May 12, 1864.
Vright, William	Ğ	12	July 10, 62	Died at Camp Sherman, Sept. 8, 1861.
Walker, Marcellus B. Whitell, John W Wright, Aaron C Wright, William Walker, George D Ward, Theodore	G	12	Mar. 17, '64	Died at Davis' Island, April, 1865.
Vard, Theodore	F	19	Mar. 8, '64	Transferred to 20th regiment.
	F	10	Feb, 2, 64	Mustered out. Discharged August 1, 1861. Discharged June 11, 1863. Wounds. Mustered out June 8, 1865. Killed at Resaca, May 13, 1864. Died at Camp Sherman, Sept. 8, 1863. Died at Davis' Island, April, 1865. Transferred to 20th regiment. Unassigned. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Mustered out. Discharged February 4, 1862. Wounds. Died at Nashville, March 5, 1864. Died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1863. Resigned Jan. 17, 763, Capt. Ent. 5th Ca
Wiless Indees C	L	20	Feb. 2, '64	Mustered out.
Vilson Charles C	i	20	reb. 2, '05	Mustered out
Wiley, Daily Wilson, Judson C Wilson, Charles C Williams, George W Welsh, Thomas C	î	26	Oct. 14. 164	Mustered out.
Welsh, Thomas C	C	40	Dec. 6, '6i	Discharged February 4, 1862, Wounds,
Whorton, Elisha	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Nashville, March 5, 1864.
Windsor, George	Ď	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1863.
Whorton, Elisha Windsor, George Wills, William R	В	8	Dec. 14, '61 Aug. 19, '61 Dec. 9, '61	Resigned Jan. 17, '63, Capt. Ent. 5th Ca Vet. Mustered out December 14, 1865.
veaver. Unaries m	A	57	Dec. 9, '61	Vet. Mustered out December 14, 1805.
Ward, Michael	AB	57	Dec. 9, '61 Dec. 9, '61	Discharged April 23, 1862. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Waller, Benjamin	B	121	Dec. o. Mr	Mustered out August 28, 1865
Winn, John I	B	o Cav	Nov. 12. '63	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Waller, William H Waller, Benjamin Winn, John J Walls, John H	В	g Cav	Nov. 13, '61	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Valker, Marcellus B.	В	9 Cav	Nov. 13, 164	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Valker, Marcellus B Valker, James S Vallsmith, William	Č	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Vallsmith, William	G	- 679	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Vort, John	Ğ	5 Cav	Aug. 10, '02	Mustered out June 7, 1305.
Willett, Charles J Witham, William P	Ğ	5 Cav	Dec 14 161	Discharged December 20, 1864
Vatts, George W	B	5 00	Aug. 12 '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Watts, George W Waters, Samuel W Wilson, William M Wilson, William M Wood, Jeremiah Winn, Madison Withurst, Vinton	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged July 12, 1861.
Vilson, William	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1805.
Vilson, William M	В	99	Aug. 13, '62	
Vood, Jeremiah	В	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Vinn, Madison	В	99	Aug. 13, 762	Died February 23, 1803.
Wright Henry W	B	99	Mar. 23, '04	Died August 12, 186"
Withurst, Vinton Wright, Henry W Watson, William C	H	99	Reb to %	Mustered out August 4 1865
Wishmire, Chris	В	133	Feb. 14, 16	Mustered out August 4, 186e.
Wishmire, Chris Whitaker, Morris	B	145	Feb. 14. '6"	Mustered out August 4. 186c.
White, lames I	В	148	Feb. 14. '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Welling, William	В	148	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Wyant, Isaac	- ::			
Wyant, Isaac	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Welling, William Wyant, Isaac Waller, Isaac Wood, Robert W Wooler, William H Winn, John J	K	134 134	May 24, '64 May 24, '64	Discharged April 23, 1862. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865. Discharged December 20, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Discharged July 12, 1863. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Discharged July 12, 1863. Mustered out June 5, 1865. Died February 23, 1863. Mustered out May 20, 1865. Died August 12, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.	_			-
Watts, John H	В	121	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
White, Elijah	I '	148	Feb. 8. '65	Mustered out.
Woodhall, William H.	I	148	Feb. 8, '69	Mustered out.
Wills, Samuel C	I	131	Jan. 11, '64	Discharged March 7, 1865.
Wishmire, Chris	C	148	Feb. 17. '6	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Whitaker, Morris	C	148	Feb. 17. '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Welling, Hamilton	C			Mustered out September 5, 1865.
White, Elijah	Н	148	Feb. 17, '69	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Walker, Samuel	D			Vet. Mustered out Feb. 3, '66. Corp'l.
Wagoner, Leroy		57	Dec. 8, '61	Mustered out December 14, 1864.
Welsh, John S	E	40	Dec. 6, 61	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Wesley, John	F	48	Feb. 4, '65	
Woodruff, Jesse V	C	ig		Died January 14, 1865.
Yound, Leven T	В	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out.
Youse, Michael J	В	90	Aug. 13, '64	Discharged February 16, 1865.

MORGAN RAID MEN,

Regiment 105, Company E, mustered in July 11, 1863, mustered out July 18, 1863:

Captain.	Privates.	Hook, James Hafner, Ferdinand
A. K. Branham.	Aliman, Fred	Hinchman, Vincent
First Lieutenant.	Allison, Asa H. Acker, Daniel Banks, A. J.	Jones, Samuel Kern, Hiram Lineback, A. B.
William E. Hart.	Bennett, Calvin Buford, N. F.	Laird, John P. McCorkhill, John
Second Lieutenant.	Baker, J. M. Bidgood, Thomas M.	Meek, Stephen R. Martin, Matthias
George W. Walker.	Ballenger, N. B. Boyer, Samuel	Offutt, Charles G. Porter, John
First Sergeant.	Bixler, David	Porter, Benjamin
Hatfield, J. Q.	Bennett, George Burdett, J. L. Bush, Leroy	Porter, William Pierce, B. H. Rains, B. T.
Sergeants.	Catt, Milton Church, X. K.	Rardin, T. C. Sleeth, M. A.
Rdmanda Yashua	Chittenden, D. B.	Skinner, Alfred
Edwards, Joshua	Cliff, Charles	Swope, H. A.
Mitchell, William	Dickerson, S. T.	Short, Hugh
Crawford, F. II.	Dailey, John	Samuels, Thomas
Barrett, Samuel W.	Duncan, Ephraim	Thomas, Ezekiel
Corporals.	Despo, Odell Evans, William Egger, John	Wills, A. D. West, David W. Williams, J. M.
	Gooding, D. S.	White, William H.
Duncan, Sam. E.	Gooding, L. W.	Walker, John W., Sen.
Snow, Nathaniel	Glass, G. W.	Waller, Isaac
Wills, Jacob	Hook, Charles	Wellington, Thomas.
Dennis, J. L.	Hughes, Q. D.	= ,

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

William E. Hart, son of A. T. Hart, died of wounds at Lawrenceburg. Ferdinand Hafner and John Porter were killed in action. David S. Gooding and Benjamin T. Raines were wounded in action.

Regiment 106, Company D, mustered in July 10, 1863, and mustered out July 17, 1863:

Captain.

Thomas C. Tuttle.

First Lieutenant.

Conrad H. Shellhouse.

Second Lieutenant.

G. W. Stineback,

First Sergeant.

Boyce, James G.

Sergeants.

Rice, James T. Moore, William M. Tattman, F. M. Toon, John M.

Corporals.

Gates, Henry. Toon, Eb. L. True, David N. Kirkhoff, C. H.

Privates.

Burk, Samuel.
Baily, George.
Belor, L. D.
Belor, T. J.
Conner, Moses.
Carr, G. W.
Davis, M. P.
Dorman, John.
Eaton, W. T.
Eaton, Bluford.
Eaton, Leland M.
Eaton, Thomas S.
Eaton, Charles W.
Eaton, Lewis.
Eaton, Charles W.
Eaton, John W.
Everson, Joseph.
Ely, J. M.
England, John.
Elliott, John.
Fowler, Benjamin.
Fowler, A. C.
Furry, Francis.
Gray, John H.
Gray, George W.
Gray, David.
Gibson, W. T.
Gundrum, John.
Harris, G. W.
Harris, G. W.

Hobbs, Thomas J.
Hawk, Adam.
Hudson, Edward.
Higgenbotham, T. W.
Johnson, John.
Kingery, John.
Kitchen, William.
Manchee, John.
McNoberts, H. M.
McNamee, G. F.
McGaughey, Andrew.
Murphy, Lewis B.
Nichols, Stewart.
Rice, Perry E.
Richardson, H. W.
Richardson, E. H.
Russell, John.
Stewart, John.
Stewart, John.
Stewart, John.
Stewart, John.
Steirk, Pressley H.
Stirk, Pressley H.
Stutsman, Andrew.
Stutsman, H. C.
Sutherland, Ashley.
Tuttle, Oliver H.
Thompson, Andrew.
Ulrey, Jefferson.
Vest, Roland.
Ward, H. B.
Wright, Qeorge.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR PATRONS.

BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Thompson, gardener. Anderson, James, farmer. Andrews, Jos. O., physician. Binford, Jos. O., f'mr & minis'r. Johns, Robison, farmer. Binford, Penn, farmer. Brooks, William, farmer. Brown, John, farmer. Binford, Nathan, farmer. Binford, Wm. L., farmer. Butler, Joseph, farmer. Beeson, John, farmer. Bentley, J. H., farmer. Binford, J. L., merchant. Coffin, J. F., farmer. Cook, John, farmer. Caldwell, J. M., farmer. Coffield, Barnabas, farmer. Cook, Eli H., farmer. Coffin, Elihu, Sr., farmer. Coffin, N. D., farmer. Dennis, A., farmer and Com'r. Gates, Dayton H., farmer. Hill, Thomas E., Trustee. Hackleman, Lemuel, farmer. Hatfield, G. W., farmer.

Hill, Samuel B., farmer. Hunt, John, farmer. Hendren, Jerry, farmer. Johns, George, farmer. Jessup, Lewis C., farmer. Jessup, Levi, farmer. Kyzer, John, farmer. Kyzer, Michael, farmer. Luse, W. S., f'mr, & tile m'fr. Moore, William, farmer. McCarty, John, farmer. Newby, Nathan, farmer. Beeson, A. C., Ed. & ex-R'c'dr. Rule, L. J., f'mr & lumber d'l'r. Sample, C. G., farmer. Stanley, J. H., farmer. Tyner, Alonzo, farmer. Tyner, Elijah, farmer. Tyner, Frank, farmer. Tyner, Elbert, farmer. Tyner, J. M., Tr. & R. R Ag't. Tyner, William H., farmer. Warrum, R., teacher & farmer. Wolf, J. G., miller & farmer. Wolf, Jesse, farmer. White, Aaron, farmer.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

Andis, J. R., farmer. Bentley, T. E., f'mr & Com'r. Banks, J. P., farmer.

Boring, Lewis, merchant. Boyce, James G., grain-dealer. Brown, A. T., farmer.

Comstock, J. W., farmer. Collyer, Wellington, farmer. Duncan, Henry, farmer. Gates, Henry, farmer. Larabee, T. W., Justice. Larimore, J. W., physician. Lucas, John, miller. Low, Uriah, ex-Justice & f'mr. Muth, Geo., minister & f'mr. Melbourn, W. A., farmer. McDougal, D., Tr. & f'mr. Potts, Alfred, farmer. Porter, J. W., farmer. Porter, F. M., farmer.

Porter, W. H., butcher. Pope, Coleman, f'mr & Trustee. Pope, I. N., farmer. Roberts, John, farmer. Rhue, Hiram, farmer. Service, J. G., ex-Tr. & f'mr. Smith, R. A., Superintend'nt. Thomas, Wm., ex-Sh'f & f'mr. Thomas, John S., farmer. Wilson, B. F., Justice & f'mr. Wilson, John W., farmer. Wilson, W. F., farmer. Watts, W. H., farmer.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, T. H., farmer. Bridges, John, farmer. Bridges, Alonzo, farmer. Bussel, W. P., farmer. Brewer, W. W., farmer. Boyer, William, farmer. Blakely, Mary, farmer. Cook, John F., farmer. Cook, L. J., harness-maker. Collier, M., teacher & farmer. Combs, John, farmer. Cook, Lorenzo D., farmer. Collins, J. W., farmer. Collins, Robert J., farmer. Collins, Samuel C., farmer. Eakins, J. A., farmer. Forts, Moses C., farmer. Fowler, G. T. C., painter. Foust, Jacob, farmer. Garrett, Jos., Justice & f'mr. Garrett, Henry C., merchant. Graham, M. F., farmer. Harlan, J. P., Ass'r & f'mr. Hanna, R. D., physician.

Holiday, Amaziah, farmer. Hatfield, W. E., farmer. Hayes, J. B., farmer. Hayes, R. R., farmer. Hayes, Stockley, farmer. Jones, J. C., miller. Johnson, Mary, farmer. Johnson, A. H., farmer. Julian, Emsley, farmer. Johns, Mathew, blacksmith. Caldwell, W. G., ex-Sh'f & f'mr. Kenyon, William, blacksmith. Kenyon, Henry, blacksmith. Kennedy, J. C., farmer. McDaniel, J. A., farmer. McCarty, J. M., farmer. Miller, John, shoemaker. Marsh, J. F., farmer. Martindale, J. N., farmer. Morris, Alonzo, farmer. Marsh, Henry, farmer. McCray, Phineas, farmer. Newkirk, Jas. D., farmer. Nibarger, John, farmer. Power, W. H., miller. Reeves, B. F., Justice and f'mr. Reeves, Jane, farmer. Summerville, W., farmer. Sparks, William, farmer. Trees, William, physician. Tharp & Bro., merchants. Thomas, J. M., farmer.

Thomas, A. B., merchant. Thomas, W. J., farmer. Vandyke, John, blacksmith. White, John W., farmer. Whistler, Morgan, blacksmith. Vandyne, Isaac, farmer.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Apple, J. H., farmer. Apple, Mahlon, Ass'r & f'mr. Boyd, D. D., farmer. Burris, Thomas, farmer. Bates, M., farmer and teach'r. Collins, James E., farmer. Collins, William, farmer. Crump, C. F., farmer. Dance, Mary L., teacher. Duncan, John T., farmer. Dunn, William A., farmer. Eastes, J. C., Trustee & f'mr. Eastes, O. M., farmer. Eastes, W. W., farmer. Fink, Andrew, farmer. Fish, Abitha, farmer. Grist, George, blacksmith. Grist, Aquilla, farmer. Harvey, O. O., ex-Tr. & f'mr. Hendricks, G. W., farmer. Hoss, J. S., farmer. Hamilton, Cicero, farmer. Herr, Kasper, farmer. Harvey, Milton, farmer.

List, George, farmer. McConnell, Wm., J. P. & f'mr. Murphy, James H., farmer. Mints, Morton, farmer. Mints, N. W. S., teach'r & f' mr. Mints, T. H., teacher & f'mr. Parker, Allen, farmer. Parker, George W, farmer. Rose, Edward D., J. P., & f'mr. Roney, Benj. A., farmer. Snyder, Rebecca D., farmer. Steele, James, farmer. Steele, Frank, farmer. Shelby, J. W., ex-Sh'f & f'mr. Sanford, F. M., farmer. Scotton, W. W., farmer. Stoner, E, E., teacher. Snyder, M. O., farmer. Scotton, Ebinezer, farmer. Smith, William, farmer. Steele, Ebenezer, farmer. Thomas, E., f'mr & ex-Com'r. Wright, Jos., f'mr & ex-J. P. Welling, Hamilton, farmer.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Adams, M. M., physician. Alexander, J. C., miller. Alford, Logan, farmer. Bradley, Nelson, banker. Burdett, W. C., merchant. Boots, S. S., physician.

Bussel, H. P., farmer. Bussel, William, farmer. Bradley, William, farmer. Bohm, John, baker. Brown, R. P., auct'neer & f'mr. Chandler, M., b'k'r & Rep've. Crawford, F. H., druggist. Carter, Sarah J., milliner.

Curry, Isaiah A., Treas. & f'mrMarsh, J. L., physician. Cooper, R. D., Tr. and f'mr. Corcoran & Wilson, und'kers. Cooper, Lewis, farmer. Curtis, G. W., lumber-dealer. Dove, G. W., shoemaker. Dickerson, S. T., trader & f'mr. Pratt, Joshua J., farmer. Elsbury, Jackson, farmer. Ellis, Charlotte A., farmer. Fries, W. S., Surv'r and eng'r. Forgy, Marion, farmer. Finnell, V. H., teacher. Gant, W. S., grocer. Gant, T. A., grocer. Grose, E. B. druggist. Gooding, D. S., atty., ex-S. & J. Goble, D. H., implem't dealer. Glasscock, W. H., teacher. Hart, A. T., merc'nt since '33. Howard, N. P., Sr., physician. Henby, J. K., fruit-tree dealer. Hughes, J. A., banker. Hinchman, J. M., grocer. Hall, J. A., physician. Hamilton, M. W., R. R. Ag't. Wright, Henry, Auditor. Hauck, Geo. F., grocer. Hawk, Adam, farmer. Hackleman, A., farmer. Judkins, E. I., physician. Judkins, Leander, farmer. Mason, J. L., Atty. and ex-Sen. Walker, M. S., shoemaker. McBane, W. F., attorney. Marsh, M., attorney.

Marsh, Ephraim, Clerk of C't. New, James A., attorney. Offutt, Charles G., attorney. Ogg, A. L., Atty. and farmer. Pope, Aaron, Superintendent. Potts, Wm., f'mr & ex-Trustee. Reeves, A. T., farmer. Rhue, A. N., teacher & Ass'r. Steele, Marion, f'mr & ex-Atty. Sears, William, farmer. Sager, William, farmer. Sebastian, W. O., farmer. Smith, Abner, farmer. Slifer, Jacob, farmer. Sparks, W. J., Mayor. Scott, W. G., miller. Selman, J. W., physician. Swope, Mary Mrs., farmer. Thayer, H. B., merchant. Tague, George, physician. Walker, J. Ward, merchant. Williams, H. J., furniture dealer. Wright, W. M., Dep. Auditor. Willet, M. T., farmer. Waldsmith, Henry, farmer. Wiggins, C. A., farmer. Wilson, J. T., farmer. Morgan, J. M., carriage dealer. White, J. H., f'mr and ex-Rep. Wright, E. M., farmer.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Alford, Samuel, farmer. Alford, D. H., farmer. Barrett, A. H., ex-merchant. Baity, D. H., farmer. Belor, W. H., farmer.

Barrett, T. T., farmer. Barrett, B. L., farmer. Collins, Wm., J. P., and Tres. Curtis, Henry, blacksmith. Frank, G. P., farmer.

Ferrell, Marion, farmer. Frank, M. L., farmer. Henry, J. T., farmer. Hiday, A. C., farmer. Jackson, S. D., farmer. Jackson, F. P., farmer. Justice, W. A., physician. Keller, J. M., farmer. Keller, E. E., farmer. Keller, L. A., farmer. Loomis, Benjamin, farmer. McKinsey, W. L., f'mr & Tr. Moore, Sidney, f'mr & Tr. Moore, B. F., saw mill prop. McClarnon, Thos., farmer. Mingle, George, farmer. Mingle, M. A., farmer. Moore, Sarah, farmer. McCarty, J. P., farmer.

McVey, James, farmer. Olvey, Levi, farmer. O'Harra, Daniel, farmer. Roberts, Leander, f'mr & tr'dr. Ryan, J. S., farmer. Souders, J. F., farmer. Smith, J., f mr and ex-Com. Troy, C. H., merchant. Troy, S. A., physician. Trueblood, J. und'tkr & J. P. Thomas, I. E., farmer. Lawrence, C.P., carriage-m'kr. VanCamp, S. E., merchant. Wilson, Archibald, farmer. Wilson, H. B., farmer. Walker, Miles, minister & fmr. Walker, J. M., farmer. Walker, M. B., dr'g'st & f'mr. Webb, James F., farmer. Webb, J. T., farmer. Warrum, Wm., f'mr & Ass'r.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Braddock, J. R., farmer. Braddock, Noah, farmer. Beaver, H. P., farmer. Barrett, John S., farmer. Clift, B. B., farmer. Clark, Berdine, farmer. Derry, Joel, farmer. Earl, Elisha, Min. and f'mr. Forts, C. H., farmer. Hammer, A. W., blacksmith. Higgins, M. R., farmer. Heim, Charles, farmer. Hess, H. H., physician. Huston, W. H., blacksmith. Jackson, G. H., farmer. Keck, William, farmer. Lewis, W. M., f'mr & teacher. Scott, J. H., carpenter.

Addison, J., f'mr and ex-Rep. Lewis, J. S., f'mr and ex-Com. Loudenback, D. R., farmer. Loudenback, Henry, farmer. Loudenback, Joseph, farmer. Landis, G. W., ex-Justice. Craft, J. A., ex-mer'nt & f'mr. Landis, J. H., Eng. & ex-Sur. Long, J. H., farmer. McKowan, J. H., f'mr & ex-Tr. McClarnon, J. F., f'mr & Tr. Mitchell, J. L., f'mr & teacher. McKinley, Robert, farmer. Moore, John W., farmer. McComas, H. E., farmer. McClarnon, Robert S., farmer. Osborn, L. T., farmer. Roland, J. R., druggist. Smith, Richard, farmer. Sample, A. V.B., f'mr & teacher.

Scott, E. H., farmer. Scott, E. P., f'mr & ex-Com. Sipes, Z. H., farmer. Steele, Ila, farmer. Simmons, Wm., farmer. Simmons, Noah, farmer. Smith, Anthony, farmer. Thomas, L. B., farmer. Thomas, J. E. & Bro., merc'nt. Thomas, Philander, farmer. Thomas, David, farmer. Thomas, W. M., farmer. Thomas, M. C., farmer. Thomas, James, farmer. Thompson, John, farmer.

Walker, Meridith, farmer. Warrum, N., f'mr & ex-Rep. Walker & Conklin, merchants. Wright, J. E., physician. Wales, S. M., tarmer. Wales, J. M., farmer. Wales, Henry, farmer. Williams, S. F., farmer. Williams, Wesley, farmer. Williams, W. B., farmer. Williams, Thomas, farmer. Wayts, Amos, farmer. White, W. P., farmer. Williams, W. R., farmer.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, J. P., plasterer. Ashcraft, John, farmer. Atherton, C. H., merchant. Barnard, W. C., f'mr & Tr. Brown, J. H., farmer. Bittner, John, shoemaker. Brandenburg, H. D., trader. Brandenburg, James, farmer. Bussel, L. M., farmer. Brier, W. F., farmer. Black, Rufus, f'mr & miller. Brier, C. H., farmer. Coyner, J. V., engineer. Caraway, Samuel, farmer. Dye, John E., f'mr & Com. Eaton, W. T., merchant. Espey, Paul & Espey, phy'ns. Freemen, B. F., f'mr & tr'dr. Fout, E., cariage'mkr & Treas. Fowler, Benjamin, tarmer. Fritts, Joseph, farmer. Fout, E. W., farmer. Foley, M. C., farmer & ex-Ex'r. Sheltmeier, Anton, farmer. Fink, Henry, farmer.

Foglesong, L. S., tavern P'r. Gundrum, C., farmer. Hogle, A. P., miller. Harvey, F. M., farmer. Hawk, J. C., farmer. Hawk, D. F., teacher. Hudson, Benjamin, farmer. Kirkhoff, Anton, farmer. Knopp, Christ, farmer. King, W. R., physician. Kuntz, J. G., farmer. Leachman, W., farmer. Leonard, J. A., farmer. Lantz, John, farmer. Murnan, George, farmer. McNamee, Benj., farmer. Meek, R. M., merchant. Morris M. T., farmer. Moore, W. H., farmer. Nichols, Wm., min. & f'mr. Richman, A. F. G., brickm'ldr. Richman, Lewis, farmer. Stunph, H. B., farmer.

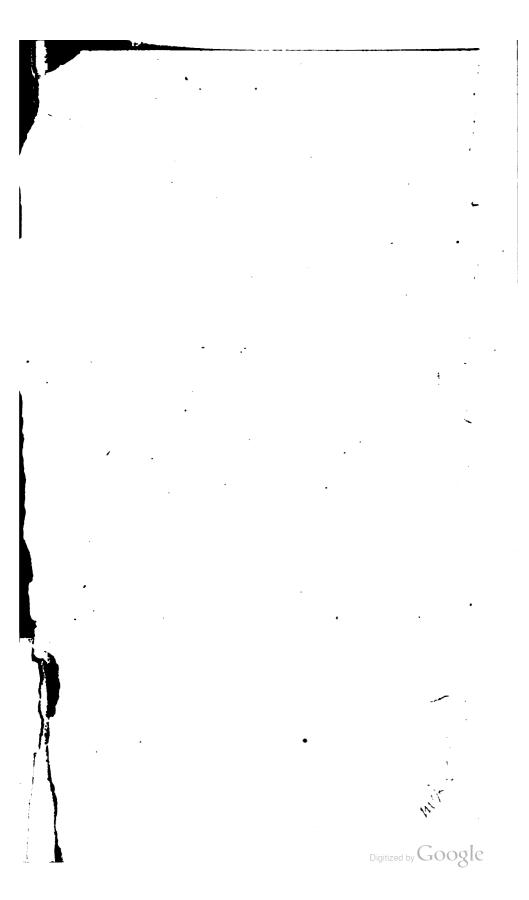
Smith, A. G., blacksmith. Snodgrass, V. R., farmer. Stout, Eli, painter. Schramm, A., farmer. Schramm, G., farmer. Smith, M. B., farmer. Smock, S. E., farmer.

Stutsman, H., P. saw & pl'g m's. Sheltmeier, O. F., farmer. Vansickle, J. C., merchant. Weber, Henry, farmer. Wilkins, Harrison, farmer. Waltke, F. H., boot & sho'mkr. Wood, W. A., teacher & Ass'r.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Alfrey, Edward, farmer. Arnett, Samuel, f'mr and Tr. Bills, Josephus, merchant. Bills, W. S., f'mr and ex-mer. Jones, S. S., farmer. Bills, Alred, farmer. Brewster, F. W., druggist. Brooks, Samuel, f'mr & poet. Brown, David, merchant. Caudell, David, min. & f'mr. Crist, G. P., baker. Caldwell, Harvey, merchant. Caldwell, William, farmer. Crossley, Henry, farmer. Cushman, Isaac, farmer. Cook, W. N., farmer. Cook, J. P., farmer. Cook, J. M., farmer. Chappell, L. W., f'mr & ex-J.P. Chappell, A. R., Assessor. Davidson, H. S.; farmer. Dunham, Franklin, farmer. Denney, Alfred, farmer. Eakes, J. R., farmer. Elder, W. C., farmer. Fisher, E. J., saloonist. Fred, Israel, merchant. Givin, Elizabeth, farmer. Hagan, A., trader & ex-Treas. Hardin, C. V., blacksmith. Harvey, T. P., physician. Helms, W. F., farmer. Hasting, O. P., Justice.

Jackson, G. H., f'mr & ex-mer. Jackson, U. S., ex-Tr. & mer. Jones, J. M., physician. Lykins, P., farmer. McCord, E., f'mr & ex-Com. MeCord, J. W., farmer. McCord, E. H., Justice. McCord, A., farmer McCord, Jacob, farmer. McCord, Smith, f'mr & ex-Rep. Morrison, W., f'mr & trader. Merrell, J. S., farmer. Rash, W. R., farmer. Rash, J. K., farmer. Rash, John F., farmer. Ryan, Joseph, farmer. Stewart, J. G., physician. Shafer, W., farmer. Smail, John, blacksmith. Shultz, James, farmer. Simmons, T. S., harnessmaker. Shafer, Andrew, farmer. Thomas, Levi, f'mr & ex-Treas. Thomas, A. H., druggist. Thomas, J. H., farmer. Thompson, W. E., merchant. Thompson, Rose, teacher. Wright, J. M., blacksmith. Wynn, Joseph, farmer. Wilson, Robert G., farmer.



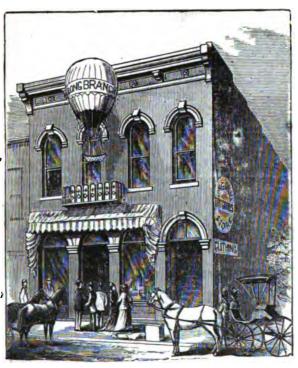


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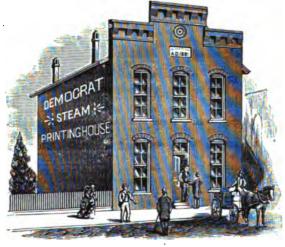
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--OF---

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WITH REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS

VOLUME II.

ILLUSTRATED

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 1908

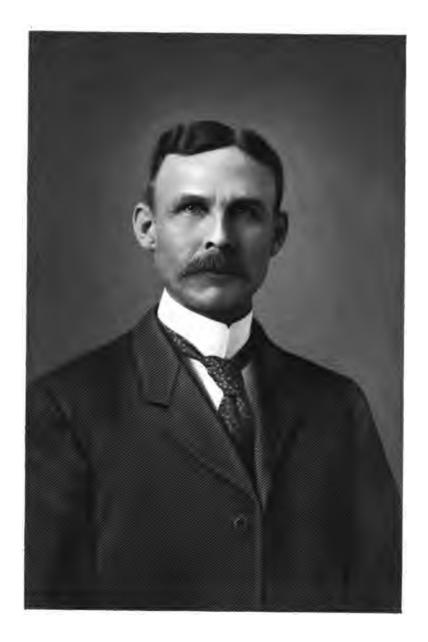
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Edwin L Hoford

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Conta Malfind

EDWIN L. WOLFORD.

To the end that the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article and may prove an incentive to the young man at the parting of the ways, whose record is yet to be made and whose destiny is a matter for the future to determine; and also because the host of warm personal friends and admirers which his courteous manners, genial disposition and genuine worth have won and retained, will be glad to know more of the personal traits and admirable attributes of this well-known individual, who is essentially a man of affairs, practical in all the term implies, therefore it is just that he be given proper representation. To Mr. Wolford's clear brain, well-balanced judgment and sound business ability many important interests of Greene county are indebted for their continuous advancement and well-grounded success, for his past record shows him to be something of a wizard in the matter of organizing, promoting and developing various lines of business, having a keen discernment for the future and the happy faculty of seizing an opportunity at the psychological moment, and carrying it onward to ultimate success.

Edwin L. Wolford was born in Linton, Indiana, July 7, 1861, the son of John W. Wolford, a prominent citizen of this county, a full history of whose worthy career is to be found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Wolford received his early mental training in the public schools of Stockton township, which he attended during the winter months until he was twenty years old. Being an ambitious lad from early boyhood,

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desirous of leaving the imprint of his ability and worth on the minds of those constituting the world of his personal activities, Mr. Wolford applied himself in a most assiduous manner to his text-books and did a great amount of general reading, as a result of which he laid a broad and deep foundation in educational matters, on which he has since steadily builded, through home study and personal contact with the world, being an observing man and having highly developed perceptive as well as reflective faculties. At the age indicated above our subject came with his parents to Linton, after receiving that valuable training on the farm which so many of our eminent men in many walks of life receive, which in some inscrutable manner enters into the meshwork of their soul-fiber, making them stronger, nobler, broader and in every way better equipped for the strenuous subsequent battle of life.

His first venture in the business world in which he has become so eminently conspicuous was shortly after his arrival in Linton, when he engaged as manager of a coal mine, which was conducted at that time on a very small scale with twenty men. However, the able manner in which he conducted the affairs of this mine augured that his future was to be replete with success if he had an opportunity to show his ability in larger affairs. In February, 1883, Mr. Wolford, in company with his father, opened a store, establishing the firm of Wolford & Son, carrying a general line of merchandise on a small scale, with a capital possibly not exceeding twelve hundred dollars. This they gradually increased as their trade grew, and in time the subject's brothers, T. L.

and W. F., became members of the firm, which was changed to J. W. Wolford & Sons, the business of which has continuously increased until now it is far beyond the most sanguine dreams of the Wolfords when they first began, for they now carry a sixty-thousand-dollar stock and erected a large and commodious brick building in 1903, two stories high, sixty-six by one hundred and thirty feet, being designed for what it is, a complete, modern and up-to-date department store, the fame of which has penetrated to all parts of Greene county, and many customers come from adjoining counties, knowing that here they receive courteous treatment and always get the best grade of goods at the most reasonable figures. No store in the state is any better or systematically managed than this, and it has no worthy rival in the field which is serves. The success of this great business is largely due to the energy and enterprise of our subject, who is treasurer and financial manager.

In addition to this store, which would be enough to occupy the exclusive attention of most men, Mr. Wolford, in 1892, began as a stockholder in the Island Valley Coal and Mining Company, becoming treasurer of the same, which position he acceptably held until the company closed its business in 1905. In 1894 Mr. Wolford also became stockholder in the South Linton Coal Company, and acted as secretary and treasurer of the same until its business was wound up in 1905. In 1899 Edwin Wolford was one of the organizers and promoters of the Black Creek Semi-Block Coal Company, and was secretary and treasurer of this company until they closed their business in 1905. Not being content with the phe-

nomenal success he had won in this direction, Mr. Wolford in 1903 organized and promoted the Linton Semi-Block Coal Company, at once becoming secretary and treasurer, also general manager, succeeding admirably until the business was sold in 1905. Mr. Wolford was also one of the organizers and promoters of the United Fourth Vein Coal Company, a consolidation of six companies, as follows: Island Valley Coal and Mining Company, North Linton Coal Company L. T. Dickason Coal Company, Black Creek Semi-Block Coal Company, Antioch Coal Company and the Black Hawk Coal Company, with a capital of one million dollars, and with the following officers: Job Freeman, president; A. B. Mever, vice president; Edwin L. Wolford, secretary and This company has continued business in a treasurer. most successful manner, and the present officers (1908) are Job Freeman, president; Edwin L. Wolford, vice president and treasurer; J. B. Sherwood, secretary. This company is doing an annual business of eight hundred thousand dollars, its capacity being six thousand tons daily.

Our subject is also a stockholder in the United States Powder Company, the Linton Rolling Mill and the Linton Trust Company, being a director in the last named.

Edwin L. Wolford was happily married in Linton April 8, 1883, to Anna Thorp, of Linton, who was born in Terre Haute August 29, 1863, the accomplished and highly cultured daughter of Alvin P. and Sarah (Laselle) Thorp, who were long regarded as people of prominence and influence of that city, but who have now both passed on to their rest.

Four bright and promising children have been born into Mr. and Mrs. Wolford's home, bringing additional sunshine and cheer to this already ideal household, for the domestic life of this couple has always been most harmonious. The names of their children are Earl, a young man of much business ability and promise, who is in the store at Linton; Ray, an unusually intellectual lad, now (1908) attending Franklin College; Leo is a student in the Linton high school, where he is making a brilliant record for both scholarship and deportment; the winsome and talented daughter, who is also a high school pupil, where she holds high rank, answers to the name of Jessie.

Mr. Wolford is an independent Democrat politically, and while he does not find time from his many and exacting business duties to take active part in political matters, he is a public-spirited man, thoroughly interested in all movements looking to the betterment or development of his native locality. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, Indiana Consistory, Murat Temple Shrine, being past master of the Linton Lodge, No. 560, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 866, of Linton. The Wolford family subscribes to the Baptist church, where they are held in high esteem by the entire congregation.

Mr. Wolford still maintains his home in Linton, where he has a modern and beautifully appointed residence, but he has his main office in the Terminal Traction Building in Indianapolis, maintaining there a fine suite of rooms.

Mr. Wolford has been more than ordinarily successful in the accumulation of material wealth, being one of the financially solid men of Linton, and to his credit, be it said that the handsome competence now in his possession and the liberal income of which he is the recipient are the result of his well-directed efforts, being in the full sense of the term a self-made man and the architect of his own fortune, and having been scrupulously honest and upright in all his business career, his methods have never been assailed or questioned, having long ago established a firm reputation for sound business principles, and in the extensive work he has done in organizing and promoting various industries it has been done to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders in every respect, for in each instance they seemed to rest assured that their investments were safe with him at the helm of the undertaking. Of course, Mr. Wolford, as must many another successful business man, admit, which he freely does, that his worthy father has had much to do in making his own life successful and worth the living, for in the early youth of our subject his father took particular pains to inculcate such principles in him as would make for a successful future in the business world and the establishment of an incorruptible reputation and a good name, which the Wolfords have always borne and still maintain.

JEFFERSON L. OLIPHANT.

One of Indiana's most notable patriots, and one who was held in high esteem by neighbors and friends,

was the late Jefferson L. Oliphant, of Bloomfield, Indiana. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, August 28, 1836, and was the son of Lawson and Ruth (Pennington) Oliphant, both natives of North Carolina, a state that has had a generous share in furnishing early settlers and pioneers for the Middle West. They came to Lawrence county, Indiana, in the early thirties, and in 1850 removed to Greene county, settling in Center township, where they bought a tract of government land, wild and uncultivated. This they soon transformed into an improved farm, and here they spent the remainder of their days, the father departing this life in 1860, being survived by his companion until 1888.

The family consisted of nine children, as follows: Frank, now deceased, having passed to rest at Bloomington, Indiana; Louisa died in Texas; Nancy entered into rest while living in Dubois county; Joseph, now living at Bloomfield; Parentha, widow of Jerry Stokes, living in Colorado; Jefferson L., our subject, who answered the call of death June 16, 1907; Sarah, widow of Ezekiel Stone, and now living at Dugger, Indiana; Mary, widow of Henry Fitzpatrick, of Linton; Belinda, wife of Riley Brinton, of Dugger. Jefferson L. was brought up on the farm and learned the rugged lessons of self-reliance through contact with problems encountered by this experience. His education was limited to such training as was afforded by the primitive schools of the time, the conditions of which are quite familiar to present-day read-Although these conditions do not seem at first glance to be favorable for much fruit, yet it threw the young men of those days back upon themselves, and in this very fact lies the secret of the strong and independent spirit which is such a strong characteristic of the men of the times.

On April 3, 1856, Mr. Oliphant was united in marriage to Sarah A. Dugger, a native of Greene county, born February 4, 1838, a record of whose family history will be found in the biography of Oris B. Richeson, in the present volume. Upon his marriage he devoted himself to farming and lived on several different farms during his life. He became the father of three children—Nettie, wife of J. D. Landis, now living at Linton: Thomas, of Bloomfield, and Marion, of Washington, Indiana.

Thomas L. Oliphant was born in Greene county April 14, 1860, married Mary T. Byers, a native of Greene county, and they have seven children—Lessie; Charity, wife of Homer Foddrill, of Bloomfield; Charles, Dora, Grace, Carl and Claude.

Marion, whose wife, Allie V. Millen, is now deceased, became the father of six children, viz.: Glen, Lelia, Elmer, Hazel and Margaret.

In 1862 Mr. Oliphant responded to the call of his country and enlisted in Company E of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, and served in this company until the close of the war. He was mustered in at Terre Haute and was discharged January 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He participated in all the important battles in which his regiment was engaged, and this included a great many fierce engagements. One needs but mention in this connection Sherman's march to the sea, in which this regiment had a part, and the reader will picture in his own mind the

varied experiences of those connected with the history of the war in that vicinity, also the grand review at Washington, form incidents never to be forgotten in the history of our nation.

The war being over, Mr. Oliphant returned to the more peaceful pursuit of farming, but later operated a flour mill in the outswirts of Bloomfield. At another time he conducted a flour mill at Linton, and later one at Washington, Indiana. Subsequently he returned to Bloomfield and lived in well deserved retirement until his demise, as previously mentioned. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican. He had impressed himself upon all who knew him as a kind husband and father and a good neighbor.

JOEL BYERS.

Living with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Oliphant, is Joel Byers, a retired farmer. He was born January 24, 1829, being the son of Jacob and Sarah (Young) Byers. He was reared on the farm and received his early education in the pioneer schools of the day.

In 1850 he was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Rainbolt, who departed this life in September, 1889. Mr. Byers came to Lawrence county in 1844, and 1847 to Greene county, settling on a farm in Jackson township, continuing until 1889, when he came to Bloomfield to make his home with his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Byers reared nine children—Jacob, Martha, Sarah, John M.,

William D., Mary T., Manda, James W. and Nannie.
Mr. Byers stands well with the neighbors and friends. He takes active interest in politics, and affiliates with the Baptist church.

HENRY CLAY OWEN.

The subject of this sketch, Henry C. Owen, was born in Scotland, Greene county, Indiana, November 25, 1839, and, finding his native "heath" sufficient to meet his earthly wants, decided to remain there, devoting his life to various pursuits, now spending his declining years as proprietor of a grocery store at Newberry, Indiana.

Mr. Owen was the son of Henry C. and Mary Frances (Jones) Owen, the latter a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and the former of Kentucky, having been born near Owensborough. Henry Owen came to Greene county, Indiana, in the early years of the nineteenth century and worked at the carpenter's trade at Scotland. The subject was thirteen years old when his father removed to Newberry, Indiana, in 1852. This was before the Wabash and Erie canal, and only three frame houses had been erected there, together with a few cabins. The subject's father remained there during the remainder of his Henry's father, William Owen, was a native of Kentucky, but he came to Indiana, locating on a farm near Owensburg, where he spent his life. Mary F. Jones, Henry Owen's wife, died in Newberry. They were the parents of seven children, namely: James M., who died at Newberry in May, 1908, aged seventy-three years; Catherine, now deceased, was the wife of Barton Hines; Henry C., our subject; Mary F., now deceased; Maranda, wife of Bazel Hindman, living at Newberry, Indiana; Jane is the wife of John A. Wesner, living in Missouri; Cynthia C. is deceased. She was the wife of Alonzo Quackenbush. The parents of the subject were members of the Methodist church. His father was a class leader and took a great interest in church affairs. He was a Republican and took an active interest in politics, serving two terms as treasurer of Greene county, Indiana. did much toward the upbuilding of the town of Newberry and subscribed to the railroad and the canal. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry C. Owen, our subject, learned the carpenter's trade from his father and followed this at Newberry, Indiana, until 1893. He received his education in the common schools, taught in the primitive log houses of those days, and was married July 3, 1859, to Anna L. Skomp, who was born in Knox county. She died in Newberry, leaving six children, as follows: Charles, living in Ohio; James M., who lives in Martinsville, Indiana; Mary Frances, wife of W. M. Wesner, who lives in Newberry; Lilie A., wife of Clifford Courtney, who lives in Linton, Indiana; Lucinda, wife of Edward Brookshire, living in Linton; Henry C., living in Newberry. The subject's second wife was Mary L. Sipley, who was born in New Albany, Indiana, the daughter of Caroline and Jacob Sip-Two children were born to this second union-Norma and John D.

Mr. Owen enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, at Paoli, Indiana,

and served until the close of the war, having taken part in the battles of Baton Rouge, siege of Mobile, where he was nine days in the trenches. He was slightly injured at Canoe Station. He was then in the Third Division, Thirteenth Corps, under General Oslerhouse. He was slightly injured before he got to the front in a railroad accident at Effingham, Illinois.

Mr. Owen was supervisor of Cass township, Greene county, Indiana, several times, and he served one term as county commissioner; also was postmaster at Newberry for four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Eastern Star; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now (1908) justice of the peace. Mr. Owen and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, He has been trustee of the church ever since it was organized in that place. The entire Owen family is highly respected in Newberry.

REV. H. JULIAN MATHIAS.

Although yet a young man, the subject of this sketch, the Rev. H. Julian Mathias, has achieved pronounced success in his chosen profession and has accomplished much good in all his ministerial work, being especially liked by the congregation of the Lutheran church at Newberry, Indiana, of which he now has charge.

Rev. Mathias is a native of South Carolina, having been born there October 3, 1871. He is the son of David J. and Margaret (Kleckley) Mathias, who were South

Carolina people. David was the son of Jesse Mathias, a farmer of the last named state. Margaret Kleckley was the daughter of John H. and Sarah (Montz) Kleckley, both natives of South Carolina, where they lived and died on a farm. David Mathias died in 1907. His widow is still living in South Carolina. They had nine children, born as follows: Rev. H. Julian, the subject; Jesse, Sallie, Beattie, Simon, Samuel, Andrew, Ora and Tillman. The parents of the subject and all their ancestors were members of the Lutheran church.

The subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education from the common schools of the county and the high school at Lexington, South Carolina. He then entered Concordia College at Conover, North Carolina, and one year later entered Lenoir College at Hickory, North Carolina, where he spent two years. He then entered Newberry College, at Newberry, in South Carolina, graduating in 1896, and graduating two years later from the Southern Lutheran Theological Seminary at Newberry, South Carolina.

After leaving school Rev. Mathias accepted a charge at Selwood, South Carolina, for three years. He then preached two years at St. Luke's, Prosperity, South Carolina. He then preached at Lincolnton, North Carolina, for two years. In June, 1905, he came to Newberry, Indiana, where he has remained to the present time (1908).

The subject was married in 1898 to Minnie Shell, a native of Conover, North Carolina. She was reared there and met the subject when he was attending school at that place. She is the daughter of John S. and Sarah (Miller) Shell, the former a native of North Carolina

and the latter a native of Tennessee. John Shell and wife are both dead and Minnie is their only child.

Four children have been born to Rev. Mr. Mathias and wife, as follows: Hermann, born September 12, 1899; Mabel, born May 10, 1901; Margaret, who died in infancy; Julian Voigt, born March 3, 1907.

The subject is a member of the Chicago Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In connection with his charge at Newberry he preaches at a church near Monroe City, in Knox county, Indiana. He built up the charge at that place until a new church was recently erected. The subject is an earnest worker and leaves nothing undone to better the condition of the people among whom he is laboring. He is an apt scholar, and he received the senior medal at the Newberry College in South Carolina and second honors there.

ALEXANDER J. BAYS.

Alexander J. Bays was born October 25, 1838, in Center township. He had no opportunity to attend school, remaining at home until he was sixteen. He worked for various persons until his first marriage in 1862 to Lucy Ann Talbot, of Ohio, who is now deceased. They had three children—Katie, Fidelia and Robert. He married Levina Bland, of Highland township, a few years later, and they had six children, as follows: Harley, Minnie, Maggie, Orrie, Stella and Ernest. He had five children by his third wife, Annie Bingham, namely: Roscoe, Oscar, Otto, Bert and Don.

Mr. Bays enlisted August 22, 1862, in Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After drilling at Indianapolis and Terre Haute the regiment was sent into Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, taking part in many battles, including Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain. He was seriously wounded by a shell on June 27, 1863, and was sent to a hospital at Rome, Georgia, but rejoined his regiment in three months and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was in the grand parade in Washington at the close of the war and was discharged June 26, 1865.

After the war he lived in Highland township, Greene county, Indiana, until 1873, when he moved to Pleasant Ridge, Richland township, where he has since resided. He has conducted a store since 1891, at the same time being engaged in the poultry and farming business, his farm consisting of one hundred and four acres. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Bloomfield, Indiana, a member of the Methodist church, and votes the Republican ticket.

Alexander J. Bays is the son of Hubbard Bays, a native of North Carolina. He married Martha Bland. They came to Greene county, Indiana, with their parents in an early day, being first settlers in Center township, where he entered eighty acres of land, on which he and his wife remained until their death. They had seven children, namely: Lorenzo, Mordica, Hubbard, Jackson, Eveline, Nellie and Jane. Hubbard Bays lived at home until his marriage, when he moved to Beech Creek township, Greene county, where they lived for many years. They

moved to Marshall, Illinois, where both he and his wife lived until their death, raising four children, namely: Alexander J., the subject of this sketch; Sallie, who married Jesse Bland, of Richland township, Greene county; James, who is a farmer in Beech Creek township, Greene county; Martha, who married Chris Bland, of Terre Haute.

COL. ELIJAH H. C. CAVINS.

Few states have been as greatly honored in the character and career of their public men as Indiana. In every county are to be found individuals born to leadership in the various vocations and professions, men who dominate because of natural intelligence, superior endowment and the force of character that overcomes opposition to success in every laudable sphere of endeavor. It is always profitable to study such lives, to weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of those whose careers are vet in the future. These reflections are suggested by the career of one of Indiana's distinguished sons who has forged his way to the front ranks of the favored few, and who, by strong inherent force and superior professional ability, directed by well-balanced judgment and intelligence of a high order, stands today among the representative men of his county and state. It is doubtful if any citizen of southern Indiana has achieved more honorable distinction or occupied a more conspicuous place in the profession which he represents than Col.



E. H. Cavins

E. H. C. Cavins, the prominent lawyer, gallant soldier and public-spirited man of affairs, to an epitome of whose life the reader's attention is herewith respectfuly invited.

Colonel Cavins is descended from good old colonial stock, and points with pardonable pride to the fact that both branches of his family were represented in the struggle for independence, and later his grandfather served iu the Indian war under General Wayne, and his father in the War of 1812. In this connection the following incident is worthy of note. Some years ago, in Bloomfield, his grandfather met the grandfather of Mrs. Cavins, who had also been a Revolutionary soldier as well as a hero in the last struggle with Great Britain. course of their conversation these old soldiers were pleased to learn that at one time both had served in the same command in the latter war, and were near each other in a number of engagements, notable among which was the battle of the River Raisin, and the battle of Fallen Timbers under "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Elijah H. C. Cavins is one of Greene county's native sons and dates his birth from April 16th, of the year 1832. His boyhood days were passed in such manner as to acquire the vigor of bodily powers, clearness of mind and firmness of character, which contributed in so large degree to his subsequent success, and in the public schools of Bloomfield was laid the foundation of a mental training which, supplemented by the higher courses of study in Asbury University, made him, in due time, a well educated and broadly cultured man. Early deciding to make the legal profession his life work, young Cavins employed his leisure hours to a preliminary study of the same, and

later entered the law department of the State University. from which he was graduated in 1853, before attaining his majority, being one of the youngest men to finish his course in that institution. With thorough mental discipline and a critical professional training, Mr. Cavins at once engaged in the practice of law at Bloomfield, and, in due time, won recognition as a capable, painstaking attorney, who made every other interest subordinate to his calling and spared no efforts in looking after the interests of his clients. From the beginning his rise in the profession and success in securing a representative clientele was pronounced and certain, his thorough knowledge of law, with the ability to apply it in the practice causing his services to be in great demand, so much so, indeed, that for many years his name was connected with the majority of important cases tried in the Greene county court, in addition to which he frequently appeared as counsel in cases of more than ordinary import in other parts of the state. With the exception of three years in the army, Colonel Cavins practiced his profession with success and financial profit until retiring from active life in 1906, rising in the meantime to high standing among the leading lawyers of the state and acquiring a fame which easily placed him at the head of the bar, where his greatest success has been achieved. Since the above year he has been living in honorable retirement at his beautiful home in Bloomfield, though still keeping in touch with court and other legal business, and continuing, as heretofore, to exercise his influence as a leader in public matters, and in no small degree as a moulder of opinion among his fellow men.

Colonel Cavins was one of the first of Greene coun-

ty's loyal sons to respond to the call of duty when the national sky became darkened by the ominous cloud of rebellion. On the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, he raised a company and was elected captain. By reason of the quoto being filled, however, the governor did not accept the company until May following, when it became Company D. Fourteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the first regiment mustered into the three years' service in the state. The regiment was ordered to West Virginia in July, 1861, just before the battle at Rich Mountain. After that engagement the regiment followed the enemy toward Staunton, to the summit of Cheat Mountain, where it remained during the summer and fall, it being the extreme outpost on that line. He was engaged with the regiment in numerous skirmishes and what was then called battles, the principal engagements in that locality being known in history as Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier. In the winter of 1861-62 the regiment was successively under Generals Kelly, Lander and Shields, and formed a part of Kimball's brigade, and afterward the brigade of General Carroll. The winter campaign was along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Grafton to Martinsburg, and embraced marches and skirmishes in midwinter. In March, 1862, the campaign extended up the Shenandoah Valley, the principal engagement being near Winchester, on March 23, 1862. After numerous marches and countermarches up and down the valley, and to and from Fredericksburg, attended with many skirmishes, the brigade in June, 1862, was ordered to the Army of the Potomac and arrived there July 2d of that year, and was assigned to the Sec-

ond Corps. From that time the Fourteenth took part in all the campaigns and battles in which the corps was engaged, including the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and sixty-six other engagements, sustaining the remarkable loss of five hundred and ninety-two killed and wounded, there being more than twice as many killed in battle as died of disease. Captain Cavins was promoted to major August 11, 1862; lieutenant colonel, January 22, 1863, and commissioned colonel, May 13, 1864. He took part in all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged until the battle of the Wilderness. At Antietam he had command of the regiment before the battle closed and was wounded in the hand. At Fredericksburg he had command of his regiment during the entire engagement and was slightly wounded and had ten holes shot in his clothing. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, he also commanded his regiment, during the latter part of the engagements. Morton's Ford he had command of his regiment, with a leave of absence in his pocket, received the day before, and during the engagement, after Colonel Lockwood was wounded, took command of the Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh West Virginia regiments, having had his horse shot from under him in the engagement. A short time before the battle of the Wilderness. General Hancock detailed Colonel Cavins to confer with Governor Morton in regard to filling up the regiment, it being greatly reduced in numbers. He failed in his enterprise, however, and on returning to Washington City the authorities refused to allow him to join his regiment,

assigning him instead to the command of a provisional battalion, and soon after he was given the command of a provisional brigade, to guard the shipping on the Potomac and along the line of supplies for the Army of the Potomac. The last battle in which he was engaged was Cold Harbor, where he had command of a provisional brigade under General Burnside. His term of service expired on June 6, 1864, and on the following day he and his regiment retired from the advance line and returned to Indianapolis to be mustered out of service.

A few weeks after he was commissioned adjutant general and inspector general on the staff of Major General Hughes, for the Southern Division, of the State of Indiana, in which position he served until the close of the war. His duty as adjutant general did not take him out of the state, except on one occasion, when a part of the Indiana Legion volunteered to go over into Kentucky, near Henderson, to break up some rebel recruiting camps and bands of raiders operating in that vicinity.

With a record replete with duty ably and faithfully performed, and with a name high in the roster of Indiana's brave and honorable sons, Colonel Cavins retired from the army, and, resuming his professional labors, soon achieved as distinctive prestige in civil affairs as he had attained in military life. A pronounced Republican in politics and an influential leader of his party in Greene county, he was elected in 1858 to the lower house of the general assembly and took a prominent part in the deliberations of the same, introducing a number of important bills, which, becoming laws, have had a marked influence on the subsequent history of the state. He is

still deeply interested in political affairs, contributes much to the success of his party by judicious advice in its counsels, and for over a half century his influence and standing have not been called in question.

Colonel Cavins has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and is an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Bloomfield. For fifty-five years he has been identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, during which time his daily life has harmonized with his religious profession, and since 1854 he has held the office of ruling elder in the Bloomfield congregation to which he belongs.

Colonel Cavins was married September 23, 1855, to Ann M. Downing, daughter of Alexander and Lycenia (Anderson) Downing, the union terminating March 7. 1907, after a mutually happy wedded experience of fiftythree years' duration. Colonel and Mrs. Cavins had four children, the oldest of whom, Samuel R., born in 1856, received a finished literary education in Hanover College, was trained professionally in the city of Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and practiced medicine successfully until his untimely death in 1887. Mrs. Carrie B. Schell, the second of the family, is the wife of Dr. Schell, of Terre Haute; Mrs. Ida C. Marshall, the second daughter, lives at Franklin, Indiana, where her husband is pastor of the Presbyterian church: Susie C., the youngest of the number, formerly the wife of Charles Drybread, of Franklin, is deceased. In addition to his children, who do all within their power to minister to his comfort in the evening of his long and useful life, Colonel Cavins has nine grandchildren, who

are also interested in his welfare and delight to do him honor.

ALVA REED THOMAS.

The gentleman whose career we now take pleasure in presenting to the readers of this work is to a considerable extent a representative of that class of citizens who win success in life because they deserve to. Such men are not modern Don Quixotes, the story-book character who was always waiting for something to come his way without effort on his part, but such a worthy type as Mr. Thomas believes in going out after the things that are worth while, rather than wasting time in fruit-less waiting, and this principle having been instilled in him early in life has had a tendency to moult his subsequent career, which has been not only one of success, but also of honor, as we shall see by studying the brief review that follows:

Alva R. Thomas was born in Cass township, Greene county, Indiana, July 28, 1870. His parents, William F. and Nancy (Lester) Thomas, representatives of the state's best citizens, are also natives of the Hoosier state, the former having been born in Daviess county, May 3, 1840, and the latter in Cass township, Greene county. The father came to Greene county when a boy and settled in Cass township, where he received what education he could in the common schools of those days. After the marriage of the subject's parents, August 29, 1869, they began their happy career near Newberry, Indiana, and

in 1881 moved to the farm where they now live, having made agriculture a pleasant as well as profitable pursuit. They are both members of the Methodist church and active workers in the same. The father is a Democrat, but takes no active part in politics. Their home was blessed with the following children: Alva R., our subject; Laura E., wife of Joseph B. Hassler, who lives in Cass township, Greene county, Indiana; Oliver P., a farmer, also living in that locality.

Alva R. Thomas spent his early life on his father's farm and was favored with such educational advantages as could be secured, and he proved to be an earnest searcher for knowledge, so that upon maintaining his maturity he was well qualified to discharge life's duties and also able to impart this learning to the coming generation, for he at once took to the profession of teaching. It was in the spring of 1880 that he graduated from the common schools and began teaching in the following fall, having been identified with the country schools in his native vicinity ever since. His teaching has been so successful that he has been able to purchase a neat little farm of twenty acres, upon which stand clean, cozy buildings. Although he has been in constant demand to fill positions as teacher, being especially well known as an able instructor in arithmetic, history and geography, he has found time to improve his farm, making it highly productive. His studiousness is shown by the splendid record he has made of ninety per cent. each year in his examinations

Mr. Thomas has been fortunate in his selection of a life partner, having been married to Eliza E. Strausser, May 11, 1898. She was born, reared and attended school in Center township, Greene county, Indiana, the date of her birth being December 23, 1867. She graduated from the common schools and is, like her husband, above the average in scholarship. When twelve years old she moved with her parents, who were pioneers of Greene county, to Washington township.

Two children, Floriene and Goldiene, twins, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas on March 16, 1900. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newberry and active Sunday school workers. Mr. Thomas has served as superintendent of the Sunday school and is now a steward in the church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen at Newberry. His wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors. The subject is a Democrat in his political belief, but he takes no active part in politics. He was at one time elected constable. He is considered by all who know him to be thoroughly honest and upright in all his dealings, as well as a most energetic citizen.

JOHN HAMILTON.

John Hamilton, who was born in Guernsey county. Ohio, February 14. 1832, went to school only three months but has, in various ways, gathered a fund of general information. He lived at home until he was nineteen years old and remained in Ohio until 1855, when he came to Greene county, Indiana, after living in Beech Creek

township for two years. Then moved to Center township where he lived for seven years. After living two years in Highland township he moved back to Beech Creek township, remaining there thirteen years. In October, 1882, he moved to Pleasant Ridge, Richland township, where he has since resided on a forty-one-acre farm, which he has greatly improved.

John Hamilton married Mary M. Davis, who lived in his native community in Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rose) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania. She died September 30, 1893, and Mr. Hamilton married Elizabeth M. Heaton on October 16, 1894. born in Richland township, Greene county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Nancy (Stone) Heaton, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter a native of Indi-Her paternal grandparents, Kelly and Elizabeth Heaton, came to Center township, Greene county, Indiana, where they spent their lives, raising seven children, namely: Nancy, who married William Burns; Katie, who married William Kennedy; Mahala, who married James Stone; Mary, who married John Stone; Malinda, who married Henry Williams; William, father of the subject, who married Nancy Stone; David, who married Carey Burcham and later Sarah Watson. William Heaton, who had no schooling, entered one hundred and forty acres of wild land in Richland township, Greene county, Indiana. He was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He died February 5, 1863. Mrs. Heaton died February 12, 1905.

William and Nancy Heaton had the following children: James W., who married Carey Burcham, living

in Bloomfield, Indiana; Sarah, who married Adam Harden, living in Richland township. Greene county; David J., who married Elizabeth Anderson, living in Kansas; Solomon, who married Lydia Uland, living in Greene county; Elizabeth, wife of the subject of this sketch; John, who married Mary Bullock, living near St. Louis, Missouri; William, who lives on the home place, married Mattie Fips.

John Hamilton had eleven children by his first wife, namely; Joseph, living in Highland township, Greene county, who married Martha Terrill; Hans, deceased, who married Nancy Anderson, now living in Bloomfield, Indiana; Mary, who first married Edward Walker, then Monroe Masterson, living in Ackron, Iowa; Alvina, who married Isaac Hunter, of Washington township, Greene county; John, deceased; George, living in Cumberland county, Illinois, who first married Rosie King, then a Miss Yaw; James, deceased; Lyde, wife of George Secrist, living in Worthington, Indiana; Caleb, of Calbertsville, Indiana; Rosie, deceased, who married George Shields, living in Richland township, Greene county; Henry, a carpenter, living at Worthington, Indiana, who married Jennie Daily. The subject had no children by his second wife.

Hans Hamilton was the father of the subject. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Ratliff, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His wife died there and he went to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1822. He was the only child. His parents were natives of Ireland. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Fogle, of German ancestry, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

On August 20, 1862, our subject enlisted for service in the Civil war and was mustered in at Camp Thompson September 22d, as private in Company H, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was in camp at Indianapolis one month, then went to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Beardstown and on to Memphis, Ten-The regiment next went to College Hill and then into Mississippi with General Grant; then to Holly Springs and Fort Grissem, where they guarded supplies; next to Mosco, Grand Junction and Lagrange, where, on May 22, 1863, the subject was taken sick and remained in a hospital fourteen days, and later was in a hospital at Fort Pickering thirty days, when he was transferred to a veteran reserve corps, sent to St. Louis, and one month later was pronounced physically disabled for field service and so was on guard duty. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, then to Chicago, Illinois; was a prison guard two months, when he became company cook, and after the surrender of General Lee was sent to Cairo, Illinois, where he was mustered out July 14, 1865.

ARI FIELDS.

Ari Fields, a farmer near Bloomfield, Indiana, is descended from Kentucky ancestors, who came to Southern Indiana in the early part of the last century, later to Greene county. The subject of this sketch is the son of Isaiah Fields, who was born in 1805 in Pulaski county, Kentucky. Leaving his native state, he came to Law-

rence county, Indiana, in 1848, later moving to Martin county, where he lived for four years, then came to Greene county, where he preached in the Christian church, also worked a sixty-acre farm in Taylor township. was a Republican and became well known in several counties. Both he and his wife died in Center township after raising the following children: Wesley, living on a farm in Martin county, Indiana; Elizabeth, who married J. Wagoner, living in Dresden, Indiana; John K., a farmer in Dresden; Sally, who married Lewis Hays, both deceased; David died during the war near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, while a member of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Ezekiel, a farmer, living near Switz City, Indiana; Nicey Jane married John Taylor, both deceased; Ari, the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, who married Henry Quinby, both deceased.

Ari Fields was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, November 18, 1847. He attended school in an old log school house, living at home until his parents died. He was married to Mrs. Minerva Clemens, January 11, 1894, widow of Andrew Clemens and the daughter of M. C. Folk, of North Carolina, who came to Greene county, Indiana, shortly after his marriage and settled in Center township, where he died in 1902. His widow is still living at the old home there. Mr. and Mrs. Fields have one son, David Wesley. Mrs. Fields had eight children by her first marriage.

In 1902 Ari Fields came to Richland township and bought fourteen acres of land where he resides. He votes the Republican ticket and is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Fields belongs to the Baptist church.

LOVELL RUSAW FERGUSON.

When the Civil war was fully under way, and the integrity of the Union seemed in imminent peril, the call for volunteers was nowhere met with a heartier response than in Indiana. Among those who rallied to the call was the subject of the present chronicle, Lovell R. Ferguson, who was born in Jackson township, Greene county Indiana, on January 24, 1847. His father, James Ferguson, was a native of Kentucky and his mother, Drucella (McGill) Ferguson, was born in Virginia. James's parents were very early settlers in the state. They took up government land and finished their days on the farm in Jackson township.

James Ferguson was twice married, six children having been born of the first union, viz.: Thomas; Washington, deceased; Martha, widow of Milford Davis, of Jackson township; Mary and Sophia, both deceased, and Nancy, whose home is now in Kansas. The children born of the second union are: William, who was a soldier of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, and died while in the service; Margaret and Tissia, both deceased. Our subject was the next in order of birth. Following next was Ralph, also deceased. He was a member of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. Many died in infancy.

Lovell's parents were industrious, patriotic and pious people, being members of the Christian church. When Lovell was seven years of age his father died and the boy then made his home with his uncle, Ralston Ferguson, of Lawrence county, remaining there until he enlisted in the army. Upon returning from the service he engaged in farm labor, and on December 29, 1880, was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Byers (nee Fitzpatrick), a native of Greene county. Her parents, Joseph and Sarah (Floyd) Fitzpatrick, were natives of Tennessee, and came to Indiana in an early day, performing their part in building up the new commonwealth. They were the parents of a noble family of eleven children, enumerated here in the order of their birth: Henry and Dorcas, both deceased; Jane, of Jackson township; Kate, whose home is now in Indianapolis; Thomas, a farmer, now in Illinois; Gustav, deceased; Fletcher, a miner in Sullivan county; Margaret, deceased; Mary A., the wife of our subject; John, whose home is at Lyons, and Alice, residing in Jackson township.

Mary has been twice married, her first husband being Joseph Byers, by whom she had one son, John, who married Florence Westmoreland, and is now living at Newberry, Indiana, having a family of three children—Grodene, Jenny and Aldo.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, consisting of Margaret, Quincy and Oscar. Margaret married Oscar Peterson, and is the mother of two children, Lovell M. and Mary Olive.

On February 6, 1862, Mr. Ferguson enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service about four years, being discharged January 21, 1866, at Macon, Georgia. The greater part of his time was taken up with guard duty and on that account he was not permitted to see as much of active service on the field as he

would have liked. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a loyal Republican, and, with his wife, lends substantial support to the Christian church.

Thus he is rounding out his days as a patriot, citizen and parent, contributing in an unassuming way to the welfare of the community and the state.

WILLIAM B. MADDOCK.

The true spirit of enterprise and progress has been strikingly exemplified in the career of William B. Maddock, a journalist of much more than local repute, whose energetic nature and laudable ambition have enabled him to overcome many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to a prominent and influential position in the public life of his county and state. As editor and proprietor of one of the leading papers of Indiana he has had much to do in moulding sentiment and directing public thought, and through the medium of his paper his name has become widely known in political circles as a clear and incisive writer, a fearless champion of the principles of his party and a bold advocate of the right in public as well as private affairs, his influence in these and other respects gaining for him a conspicuous place among the representatives of his craft throughout the southern part of the Hoosier state.

Mr. Maddock is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, a son of William B. and Margaret A. Maddock, the father of English birth, the mother bornnear Mt. Carmel, In-

diana. As William B. Maddock, Sr., was long a man of prominence in this state, filling worthily a number of important public positions, it is fitting in this connection that something more than incidental reference be accorded him in this review. The following outline, abridged from an extended obituary notice which appeared in The Lafayette Morning Journal, sets before the reader the leading facts and characteristics of this most excellent and high-minded gentleman:

"William B. Maddock was born July 1, 1832, in Staffordshire, England, a son of Robert Maddock. He attended school there until fourteen years old, and then came to America with his parents, who located at Mt. Carmel. He continued his studies at Mt. Carmel for four years, and in 1863 began to teach at Brookville, becoming principal of the school. In 1864 he was appointed county school examiner of Franklin county and served in that capacity until 1872. During the period between 1864 and 1866 he also served as deputy auditor and treasurer of that county. He was editor and proprietor of The Franklin Democrat from 1868 to 1872, and established a reputation as a versatile, forcible and fearless writer. He was a clerk in one branch of the Indiana legislature in the seventies. In religious views he was a Presbyterian.

"In 1872 he left Franklin county and became a citizen of Benton county, locating first at Raub, and later took up school teaching at Fowler. There, in 1875, he founded The Benton Review and edited the paper successfully for several years. In 1878 he was appointed county superintendent for a term of two years. He went to La-

fayette several wears later, where he acted as a real estate agent at different times.

"He was married October 14, 1858, to Margaret A. Portteus, of Franklin county, who survives. Four children also survive, namely: Mrs. R. A. Howell (now deceased), and Lewis E. Maddock, of Lafayette; W. B. Maddock, editor of The Bloomfield News, and D. S. Maddock, of Indianapolis, all the boys being printers.

"Mr. Maddock was a stanch Democrat and was aggressive in politics. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and was well read. He was genial as a companion and was a loyal and patriotic citizen. His home life was contented and it was there he displayed the best qualities of heart and mind."

William B. Maddock, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born at Brookville, in the county of Franklin, on the 19th day of March, 1869. His early days were passed very much like those of the majority of lads reared in the country towns, and when old enough he entered the public schools, receiving his education principally in Fowler, the county seat of Benton county, where he prosecuted his studies until his seventeenth year. the meantime he acquired a practical knowledge of the printer's trade by working in his father's office, and on leaving school at the age indicated he accepted a position in the office of The Benton Review at Fowler. In September, 1886, he accepted a position with The Bloomfield Democrat, and after one year with that paper Mr. Maddock went to Rushville, where he spent a similar period in the office of The Rushville Republican, then returned to the same paper in Fowler on which he had formerly been employed, but after a few months gave up his job and returned to Bloomfield, and early in 1890 accepted a position with The Lafayette Journal, remaining with that paper until November of that year, when Mr. Maddock again came to Bloomfield and, forming a partnership with John T. Lamb, purchased The Bloomfield News, the leading Republican paper of Greene county, at that time poorly equipped in the matter of plant, machinery and other appliances, all of which were in a dilapidated condition, the result of this indifference to the mechanical department being a constant falling off in patronage. Immediately after taking possession the new management thoroughly refitted the office and equipped it with the latest and most thoroughly approved mechanical appliances, sparing no expense in the purchase of machinery and type nor pains in making the plant first-class in every particular and a fit place from which to issue a paper in keeping with the demands of the times. The enterprise was not long in taking on new life, and with the first number under the new regime the paper showed marked improvement, not only in the mechanical makeup, but in the ability displayed in the editorial columns, to say nothing of the rapid growth in public favor as a party organ and clean family newspaper, through the medium of which all interesting news, both foreign and domestic, was given publicity. Messrs. Maddock and Lamb conducted the paper jointly until 1897, when the former purchased the latter's interest and became sole proprietor. He has remained at the head of the concern from that time to the present, during which period the paper has steadily grown in patronage and influence, being, as already indicated,

the official organ of the Republican party in Greene county and recognized as one of the best local papers in the state, in many respects comparing favorably with the more pretentious metropolitan sheets. Mr. Maddock has added greatly to the value of the plant by supplying many useful improvements, and in point of equipment the office is second to no other in the state, outside the larger cities.

Sufficient has been said to indicate Mr. Maddock's reputation as a newspaper man and editor. While fearless in the support of Republican principles and no mean antagonist in discussing the questions and issues of the day, his career has ever been characterized by the professional courtesy which marks the high-minded gentleman who takes broad and liberal views of men and affairs and who never lowers the moral tone of his paper by permitting anything undignified or degrading to appear in its columns. He aims to have it vibrate with the public pulse and that it has realized the high expectations of the proprietor and its many friends is proven by the constantly increasing subscription list and the growth of its liberal advertising patronage. In addition to publishing his paper Mr. Maddock has the contract for furnishing the county offices with all necessary supplies, and also does quite an extensive business in general job printing, for all lines of which work his office is well adapted.

Aside from his interest in public and political matters Mr. Maddock has ever been alive to every enterprise and movement calculated to advance the material interest of his city and county, and is first and foremost in all laudable endeavors for the educational and moral welfare of his fellow men. He possesses a strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality, which qualities combine to make him in no small degree a leader of men, a champion for the rights of the people should they ever require defense at his hands. His personal standing is second to none of his contemporaries, his friends are numerous and loyal and his popularity is as wide as the extent of his acquaintance.

Mr. Maddock was married December 30, 1890, to Nora A. Lamb, of Bloomfield, daughter of John T. Lamb, his former business associate and one of the best known men of Greene county (see sketch of John T. Lamb), the union being blessed with one child, a son by the name of Paul Lamb, who first saw the light of day on April 9, 1892, and who is now pursuing his studies in the city high school. Mr. and Mrs. Maddock are esteemed members of the Christian church, the former holding the office of trustee in the Bloomfield congregation.

Mr. Maddock has served as journal clerk in the lower house of the general assembly during the sessions of 1897 and 1899, in addition to which he has been called to other positions of trust from time to time, though never an office seeker or aspirant for public honors. He promoted, organized and assisted Ernest H. Dugger and Jonas E. Meredith in building the present electric lighting system, which has grown into the Home Light and Water Company, one of Bloomfield's most worthy enterprises. His financial success has been commensurate with the judgment and energy displayed in all his undertakings, owning at the present time valuable business and residence property in Bloomfield, besides interests in mining and manufacturing enterprises. Fraternally he is a thirty-

second degree Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Bloomfield, the Consistory and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine in the city of Indianapolis. He is also identified with several other secret and benevolent organizations, including the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, and during the past fifteen years has been a member of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana, a body in which he always takes an active interest and wields a strong influence, and is at present the treasurer of that association.

FREDERICK HASSLER.

Frederick Hassler, a retired farmer living in Newberry, Indiana, is a native of Switzerland, having been born in Canton Berne in June, 1825. He was the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Colp) Hassler, both natives of Switzerland, who came with other relatives to America about 1845 and settled at Scotland, Greene county, Indiana, where they bought a farm and spent the remainder of their lives, making farming a success in every particular. They were members of the Lutheran church and the parents of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, deceased; Peter, who is living in Bloomfield, Indiana; Christ, deceased; John, living in Scotland, Greene county; Frederick, the subject of this sketch: Margaret, deceased; Jasper, deceased.

Frederick Hassler was about twenty years old when he came with his parents to Greene county, having received a common German education in Switzerland. After he came to this country he worked with his father on the farm, later hiring out as a farm hand near New Albany, Indiana. He saved what money he could and bought land together with his other three brothers near Scotland, Indiana. He moved on the land and it was soon transformed into a good farm, upon which he lived until 1895, when he sold out and gave a large part of his land to his children. However, he still owns a large farm. He has been very successful as a farmer and trader and at one time owned over eight hundred acres of land, all of which was considered good. He is now living in Newberry, where he moved in 1895.

Mr. Hassler was married in December, 1853. to Barbara Porter, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1835. She died May 16, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a member of the Methodist church for a number of years.

The subject and wife had the following children: Mary Jane, who died in 1854; Margaret, who lives in Bloomfield, Indiana; Anna; Frederick; Daniel, who lives in Cass township, Greene county; Prasola, deceased; Joseph; Benjamin, living in Cass township, Greene county; Christ also lives in that township on a farm; Aaron is deceased; David lives in Arizona.

The subject is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been road supervisor.

Mr. Hassler came to America a poor emigrant, but he and his family, by hard work, became large land owners in Greene county, Indiana, and are a highly respected family.

ALVA ELLIS HINDMAN.

Alva Ellis Hindman, the present postmaster at Newberry. Indiana, and one of the most popular men in that vicinity, is the son of William E. and Salvina (Calvin) Hindman, the former a native of Greene county, Indiana, while his wife's people are from Ohio, where she was born. The father of the subject was reared on a farm near Newberry and received an elementary education in the common schools of Greene county, Indiana, by attending the best the times then afforded, which were very inferior to the present splendid system. he grew to manhood he farmed and later entered the harness business in Newberry. Afterward he sold his stock of harness and went to farming, which he followed until his death in 1904. He was an elder in the Church of Christ and a devout Christian. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which, as well as in the church, he was an active member.

The parents of the subject of this sketch had three children, two of whom are still living—Alva Ellis, the subject, and Mrs. Emma M. Crooke, who lives in Greene county, Indiana.

Alva Ellis Hindman, the subject, attended the common schools in the winter and worked on the home place during the summer months until he reached manhood. He continued farming until he bought a livery business in Newberry, Indiana, which he conducted for a number of years. He finally sold his livery stock and returned to farming, which he followed until he was appointed postmaster at Newberry in 1905, in which capacity he is now serving.

Mr. Hindman was married November 20, 1892, to Iva Pebble, who is a native of Newberry, receiving there a common school education. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Glenn D., William R., Geneve, Leo L. and Marcella, all bright children and making excellent records in the Newberry schools in 1908.

The subject and his wife are members of the Christian church. The former takes an active part in Republican politics, always standing for clean politics and justice to every one.

Mr. Hindman is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having served in nearly all the offices. He is also a member of the Oneida Tribe of Ren Men, No. 305.

The subject is an industrious man, of sterling worth, being regarded as upright in all his dealings by every one, and is highly respected by all who know him, as is also his entire family.

NATHANIEL EMERY.

Nathaniel Emery was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 2, 1831, the son of Ambrose and Mary (Anderson) Emery, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneer farmers of Coshocton county, who came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1848, settling in Taylor township. The subject of this sketch is the only one of twelve children now living. His grandfather, Ambrose Emery, served in the Revolutionary war and his wife distributed ra-

tions to General Washington's staff. The subject can trace his ancestors to the sixteenth century, and they have all been well known in their own localities.

Nathaniel Emery had but a meager schooling, remaining at home and taking care of his parents in their old age while his brothers were in the army. On their return he enlisted and served a year toward the close of the war.

In November, 1855, he married Susan McWhirter, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Taylor) McWhirter, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and the first settlers in Taylor township, Greene county, Indiana, living on a farm there, but both died in Jackson township. The subject and wife had the following children: Jonas A. was first a school teacher, later going to West Point, where he studied military tactics and graduated at the age of eighteen years. He joined the regular army and traveled over the greater part of the world. He was first appointed second lieutenant, and is now a retired major general, having devoted his entire life to the army. He is now located in Virginia. He married Emma Gainey, of Bloomfield, Indiana. They have the following children: Robert, now a lieutenant in the regular army in Cuba; Jessie, living at home; Nathaniel, now attending Military College at Danville, Virginia. Mary, the second child of the subject, died at the age of nineteen; Jesse is a train inspector at Parsons, Kansas, who married Julia O'Daniel; Charlie is a farmer, living in Greene county, and married Minnie Hardesty; Harvey, a farmer in Taylor township, Greene county, married Eliza Benham; Lillie is the wife of Charles Rayborn, of Bloomfield, Indiana; Mary and Robert are both deceased.

The subject, who is now retired, has lived in Taylor township, Greene county, since 1855. He is a firm Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

R. D. CALLAHAN.

Robert Douglas Callahan was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, March 19, 1834, the son of Charles and Nancy (Douglass) Callahan, both of the same county and state, where the subject was born. They were married and spent their lives in that county, where they both died. Charles Callahan was a farmer and teacher and was a justice of the peace for many years, being well known throughout his native county. He was a Whig when that party was in existence; later he became a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. He died in 1873, his widow surviving him until 1885. Out of a family of sixteen children twelve reached maturity. The following were in the Civil war, including the subject of this sketch: Clifton G., who died at Cumberland Gap in 1862; Otho W. died at the same place the same year; William, who became a lieutenant, died in Greenup county, Kentucky; Wesley, also living in Greenup county, Kentucky; Malvina died in Lewis county, Kentucky; Henrietta at Portsmouth, Ohio; Lovina, in Greenup county, Kentucky; Salomie, at Ironton, Ohio; Milton, George and John are all living in Greenup county, Kentucky.

R. D. Callahan had a limited schooling at his early home in Kentucky, where he lived until 1856, engaging in farming and teaming, when he came to Greene county, Indiana, and settled one mile east of Bloomfield, where he worked for Andrew Downing & Company at an iron furnace for two years. He spent some time at Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana. He was first married in 1856 to Sarah Ann Cox, of Greenup county, Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph and Rosanna Cox, of Greenup county, Kentucky. In 1859 they came to Greene county, Indiana, and also worked at the Downing iron furnace. Mrs. Cox died in 1864. He married the second time. choosing Martia Emery, of Greene county, Indiana, who still lives in Bloomfield. Mr. Cox died in 1901, He had eleven children, all by his first wife. are still living. They are: Benjamin F., of Waco, Texas: William M., of Bloomfield; Hattie Maud Shanks, of Greene county, and the wife of R. D. Callahan, who is a sister to his first wife. He had no children by his first wife, but four by his second. They are: Ola, wife of John Stultz, of Bloomfield, who has one daughter, Nina; O. W., a lumberman and well known lodge man, who lives at home; Claude C., traveling salesman at Seattle, Washington, who married Mabel Newman, and who has one son, Claude, Jr.; Josephine, wife of Dalton McLaughlin, of Bloomfield, who has one daughter, Nina Virginia. Mrs. McLaughlin first married Frank Warnick, of Bloomfield. They had one son, Claude R.

On August 8, 1862, Mr. Callahan enlisted in Com-

pany K, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Brownstown. They went to Madison and completed the organization. Then the company went to Murfordsville, Kentucky, then to Bowling Green, Kentucky, later coming to Indianapolis. In December, 1862, the company was sent to Memphis, Tennessee. Later it took part in the siege of Vicksburg and at Milliken Bend. On May 1, 1863, the company went to Port Gibson and was in the battle at that place. The subject was in the siege at Champion Hill and at Vicksburg, being under fire for forty-seven days. He also fought at Jackson, Mississippi. Later the company was sent into Louisiana. He was a prisoner of war for two months, but was exchanged and rejoined his regiment near Indianola. He went on the Red River expedition and later was in the siege at Fort Morgan, Alabama, after which he was sent to Pensacola, taking part in a campaign through Florida, then back to Alabama and to Texas by boat June 19, 1865, and was discharged at Galveston. He enlisted as a private in June, 1862, and was promoted to second lieutenant December 21, 1864. Later he was promoted to first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

After the war Mr. Callahan went to Jackson county, Indiana, where he remained until 1875. He was in Louisville, Kentucky, for two years. He lived in Martin county for eight years and in Dubois county, Indiana, several years, in 1893 moving to Bloomfield, where he conducted a hotel for some time. He has always been a Republican. Mrs. Callahan is a member of the Methodist church.

SAMUEL HAINS.

The life of Samuel Hains was worthy of emulation, and the example he set the younger generation of the various communities where his lot was cast has doubtless resulted in much good. He was regarded as one of the most liberal men of Greene county, Indiana, although he was never blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, but he was always ready to help the needy or assist in any worthy cause. He was seriously handicapped during the later part of his life by a wound which was inflicted during the Civil war, yet he continued his work in a successful manner in the face of all obstacles, having been a man of unusual fortitude.

He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 8, 1832, and died in Bloomfield, Indiana, November 14, 1906. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Foster) Hains, the former a native of Virginia. They settled in Ohio, where Daniel farmed and lived until his death. Both he and his wife were members of the church. They had the following children: Henry, deceased; Samuel; Hiram, deceased; Mary, deceased; Hannah; William, who lives in Bloomfield, Indiana, and Nancy.

Samuel Hains was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the pioneer schools, remaining at home until he enlisted at the outbreak of the war in the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, in which he served two and one-half years, during which time he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until he was shot in the right elbow during the battle of Missionary Ridge, which prevented further

service. He had many narrow escapes from death during his army career.

Returning from the army he assisted his father-inlaw on the farm, but he had learned the blacksmith's trade prior to the war and in 1866 opened a shop near his old home in Coshocton county, Ohio, which he conducted until 1869, when he came to Greene county, Indiana, where he opened a blacksmith shop in Taylor township, which he conducted until the spring of 1875, when he moved to Bloomfield. Soon afterward he opened a shop, which he successfully maintained, having been a fine workman, until his health failed and he retired, having been in partnership with Hoyt Nickerson from 1875 until his death. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican in political belief.

In 1865 Mr. Hains married Margaret Neldon, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1843. She was the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Stewart) Neldon, the former from Virginia and the latter from Pennsylvania. Mr. Neldon was a farmer. They had nine children, all now living: Margaret C., Uriah J., William H., Elizabeth J., George M., Samuel F., Joseph R., Robert H. and Oda F. Elizabeth's husband was John Demoss, who was a veteran in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a prisoner for eighteen months in Libby prison. He narrowly escaped death in a boat which was transferring the prisoners.

Five children were born to the subject and wife: Sarah J. lives at Bloomington, Indiana; Lavada, of Bloomfield; Arzalia lives at Linton, Indiana; Adella lives in Richland township, Greene county, and Ridgway H. now lives in Linton, but he was for three years in the regular army, artillery corps, Twenty-second Battery, stationed at Fort Douglass, Utah. He was seriously injured, barely escaping death in a runaway of a six-horse team hauling an artillery wagon, from which he has never fully recovered.

THOMAS C. OWEN.

The name Owen has been intimately associated with the history of Greene county since the first pioneers penetrated the wilderness, from which remote period to the present time representatives of this sturdy family have contributed to the development of the country and to the establishing of a community which in all that concerns material advancement and a high state of civilization and enlightenment is not surpassed by any like area within the bounds of the Hoosier state. They have not only been active participants in promoting the material interests of the respective localities where they lived and bore their parts, but, realizing the needs of their fellow men, they have supplied the same with unsparing hands, and today there are few names so closely interwoven with the progress of the county and none more influential in enterprises for the general good or more highly honored by the public at large.

According to well authenticated genealogical his-



J. b. Owen

tory, this founder of the American branch of the Owen family came to this country as a soldier in the army of Lord Cornwallis during the war of the Revolution, but shortly after his arrival deserted his command, refusing to fight a struggling people, the justice of whose cause appealed to him with peculiar and irresistible force. This act precluding the possibility of his return to England, he subsequently settled in Surry county, North Carolina, where he married, secured a tract of land, and in due time became a well-to-do planter and public-spirited citizen whose influence tended greatly to the material development and moral advancement of the community in which he located. Beyond the fact of his having established a home in North Carolina and reared a family, but little is known of the life of this soldier and patriot save that, as already indicated, he was a man of high character and sterling worth. Among his immediate descendants was a son by the name of John H., a native of the Old North state, who married Susan Elrod and in 1817 migrated to Indiana and settled near the town of Paoli, thence, after a brief residence, moved to Greene county, of which he was an early pioneer. Entering land, John Owens cleared and developed a form which continued in possession of the family until within a comparatively recent date, being owned at this time by the heirs of Simon Bland, who married the widow of Armstead Owen and purchased the place of the latter's children.

The family of John H. and Susan Owen consisted of four children, one of whom, a son by the name of John G., whose birth occurred on the eighth day of August, 1818, was the first white child born within the

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present limits of Greene county. John G. Owens was reared amid the rugged scenes of the pioneer period and at the age of twenty-seven married his cousin, Margaret Mock, locating on the farm now owned by his son, John D., where he lived a number of years in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He was a man of mark in the community, served as township trustee and county commissioner and was long an active and influential member of the Baptist church. The following are the names of the children born to this estimable couple: Roxanna, whose birth occurred in 1846, married George W. Lovall and died a few years ago; Emily, born in the year 1849, departed this life in childhood; Susan E., born in 1855, also deceased, was the wife of Cyrus Knox; John D., born in 1858, is a farmer living on the family homestead; Stephen, born in 1861, is deceased; Thomas C., of this review, who first saw the light of day in the year 1852; and Margaret, who was born in 1864 and died in 1908.

Thomas C. Owen was reared on the home farm and received a practical education in the public schools. At the proper age he began life for himself as a tiller of the soil, which, in connection with the raising of live stock, occupied his attention until 1800, when he moved to Bloomfield to take charge of the auditor's office, to which he had been elected in the fall of that year. At the expiration of his official term he changed his residence to Worthington and became identified with the Commercial Bank of that place, in which capacity he continued during the ensuing three years, meeting with encouraging success the meantime and earning honorable repute as an able financier and capable business man. Mr. Owen

severed his connection with the bank in 1897 and since that time has given his attention to his large agricultural and live stock interests, owning a fine farm of three hundred and eighty acres of fertile and highly improved land, the greater part under cultivation and admirably adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted. He still resides in Worthington, where he owns a beautiful, modern home, but personally manages the farm, which, under his direction, has become one of the best and most desirable country places in Greene county. As farmer, official and business man, Mr. Owen's career has ever been characterized by mature judgment, wisely directed energies and kindly regard for the rights and privileges of others and with spotless integrity and an honored name, he occupies today a conspicuous and influential position among his fellow citizens, enjoying in full measure the confidence of all with whom he has relations, business and otherwise.

Mr. Owen was married November 10, 1875, to Miss Josephine Stalcup, daughter of George B. and Mary (Buckner) Stalcup, of Greene county, and has a family of five children, namely: Maude, a teacher in the Worthington high school, born in 1877; Mary, wife of Carl G. Smith, born in 1880; Corwin S., born in the year 1885; Grace, born in 1886, and John G., who was born in 1889.

Mr. Owen is one of the influential Republicans of Greene county and a leader in his party. The Presbyteian church represents his religious creed, to which denomination his family also belong.

Mrs. Owen's people, like those of her husband, were among the earliest white settlers of Greene county. Isaac

Stalcup moved to this part of the state from North Carolina in 1817. His wife bore him twenty-two children, among the number being a son, Isaac, who was born in 1786 in North Carolina, came to Greene county two years after his father's arrival and died here in 1872. George B. Stalcup, oldest son of James, also a native of North Carolina, became a resident of Greene county in 1834. He married Mary Buckner, whose birth occurred in the Old North state in 1813, and who accompanied her parents to Greene county when a child. She became the mother of fourteen children, of whom Mrs. T. C. Owen and a sister, Mary C. Bucher, are the only survivors.

ISRAEL WILKIE.

In the person of the subject of this review, Israel Wilkie, we have another striking example of a noble patriot and commendable citizen. He was born in Greene county, May 12, 1840, and was the son of William and Sally (Buckner) Wilkie, both natives of North Carolina, who came in an early day to Greene county with their parents, who were among the first of the early settlers.

Israel's grandfather married Keziah Pickard and they established a claim to government land. Later they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Wilkie died. The family consisted of William, father of our subject; George W., Mary, Nancy, Edward and John.

William Buckner, maternal grandfather of our sub-

ject, also took up government land in Greene county and rounded out his days there as a farmer, seven children being born to him, consisting of Harlin, Anderson, John William, Sally, Jennie and Polly.

William Wilkie, a successful farmer, was a member of the Old School Baptist church. He was the father of ten children, as follows: Charles, a farmer, died in 1907; Zeno was a soldier and died after the war; Emily, wife of P. Monk, both deceased; Mary Jane, wife of Benjamin Turley, deceased; Israel, our subject; Keziah, wife of Isaac Workman, of Bloomfield, Indiana; Louisa, married to John Workman, died at Bloomfield; John, deceased, was a member of Company E, Fifty-ninth Regular Indiana Volunteer Infantry; William, a farmer in Greene county; Margaret, deceased, was first married to Andrew Cowen and after his decease to John Jensen, of Fair Play township.

Israel Wilkie had but a meager education, since the opportunities of the times were quite limited. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-one years of age. On November 23, 1865, he was married to Johanna Workman, daughter of John and Lucy (Shields) Workman, of Richland township, Greene county. Her parents came from Virginia and settled on a farm near Bloomfield.

Israel and wife are the parents of one daughter, Nora Josephine, who became the wife of David F. Bland, a retired farmer and stock dealer of Bloomfield. She is the mother of three children, Nina Ava, John A. and Rachael Gaynell.

On August 10, 1862, Israel Wilkie enlisted in Com-

pany H, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Tulip, Indiana, and soon saw active service in Kentucky, being taken prisoner twice. An attack of typhoid fever confined him to his bed for nine weeks, but in December of 1862 he returned to his regiment and was put on guard duty. He fell into the hands of Morgan, the raider, but was later paroled and then sent back to Indianapolis. He returned to camp in 1863 and was mustered into the cavalry. He was in the engagements at Richmond and Melrose Hill, Kentucky, and while doing scout duty was wounded while near Hazel Green, a bullet from the guerilla rifles having passed through his right jaw, tearing out seven teeth and passing out through the neck. No hospital being nearer than fifty miles, he was taken to a private house ten miles from camp and later removed to Mt. Sterling. After a short time he was sent home on a thirty days' furlough and then came to the City Hospital at Indianapolis.

Later he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, continuing in that capacity until the close of the war, being mustered out June 30, 1865. He reached home on July 4th, receiving a most hearty greeting of welcome upon his arrival. But the exposures and hardships incident to the war left in their trail the wreckages of health undermined, and Mr. Wilkie found himself a victim of heart disease and rheumatism, the ravages of which deprived him of active work for many years. In the course of time he took up farming, locating in Highland township, Greene county, continuing there until November 6, 1892, at which time he retired. He arranged for a small tract of land at Bloomfield and here he has since made his home.

Mr. Wilkie has an abiding faith in the efficacy of the Gospel for the betterment of mankind, and has cast his religious influence with the people of the Baptist faith. He has been an active promoter also of the Grand Army of the Republic, having personally assisted in widening the field of its activity and usefulness. Thus through his wide experiences, altruistic motives and personal integrity he has won a most worthy place in the hearts of a host of warm and appreciative friends.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS LEAVITT.

Joseph Douglass Leavitt was born December 3, 1845. at Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky. His father was Christopher Leavitt, of Onondaga county, New York. His mother, who came from the same county, was Eliza Douglass. After their marriage they sought the then known West, coming first to Ohio and later to Kentucky, where, under a patent right to build cisterns, he plied his business until 1855, when he moved to Jefferson county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming until 1860, and then came to Beech Creek township, Greene county, Indiana, where he remained for eight years. In 1868 he moved to Bloomfield, where he was appointed postmaster by President U. S. Grant.

Christopher Leavitt was a Presbyterian religiously and a Republican in politics. His father was the Rev. Joseph Leavitt, of New York state. He married a second time to Fannie Rose, who still survives him and is

Christopher Leavitt had five chilliving in Arkansas. dren by his first wife. George B., now living in Georgia, was a merchant in Bloomfield. He fought in the Civil war, joining Company B, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Ellen, who died in 1872; Joseph D., the subject of our sketch; Oliver C., a dairyman, now living in North Indianapolis, and Carrie, who married Martin T. Templeton. By his second wife there were born to him three children-Jennie, who became the wife of Joseph Cattern, a druggist in Van Buren, Arkansas; Julia L., who went as a missionary to Osaka, Japan, in 1881, under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterians, and after several years returned, and then went back to Thokeoda, Japan, under the management of the Presbyterian church; Laura, who married Rev. W. Dyer, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now lives in Arkansas.

Joseph D., the subject of this sketch, had a limited education, obtained in the old-fashioned log school house. On November 15, 1864, he enlisted in the Civil war at Terre Haute, in Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was first sent to Pulaski, Tennessee. At Spring Hill, November 29, 1864, he encountered his first skirmish, and on the day following at Franklin was in his first hard-fought battle, his regiment losing forty-five per cent, in this engagement. On December 15 and 16, 1864, he was in the two days' battle at Nashville, and followed Hood on to Huntsville, Alabama. Here the army went into winter quarters until March, 1865. Marching orders were once more given, and Knoxville and Greensburg were on their route. At the latter place they heard of Lee's surrender, but our

subject's regiment was hustled down to Texas as a temporary guard during the closing scenes of the war. He was discharged at Victoria, Texas, in November, 1865, after a short but vigorous campaign. While receiving no wounds, he had several close calls, having had holes shot through his clothes. In June, 1865, he was appointed and detailed as an orderly under General Elliott and General Conrad, and served with distinction in this capacity until the close of the war.

On his return home he labored as a hand on a farm and in saw-mills until 1868. He then went into a planing mill at Bloomfield, where he labored until 1891, when he purchased a farm of twenty-three acres just north of Bloomfield, where he now lives.

Mr. Leavitt was married September 10, 1871, to Julia Wilkie, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Wilkie. His wife's ancestors came from North Carolina in an early day, settling in Highland township. The mother died in 1892, the father living until February, 1907. They had six children: Julia, the wife of our subject; Jenetta, wife of C. Covert, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Leroy, living north of Bloomfield and engaged in farming, and is bailiff; Edmond, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Ida, wife of Daniel B. Long, marshal of Bloomfield; Sadie, who married Rush Harris, of Linton, Indiana.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leavitt were born four children: Frank L., who married Myrtle Richardson and lives in North Bloomfield, to whom were born three sons, Albert Linley, Cobert and Joseph A.: Gertrude, wife of Joseph A. Fawcett, living in Bloomfield, and who

has one daughter, Julia; Nina, wife of Charles Laughlin, a rural mail carrier, who is a baker by trade, and during the Spanish war was in the heavy artillery service. They have one son, Luverne; Herbert D., the youngest child, is a first-year student in the high school.

Mr. Leavitt has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1869, and has been an elder in that church since 1880. He has also served as Sunday school superintendent for a number of years. Mrs. Leavitt is also a member of the Presbyterian church, having united therewith at the age of twelve years.

JOHN D. COMBS.

John D. Combs, one of the most progressive farmers of Richland township, Greene county, Indiana, owes his success to a life of hard work. Having been born in Center township, this county, December 28, 1862, he was educated in the home schools and taught school for several years, living at home until he was twenty-three years old. In the fall of 1883 he located on the place where he now lives in Richland township, Greene county, a part of his farm now consisting of two hundred and ten acres, one hundred and sixty of which are in cultivation, was owned by his father. He has greatly improved the place until it is one of the best in the neighborhood, raising mostly corn and hay, and he keeps a large number of fine cattle, hogs and horses. Formerly working a great deal at the carpenter's trade, he has built

a fine house on his farm. Although a stanch Democrat, he has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Newark, Indiana; also a member of the Masonic Lodge at Bloomfield. He married Amanda Dailey, a native of Ohio, on June 22, 1883. They had two children, namely: Bonny D. and Raymond L., both living at home.

The subject is the son of John J. and Elizabeth (Stone) Combs, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. He came west with his parents when six years of age to Monroe county, Indiana. They had seven children, namely: Brantley, deceased, a teacher and a graduate of Valparaiso (Indiana) University, also a stock raiser and farmer; Pleasant, who married Irene Oliphant, was a farmer and stock raiser, now cashier in a bank at Farmersburg, Indiana; Eckley, who married Arminte Hunt, is a farmer on the old homestead in Center township; Amanda, deceased, was the wife of Dr. O. F. Gray, of Spencer, Indiana; Sadie is the wife of James Shanner, of Page, Holt county, Nebraska; Meck married Joseph Evans, of Beech Creek township, Greene county. John J. Combs was educated in the common schools and taught several terms of school; also in early life he was a carpenter. He was a justice of the peace for twelve years and also practiced law and did a great deal of public work. He owned a large tract of land at one time in Center township, a fine farm of one thousand and fifty-six acres. He was well known and highly esteemed, and died February 14, 1891, after reaching the age of fifty-nine years. His widow survives and is living with a daughter in Beech Creek township, in the old neighborhood.

Charles Combs was the subject's grandfather, who got a farm of unimproved land in Monroe county, Indiana, where he lived and died. To him and his wife were born the following children: Aaron, Bird, John, Pleasant and Silas. His maternal grandfather was Enoch Stone, a native of Virginia. Coming to Indiana, he settled in Greene county, conducting a tavern, store, grist mill and a farm where they both died. Following are the names of their children: John, a farmer and carpenter in Center township; Elijah, a carpenter and farmer; Joseph, a teacher, farmer and stock raiser; Elizabeth, mother of the subject of this sketch; Martha married George Bird, of Center township; Malisse married Frank East, an attorney, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Minerva married Sam Rutledge, of Center township; Sarah married Simon White and resides in Nebraska.

The subject's wife is the daughter of Robert and Maranda (Kane) Dailey, who came from Ohio to Greene county, Indiana, and settled in Highland township in 1865, where they bought a good farm and are both still living there. They had ten children, four of whom are dead. Those living are: Thursa, widow of Frank Hamilton; Winfield, living in Center township, Greene county; Augusta, who married John Tribby, of Jasonville, Indiana; William, a farmer in Richland township, Greene county; Jennie, who married Henry Hamilton, of Worthington, Indiana.

JOHN WESLEY GRAY, M. D.

Eminent in his profession and of high standing as a citizen, the name of this distinguished physician and sur-

geon is a familiar sound in nearly every household in Bloomfield, where he has practiced the healing art for forty consecutive years, which, with the seven years of active service prior to his removal to the city, makes him, in point of continuous residence, the oldest as well as the best known and most successful medical man in Greene county. Few physicians in the state have had as long and honorable record and none enjoys more distinctive prestige among their professional brethren or stand higher in the esteem and confidence of the public.

Dr. John Wesley Gray is a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, born in the town of Springville on the 28th day of November, 1839. His grandfather, John Gray, a North Carolinian by birth and one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence county, was a typical pioneer of the period in which he lived, coming to Indiana Territory while the feet of the red men still pressed the soil, cut a road through the wilderness from Blue River to the Springville settlement and in due time became one of the successful farmers and leading citizens of that locality. He lived to be over a hundred years old and departed this life at Springville in 1852. His father, also John Gray, was a Revolutionary soldier and lost his life in the battle at Cowpens. The family was of Scotch origin, and of the nine sons of the Revolutionary patriot, eight settled in the Southern states, the Doctor's grandfather being the only one that came to Indiana.

Ephraim Gray, the doctor's father, was a native of Lawrence county, a farmer by occupation, and a man of sterling worth. Phæbe Scott, who became his wife, hailed from the same part of the state and bore her hus-

band a family of nine children, of whom five are living, namely: Dr. John W., of this review; Mrs. Mary Short, of Tampa, Florida; Simeon Gray, M. D., who practices his profession at Worthington, Indiana; Jacob, a retired farmer residing in Linton; Ephraim, whose present whereabouts are unknown, and Mrs. Maggie Moffett. whose home is in the city of Vincennes. The father of these children spent the greater part of his life in his native county, but about five or six years prior to his death, which occurred at the age of fifty, removed to Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. Gray survived her husband a number of years, departing this life at the home of her daughter in Bloomfield at the ripe old age of seventy-six.

Dr. Gray received his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended the State University, where he prosecuted his studies with the object in view of preparing himself for a professional career. Having decided to make the medical profession his life work, he first attended the University of Michigan, the training thus received being afterwards supplemented by a full course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1864. Actuated by a laudable ambition still further to increase his professional knowledge, he subsequently entered Bellevue Medical College, New York. and after completing the prescribed course in 1867 resumed the practice which he had previously commenced in Greene county, and in due time built up the large and lucrative patronage which, during the past forty-seven years, has in no wise diminished, winning, as already indicated, wide repute as a skillful physician and surgeon and a conspicuous place among the distinguished medical men of the state.

Dr. Gray is an influential member of the Greene County Medical Society, which he has served in various official capacities and in the deliberations of which he has long taken a leading part. He is also actively identified with the State, District, National and Wabash Valley Medical Societies, being president of the District Society at this time. He has frequently read carefully prepared papers before these various organizations, his thorough and critical knowledge, wide experience and uniform success commanding the respect of his associates and giving weight and influence to all of his utterances.

While making his profession the prime consideration, Dr. Gray has not been unmindful of his indebtedness to the public, and it has ever been his aim to discharge the duties of citizenship in a manner befitting a loyal American and true son of the Hoosier state. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the United States Indian service, medical department, aside from which he has held no public office, never having aspired to honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, although a Democrat in politics and active in the support of his party. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and religiously subscribes to the Methodist faith, holding at this time the office of trustee of the church at Bloomfield, to which he belongs.

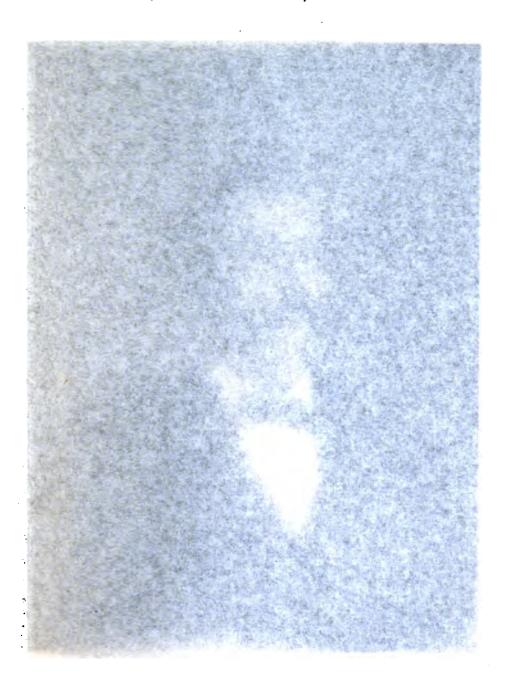
Dr. Gray was married in the year of 1860 to Elizabeth Gainey, daughter of John P. Gainey, of Springville, Indiana, nine children resulting from the union, seven of whom are living, namely: John P., a farmer in Greene

county; E. E., a practicing physician; Edmund B., employed by the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Kittie Brooks resides in Kansas; Carrie, who lives with her father and manages the home; William and Fred, both under the parental roof, the former an agriculturist, the latter a harness maker. Mrs. Gray, an exemplary wife and mother and a woman of high ideals and beautiful Christian character, died in the month of December, 1903. Dr. Gray has been United States pension examiner for this county during the past three years.

JAMES EDWARD BULL.

A veteran of the Civil war, a business man of high standing, an enterprising citizen who discharged high public trusts, a husband and father whose presence and influence made the home circle almost ideal, and the memory of whose estimable qualities, loving ministrations and kindly deeds are a priceless heritage to his family and friends, is one of whom the biographer essays to write in this connection.

James Edward Bull, late of Greene county, who, for many years, was identified with the business interests of Lyons, was born January 11, 1845, in Greene county, Ohio, the son of Robert Scott and Ann (Reid) Bull, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. His mother dying when he was quite young, James E. Bull became an inmate of his uncle's home and remained with that relative until about his seventeenth year, working on the farm and attending the public schools in the meantime. At the



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above youthful age he responded to his country's call for volunteers, enlisting August 12, 1862, in Company H. Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war in some of the most noted campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and other states, participating in a number of battles, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the siege and fall of Atlanta, including the bloody engagements of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and later was with the command at Jonesboro and the capture of Savannah. His military experience covered three years of strenuous service, replete with duty faithfully and honorably performed, and at its conclusion he retired from the army with a record of which any brave man might feel proud, receiving his discharge on the 5th of June, 1865.

Returning to Ohio at the end of the war Mr. Bull resumed agricultural pursuits with his uncle, but four years later accompanied the latter to Greene county, Indiana, and during the ensuing twelve years was associated with him in business near Lyons. At the expiration of the time he engaged in the mercantile business at Lyons in partnership with James Carpenter, the firm thus constituted building up an extensive and lucrative patronage, and in due season becoming one of the largest and most successful commercial houses in the county. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer and after an animated campaign defeated his competitor by a handsome majority, and filled the office for four years, having been re-elected in 1888, proving a very

capable and popular public servant. In 1892 he moved to Worthington, and in July of the same year engaged in the banking business at that place in partnership with T. C. Owen, O. F. Herold and C. C. Ballard, Mr. Bull being elected president of the enterprise. Subsequently he purchased the interests of these parties and effected a copartnership with Mr. Bilderback, who continued his associate until the subject's death, the business growing to large proportions the meanwhile, and becoming widely and favorably known in financial circles. Mr. Bull was clear-brained and a man of large business experience; as president of the bank displaying executive ability of a high order and a familiarity with matters of finance that won for him much more than local reputation. mained at the head of the bank until his death, which occurred on the 7th of January, 1901, and to his sound judgment, judicious and efficient management and great personal popularity is due the continued success and stability of the institution at the present time.

In addition to the career as a merchant and banker Mr. Bull also served one term as county commissioner and for two years held the office of justice of the peace, in both of which capacities he displayed the ability and mature judgment characteristic of all his relations with the public. In social as well as in business and official life he was the soul of honor; in brief, an intelligent, broad-minded gentleman whose virtues win the unbounded respect of his fellow men and whose influence was ever on the side of right, as he saw and understood it. The death of Mr. Bull at the time already mentioned, after an illness of one year's duration, was felt as a seri-

ous personal loss to the community, honored by his citizenship, while his long and useful life, fraught with good to all with whom he came in contact, won an honored and permanent place in the hearts and affections of his fellow men.

Mr. Bull, on January 19, 1871, was united in marriage with Julia Ann Miller, whose birth occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 28, 1849, but who was removed to the town of Cedarville, Ohio, after the war, where she met Mr. Bull and there married him. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Vernie Irene, educated in Indianapolis and is still with her mother; Nellie Reid, also a member of the home circle; Oscar Dunlap died August 18, 1875; Roscoe Henderson, born August 26, 1882, died on the 23d of September following. The youngest member of the family died in infancy, unnamed.

Mrs. Bull and daughters are stockholders and directors of the Commercial State Bank, which the husband and father founded, and, like the latter, are devoted to the interests of the institution and active in all of its deliberations. They have other property interests, including two fine farms and the elegant residence which they occupy, giving personal attention to the management of the estate in their possession.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bull left a comfortable competency to his family.

HORACE V. NORVELL, M. D.

The subject of this article has been a resident of Bloomfield during all of his mature life, coming to this town October 26, 1858, when but eighteen years old, and has been a resident here ever since. After receiving a good common school education he was appointed deputy county treasurer, serving in that capacity during the incumbency of his principal, entering upon the duties of that office at the age of twenty-two. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years, during which time he began the preliminary studies in medicine, supplementing this with a course of lectures at Ohio Medical He began the practice of his profession in Bloomfield and continued for a number of years, when his energies were temporarily diverted into other chan-Dr. Norvell early manifested an active interest in political affairs and allied himself with the Democratic party. He was made chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and held that distinguished position during several animated campaigns, finally being chosen a member of the state central committee, on which he served for eight years, being at one time chairman of the Democratic state central committee following the resignation of Senator Joseph E. McDonald. In 1860 the Doctor was appointed a member of the board of United States examining surgeons for Greene county and served several years in that capacity. He has always been a public-spirited and active citizen, giving freely of his time and means to the advancement of public interests, and has been a recognized leader in local politics during his entire life.

In 1874 he "led a forlorn hope" to victory. This was during the Granger days and party lines were closely drawn, and he was elected county treasurer, being re-

elected in 1876 with a largely increased majority. This political success for his party was largely due to the personal popularity of Dr. Norvell and to his untiring efforts for the success of the principles which he believed should prevail. His majority at his second election was six hundred and ninety-eight, a victory of no small significance when the county at that time was considered hopelessly Republican.

During the session of the state legislature in 1882-83 Dr. Norvell was appointed director of the southern prison of Indiana, and held that position for many years.

Dr. Norvell is a man of strong personality and force of character. He is well and favorably known, both as a citizen and physician, throughout a large area of Southern Indiana, and his genial disposition and sympathetic nature have endeared him to thousands of people.

Horace V. Norvell was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, July 20, 1839. He is a son of R. G. and Amanda H. Norvell, early pioneers of Lawrence county. His father was a pioneer physician in that county, and a man of more than ordinary professional attainments.

The subject of this sketch is a member of various professional societies and of fraternal organizations. He was married October 25, 1871, to Miss Emma A. Smith, daughter of Dr. W. C. Smith, of Worthington, Indiana. Three sons and one daughter were born to this union: Ralph N. is connected with a corporation in Springfield, Missouri; Max W. is a shoe manager and buyer at Chicago; Horace Raymond is engaged in railroad business, now at home; Bertha died at the age of eleven months. Dr. Norvell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal

Arch Masons, a charter member of Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but was formerly an Episcopalian.

JOHN T. DOBBINS.

John T. Dobins, who was born December 6, 1835. in Washington county, Indiana, was the son of Thomas and Nancy (Nicholson) Dobbins, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Their union took place in Washington county. Indiana, but Thomas Dobbins was first married in Virginia, emigrating to Indiana in 1816, taking up a piece of wild land which he cleared and developed into a good farm. The father of Thomas Dobbins, Jacob, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and after coming to America was married in North Carolina, and there ended his days.

William Nicholson, maternal grandfather of our subject, a native of Wales, came to Virginia and there plied the trade of a wheelwright.

Thomas Dobbins, our subject's father, was a wide-awake citizen and allied himself with the Whig party. He was a member of the "old school" Baptist church. There were born to him by his first wife seven children, viz.: Stephen Jacob, William, Calvin, Joshua, Delila and Sarah. By his second wife he became the father of three sons: Thomas, deceased; John T., our subject, and Peter J., a blacksmith at Salem, Indiana.

As a boy John had the many difficulties of the times to face. It was three long miles to the log school house and his educational opportunities were quite limited. When he reached the age of eight years his father died and it became necessary for John to work out by way of support, and at this time he made his home with his brother, continuing there until he attained the age of nineteen years. He began apprentice work at carpentry and worked for ten cents per day until 1861. In 1866 he was married to Emma Moode, of Richland township, Greene county. She was the daughter of William and Rachael (Cunningham) Moode, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, their union occurring at Coshocton, Ohio. William Moode was a carpenter and farmer, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Greene county, Indiana. He was gathered to his fathers in 1862, his wife having preceded him in 1849. Six children graced this union: John lives at Topeka, Kansas; Richard, Mary Ann and Amanda are deceased; William F. is a hardware merchant in Whatcheer, Keokuk county, Iowa: Emma is the wife of our subject: William Moode was married twice, the second time to Mary Ann Cooper, a widowed lady whose home was in Washington county. She passed to rest in 1894, and was the mother of three children, viz.: James, of Richland township, and Jane and Alice, both deceased.

Mr. Dobbins and wife became the parents of nine children: William O. was for six years a teacher, and has now served for fourteen years in the United States army, filling the station of sergeant; James A. is a carpenter at Waterloo, Iowa; Mary Jane is the wife of M.

V. Flater, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Lillian was married to Ira Stallcup, both now deceased; Alvin, a carpenter in Bloomfield, was married to Stella Inman; Tobias, a carpenter, is at home; Jewell is the wife of Fred Burge, of Bloomfield; Nellie is a stenographer for Dr. C. E. Davis, and is at home. In this family we find a splendid illustration of the wholesome influence of a good home environment.

In May, 1861, Mr. Dobbins enlisted in Company E of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered in for three months. On August 26th he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, which was formed at New Albany in the Thirty-eighth Indiana. From here he was sent to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, for the winter, after which he was sent to Spring Hill, that state, taking part in a great many open battles and spirited skirmishes, at such points as Edgefield Junction, Nashville, Franklin, Wildcat and Columbia. On the well known field of Shiloh he was engaged for two days, and this was followed by the contests at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Bridgeport, Huntsville, Shelbyville and others. After joining General O. M. Mitchell he saw much close fighting in Alabama and Georgia, after which the company was returned to Nashville, Tennessee. Then came the sharp conflicts at Perrysville, Bowling Green and other points, together with stubborn contests under General Rosecrans.

At Chickamauga Mr. Dobbins was wounded in the head and was confined to the hospital for two months. After getting back to the ranks the company took part in the fearful drama at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Tallahassee, Peach Tree Creek, ending up before Atlanta.

It may be well to note that after the battle of Missionary Ridge Mr. Dobbins's company was veteranized, becoming a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps under George H. Thomas. They were held in reserve until the gap was made where General McPherson was killed July 28, 1864. After some engagements with Hood and a sharp fight at Jonesboro, Alabama, where they destroyed the railroads, they returned to Atlanta. They joined in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and ultimately participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was discharged at Indianapolis, July 29, 1865.

After the close of the war Mr. Dobbins returned to Greene county and engaged in contracting and carpentry. In conjunction with this he has engaged in the raising of fruit, finding this an interesting as well as profitable side line. In 1904 he removed to Bloomfield. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and is a thorough believer in the tenets of the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and together with his companion is a regular attendant at the services of the Methodist church.

This brief survey of the life of one of our hero patriots impresses us with a feeling of the great obligation we are under to these noble men who have preserved for us the heritage of the "land of the free."

WILLIAM WILSHIRE GAINEY.

William Wilshire Gainey was born near Harmony, Monroe county, Indiana, June 5, 1831. He was the son of Meredith and Nancy (Sadler) Gainey. His mother came from Lexington, Kentucky, first seeing the light of day there November 12, 1805, She moved with her parents to Monroe county in 1815. John M. and Frances May Sadler settled at the head of the Indian creek, near Stanford. The country was new and full of Indians and wild game of all kinds. Commercial advantages were few and far between. The nearest mill was at Salem, forty miles away. He got about five hundred acres of land for sixteen hundred dollars, and after keeping it for sixty-one years sold it for sixteen thousand dollars. The land was eminently fertile, covered with fine walnut, cherry and other fine timber. He was a model farmer for that day, a member of the Baptist church and was widely known, having a great reputation as a singer. She died in 1871, and he lived five vears longer, his death occurring in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-one. They had three sons and four daughters, Nancy, William, Elizabeth, Martha, John Staten, Joseph and Mary Ann. The latter is now living in Centerton, Indiana.

The grandfather, Aden Gainey, came from Kentucky in 1815 with his family to Springville, Lawrence county. His wife was Margaret Giles, of South Carolina, and they had fifteen children, Sarah, Meredith, William, Joseph, Susanna C., Alexander H., Giles, Riley, Ann, Serena, John P., Wesley S., Angeline, Edmond B., and Samuel, who died in infancy.

When Grandfather Gainey settled in Lawrence county he purchased quite a large tract of land, well watered and wooded. He was a member of the Baptist church, strong in faith and a model man in almost every department of life.

Meredith Gainey, the father of our subject, was the second of Grandfather Gainey's children. He possessed a limited education, such as the times and surroundings could give him. His mother, who was a fair scholar for the time, taught him much. He married in Monroe county and started out in limited circumstances, having only an ax and some mother wit at trading. coupled with determination and grit, he made a success of He obtained a small tract of land in Beech Creek township, on Richland creek, Greene county, in 1833. consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. After several years of hard labor he sold this land for five hundred dollars, but before he could get another start an accident befell him. This sum, together with all he had, burned with his cabin home before he could save it. Nothing daunting he started out again, and at his death he owned about seven hundred acres of good land. He died September 26, 1846. She, however, lived until June 30, 1872. He was a Whig in politics, and an active member of the Baptist church. He organized a company at Springville to go to the Mexican war, but the close of hostilities prevented the company from going into active service. He was afterwards appointed captain of the state militia.

They had seven children: Sarah Ann, whose husband was William C. Clark. Her second husband was Ferdinand De Moss Bland, a Baptist minister and secretary of the Indiana Baptist state convention; Mary Frances, who married Major John Hardy; William W., our subject; Aden G., a teacher, and married twice. The first time to a Miss Rector, who left one child. His second

wife was Mary Todd. They lived in Owensburg, Bedford and then in Union county, Indiana, on a farm. During his stay in Bedford he was first a merchant and then a grain dealer. He also had an interest in a wholesale notion business in Indianapolis, which he traded for a farm six miles from Liberty, Union county, where he now lives. They had five children.

William Wilshire Gainey seems to be an example of what energy and determination can do. His mother taught him to read and write. His only schooling was three months to Ann Ritter, at Bloomfield. He worked eighteen months learning the cabinet trade and then continued in it two years longer. (See biographical sketch of W. D. Ritter.) He was married April 3, 1855, to Eliza E. Ritter. They had seven children: Aden D., died in infancy; Emma, married Major James A. Emery, a retired army officer, and now located at Lexington, Virginia; Parkie, who died when only five years of age; Louis C., a merchant tailor at Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the list of stores of Schaefer Company. He married Viola Hultz and three children were born to them: bett, cartoonist on a St. Louis paper; Paul, attending law school in Cincinnati, and Helen, at home. William Reed, living in Chicago, is manager of the Chicago office of the Detroit White Lead Works, Detroit, Michigan; Fannie May, wife of Elmer Harrell, a merchant at Worthington, Indiana; Ettie Ritter, married to Charles E. Wylie, a hardware merchant, and now living in Bloomington, Indiana. They have one son, Charles Reed.

Our subject was a clerk for five years for Ed. West of Bloomfield, Indiana, and was then for three years a

member of the firm of Van Slyke & Gainey, general merchants, to 1861. He was from 1862 to 1869 engaged in the civil service, and served as assistant assessor of the seventh district of Indiana under Judge Farington. In 1869 he started a general store in Bloomfield and ran it successfully, parting with it by sale in 1890. He held a number of official positions, being postmaster eight years, township assessor, county coroner, and held other minor trusts.

Mr. Gainey is a Baptist, though Mrs. Gainey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Master Mason, joining No. 84 lodge at Bloomfield in 1854. He is a Republican in politics. Though now advanced in years and retired from active life, he is looked up to as one who has made a success of life, and and the community goes to him for that advice which he is not only able to give, but which he bestows willingly.

NICHOLAS WHITSON OSBURN.

Nicholas W. Osburn, a well known farmer in Richland township, was born April 4, 1843, in Highland township, the son of Jesse and Charity C. (Hodge) Osburn, the former a native of central Tennessee. He was the son of Thomas Osburn, also a native of Tennessee, who came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1819 when the father of the subject was seven years old. Thomas, the subject's grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He entered land from the government in Highland town-

ship, Greene county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist church. Jesse, the father of the subject, also secured land of the government in that locality when he became a man, on which he made a good farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a strong Democrat and a religious man. Charity Hodge was a native of North Carolina. She was the daughter of Rev. Gentry C. Hodge, a Baptist. minister, who came to Greene county, Indiana, in an early day, locating in Highland township, where he spent his life. Charity Osburn, the mother of the subject, died at the age of fifty-six years. She was the mother of eleven children, namely: Gentry, Thomas, Polly, Nicholas, Simpson, Abraham, Isaac, Margaret, Jesse, Martha and Charity.

Nicholas W. Osburn was raised to manhood on his father's farm and educated in the old-time subscription schools, taught in log school houses. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Regiment, in which he served until it was changed in the fall of 1863 to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. His regiment scouted in the eastern part of Tennessee and Kentucky until the winter of 1863-64. In the following spring it was attached to Sherman's army, in which it took part in the fighting around Atlanta. It was sent from that city on a raid to Macon, Georgia, and on the way back met Joe Wheeler's cavalry at Clinton, Georgia, where they were surrounded but escaped. Three days later they were captured near Atlanta and taken first to Augusta, Georgia, where they remained a while, and were

later sent to Andersonville on August 3, 1864, but in the following November the subject was taken back to Ma-The Confederates started with him to Mellon prison, in Georgia, but he made good his escape while on the way by jumping off the train. However, he was recaptured five days later by bloodhounds and taken back to Macon, and from there to Mellon, Georgia, where he remained until December, 1864, when he and many of his comrades escaped, but were captured again several days afterward by cavalry and taken to Augusta, Georgia, where he remained until he and six others made good their escape and came to the Union lines at Resaca, Georgia, May 11, 1865. This was after peace had been declared. He was sent to Nashville, where he joined his regiment, but was mustered out at Pulaski, Tennessee, and discharged in Indianapolis, June 27, 1865.

Mr. Osburn came home after the war and went to farming, at first renting land, but in 1887 he bought his present farm of forty-three acres in Richland township, Greene county, Indiana. On December 6, 1866, he married Elizabeth Sarver, a native of that community, and the daughter of Thomas J. and Matilda (Terra) Sarver, natives of Tennessee. Her parents were early settlers in Greene county, Indiana. Thomas J. Sarver was the son of George Sarver, also a native of Tennessee, who came to Greene county at an early date. Thomas Sarver was a farmer, who died in 1864, his wife having preceded him by one year. Thirteen children were born to this union, as follows: Margaret and John, both deceased; Rachael, who lives in Missouri, in which state George also lives: Jane lives in Greene county; William, deceased; Eliza-

beth, wife of the subject; Jacob lives in Kansas; Eliza is deceased; David is also deceased; Frank is living in Kansas; Henry lives in Nebraska; Carrie lives in Greene county; John and George were soldiers in the Civil war, the former dying while in service.

The subject and wife had eight children: The first two died unnamed; Andrew, who lives in Portland, Oregon, married Rosa Clark; Edward, the subject's fourth son, who lives in Worthington, Indiana, married Emma Love and they have two children, Iris and Albert; Aderella is the name of the subject's fifth child, who is the wife of Granville Stewart, a farmer in Richland township; they have four children, Ruby Dessa, John W., Dexter and Lexie Lee. The subject's sixth child is Tona, who lives at Jasonville, Indiana. She married Ray Baker. They have three children, John D., Mildred E. and Elnora. Charles, the subject's seventh child, died in infancy, and the last one died unnamed.

Mr. Osburn is a Republican and he held the office of supervisor of his home township for a period of twelve years. He is a member of the Methodist church, while Mrs. Osburn is a member of the Church of God.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON McINTOSH.

The annals of Greene county would certainly be incomplete without a record of the life history of this very early pioneer, whose life was closely interwoven with the history of the county in the early days. Numerous rep-



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resentatives of the family are still residents of the county, and through their prominence and activity contribute much to the history of Greene county of today.

There is a well founded tradition that the McIntosh family now under consideration are lineal descendants of General McIntosh of Revolutionary fame, and later a United States congressman from Georgia, but since much of all history back of a hundred years is traditional, and often well founded, we may be pardoned for here introducing this means of tracing a family genealogy. William J. McIntosh was a son of William McIntosh, of pure Scotch antecedents, though how far removed is not definitely known.

The subject of this review was born in Bath county, Kentucky, July 10, 1802, and died in Greene county, Indiana, September 13, 1876. He was reared on a farm near the Licking river in Kentucky, and when a young man of twenty embarked with his parental family on board a house boat, known as a "pirogue," and floated down the Licking into the Ohio, thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, up the latter by poling, continuing their way under many hardships and dangers, up the White river to near the mouth of the Eel river, where they disembarked and settled on the east side of White river, in 1822. (Another reliable authority fixes this date as 1821.) This trip, covering eleven hundred miles, was made in forty days, though the perils of such a journey cannot be estimated in days and weeks. They were traveling over unknown waters, through a country then scarcely known to the white man, the adjacent forests abounding in wild animals, and, perhaps, wild men.

Though the Indians had been subdued and mostly driven away, there yet remained parties of prowlers bent on revenge for real or fancied wrongs. Then the country to which they were going was wild and unsettled, and their "homecoming" was no more alluring than the long and dangerous voyage. Establishing a home in the wilderness, they at once began the laborious work of clearing up a farm and producing the means of subsistence. The forests yielded a rich harvest in all kinds of wild game, and the reveries of the finny tribe had scarcely been disturbed. Those were the days, too, when there was such a thing as "pure maple sugar," and this was a source of satisfaction not enjoyed to the full by present-day citizens.

William J. McIntosh, with whose history this sketch has most to do, was a young man of religious turn of mind and frequently preached to the pioneers with whom he came in contact, and while filling an appointment in Marion county met his future wife in the person of Sarah Negley, to whom he was wedded on the 12th of May, 1829. She was born in Ohio, September 22, 1810, and died in Greene county, Indiana, November 12, 1890. They established a home near Fall creek, where they lived for a number of years, probably until 1837. their eleven children were born there, the names of their family being Peter, Caroline, Elizabeth, Jacob Perry, Dillian, Amanda, Galen, David Negley, Celia Buskirk, William Reed and Edward West. Of this family six are living, viz.: Jacob ePrry (see personal sketch), Dillian, Galen, Celia, William Reed and Edward West. named, Hon. Jacob P., is a resident of Worthington, Indiana: Dillian is a resident of Mountain View, Oklahoma; Galen lives at Hamburg, Iowa; Celia resides at Newark, Indiana; William Reed is a resident of Los Angeles, California, though not heard from in many years; he is believed to be living. Edward West, the youngest of the family, is a prosperous attorney at Gotebo, Oklahoma. It will thus be seen that the six survivors of this large family now represent five different states and are far separated from each other, though no doubt the love of "home environments" is with each a precious memory. No friend is like the youthful companions of childhood and the character-forming period of early youth.

About 1837, as previously intimated, William J. Mc-Intosh removed his family from Marion county to Greene and here his days were ended. He was one of the early. sheriffs of the county and served six years in that office. He was so closely attached to the peaceful and quiet life of the farmer that he did not move his family to the county seat when elected, but continued his home on his farm. He was a man of very strong domestic ties, an exemplary husband and kind and indulgent father, a friend to everybody—a man who daily tried to make the world better for his having lived. He was a friend to humanity in general, liberal to a fault and helpful in every avenue of human effort. Unscrupulous persons took advantage of his generous impulses and he often rendered aid to unworthy applicants, and frequently indorsed with people who left him to pay their debts. For these reasons, he never accumulated wealth, but probably enjoyed earning money for others, even when unworthily bestowed. The later years of his life were embittered by incurable disease, and from 1861 until his death he was a helpless cripple from sciatic

rheumatism, though he had been partially crippled from early life. But during the later years of his life he suffered intensely, and was bed-ridden, or at best only able to move about with the aid of crutches, and that in great pain. But he bore his sufferings with a degree of patience seldom manifested in human existence. He was always cheerful, always ready to receive calling friends and greet them in the old way so well known to them. This bright and sunny temperament remained with him through all his sufferings, and he went to his grave as he had lived, trying to cheer and brighten the lives of others. He served the people in different official capacities twenty-one years while living in Greene county, and his record as a citizen and official was without a blot or stain.

In religious views he was a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, but was not intolerant of others' views, and contributed liberally to the support of the gospel of whatever name. At the time of his death he was a member of the Christian church.

JAMES MANAUGH CRAVENS.

James Manaugh Cravens, of Richland township, was born in Clark county, Indiana, April 13, 1837. In about 1838 the family moved to Jefferson county, where he attended the public schools, working on his father's farm during the summer months. In April, 1862, he came to Greene county, locating one mile north of Bloomfield. In 1899 he bought the place where he now lives, which was formerly owned by Abel J. Fausett.

He raises draft horses, Hereford cattle, mules several varieties of good hogs, besides, carrying general farming. He was proprietor drug store in Bloomfield for several years and taught several terms of school and was county commissioner for two terms. He has always been active in Democratic politics. He married Elizabeth Martin, of Jefferson county, who died in 1863. His second wife was Angelia M. Buckner, a widow of Edward R. Buckner, of Worthing-She died April 5, 1899. He had no children by his first wife, but had three by his second, viz: John A., a real estate dealer in Bloomfield, Indiana. He married Cora Williams. They have four children: Thomas, George, Mary; Carrie Cravens died at the age of twenty-one years. James D. was the third child of the subject. He married Emma Porter, of Greene county. They have four children: Angelia, James, Thomas and Ione; James D. has always been a farmer with his father.

The subject's father was John C. Cravens, a native of Pennsylvania, and coming to Clark county, Indiana, married Nancy Manaugh, of Wheeling, West Virginia. John C. Cravens was a son of Samuel Cravnes, of Pennsylvania, who married Mary Coleman. They came from Pennsylvania to Clark county, Indiana, in early youth, where he followed teaching and farming and where he died. His wife died in Jefferson county. They had eight children. James Manaugh, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country when six years old and married Mary Hutchinson, of Virginia. They moved to Bethlehem, Clark county, Indiana, with their parents, where James followed his trade

of cabinet maker. He also farmed. John C. Cravens had but little education, preferring to remain at home during his youth and take care of his parents. to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1839, where he secured wild land, which he cleared and resided on until he died, soon followed by his wife. They had twelve children, namely: Mary Adeline, who is single, living on the old homestead; James M., the subject of this sketch; Samuel C., a doctor at Bloomfield for many years, died September 5, 1904; Henriet Angeline, widow of Lee A. Rilev, living in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; John L., a real estate dealer, who lives in Linton; Elizabeth, single, who lives on the old homestead; Thomas, a physician, who lives in Oklahoma City; Robert S., a druggist, living at Roswell, New Mexico: William, a Presbyterian minister, living in Chandler, Oklahoma; Martha, single, living on the old homestead; Elmer, a physician, of Linton, and Milton, a physician of Arlington, Texas.

WILLIAM HENRY MANSFIELD.

By Alice Mansfield.

The subject of this sketch resides at Bloomfield, Indiana, and was born September 7, 1862, on the old Rock Spring farm, about one mile east of Koleen, Greene county, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty years he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store by the firm of Maple & Company, at Koleen. After

one year of service he bought the store and went into business for himself and has been in the mercantile business ever since, covering a period of about twenty-six years. He was married to Alice Edington on March 8, 1884. To them were born three boys, Lester, Vactor and Vero. The last two named died when still quite young. Lester, the oldest of the family, and only surviving child, is now twenty-three years-old, living at Bloomfield, and is traveling salesman for the firm of Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Company, of Indianapolis. He was married to Dollie Ramsey, March 12, 1904, and they have two sons, Wayne Lester, two and one-half years old, and Dale August, born in 1908.

William Henry Mansfield's father, whose name was also William Henry Henry Mansfield, was born in Ohio, and came to Indiana in the lear 1840. He took part in the Civil war, being a member of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died within twelve miles of Vicksburg, when William H. Mansfield, junior, was but one year old. The subject's mother, Jane Baker, was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Baker, one of a family of twelve children, nine boys and three girls. Baker, her father, was born in Tennessee and was at one time coroner of the county; also a bear hunter, and kept a pet bear in his home; this bear was very disobedient to everyone excepting "Uncle Bobby." When he was away from home it would get up in the middle of the bed, and no persuasion or commanding by the wife could induce him to leave his comfortable position until his master returned; then with many snarls and growls he was ejected. Sarah Christenbury, wife of Robert Baker, was from Virginia. They were members of the Baptist church.

After the death of William Henry Mansfield his wife, Jane Baker Mansfield, was married to Jasper N. Hardisty, another veteran of the Civil war, who answered the last roll call nine years ago the twenty-eighth of September.

William Henry Mansfield, our subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Mansfield, was born in Germany in 1774. His wife, Christina, in Switzerland. Jacob came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1776, and later came to Indiana, settling near Robinson, Greene county, in He was the father of twenty-one children. Riley Mansfield, the nineteenth in order of birth and the only surviving one of the family, is now living in a part of the old-fashioned double log house, with an entry between, which was his grandfather's home. "Uncle Jakev," as Grandfather Mansfield was commonly called, was a great bear hunter, and at one time he entered a bear den with only a butcher's knife as a weapon and carried away two cubs and raised them for pets. In his religion he adhered to the Baptist faith, and an old legend is handed down through the generations that at one time when "Uncle Jakev" was washing his feet with the brethren he said to the man next to him, "I God, Brother Rollins, you draw my boots, and I'll draw yours." He was a major in the War of 1812, and also fought in the Black Hawk war; he died at the age of ninety-three.

Alice Edington Mansfield, wife of our subject, was born March 18, 1858, on what is still known as the old Edington farm, near Koleen, Greene county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Thomas and Ursula Edington, being one of a family of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Leroy W. Edington, near Koleen; Pearl McGlaughlin in Koleen; W. W. Edlington, in Bloomfield, sheriff of Greene county; Alice A. Mansfield, Bloomfield; E. W. Edington, deputy sheriff, Bloomfield, and Leonard Edington, near Koleen.

Alice Edington was raised on the farm and had her wits ground in the old Edington school house with the Edington, Ashcraft and Hardisty children, of which the community at that time was principally made up. She chose teaching as a profession and began at the tender age of fifteen years. She was the first lady teacher in Jackson township, and had to take a girl friend with her or be the only woman at the township institutes, which were usually held at Owensburg. She taught thirteen terms of school, the first as a helper to another teacher, for twenty-five cents a day and the privilege of reciting her own lesson, which she would prepare at night. She had the pleasure in after years of seeing some of her pupils become very important factors of Greene county and elsewhere.

Thomas Edington, her father, was born in Ohio and came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1855. He was a farmer by occupation, but taught in the public schools during the winter seasons. Three of his brothers, Elijah, Aquilla and Edward, were in the war; Elijah was captain. The ancestors of the Edington's were from England. Some of the old Edingtons were immensely wealthy, and were quite important factors in the Revolutionary war, one being a major. Their fortune was lost

by loaning the government their money and taking what was called "continental money," which was repudiated by the government and was not worth anything. It was said that one Edington had so much gold in a sack that his wife could not lift it from the floor. They very properly belong to the middle class; as far as we have any knowledge of them not one ever had to lie in jail or be punished for crime, or beg for bread.

Ursula (Moore) Edington, mother of Mrs. Mansfield, was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Ohio; her parents, John I. and Penina Moore, both dying when she was quite young, she and one brother, W. R. Moore, being all that is left of the family. They were raised by their grandparents, the Fergusons, who were from Scotland. William R. Moore was a fifer in the Civil war, was also a successful lawyer and a poet of some note, his Irish wit being clearly shown in his writings. The grandmother of these children kept a wayside inn in the time of stage coaches. Ursula was married to Thomas Edington, and came to Greene county with him, where they settled on the above mentioned Edington farm in about 1855.

It can truly be said of some of our fathers that they were the pathfinders of Greene county. They were not exactly the settlers of bear hunting times, but when the country was still a wilderness and wild hogs and turkeys were the principal meat, and log-rolling and house-raising, flax-pulling, quilting and husking-bees the only amusements. Our mothers were the Pricillas of the county, as they helped to pull the flax; then break, "scutch" and "hackle" it; then their John Aldens would

hold while they wound it on a distaff to be spun by them on a little spinning wheel into thread to be woven into cloth for various uses about the home. Our mother's little spinning wheel is being kept as a relic and is the property of Alice Mansfield.

JOHN STEWART.

Holding worthy prestige among his fellow citizens of Greene county, Indiana, the subject of this article has richly earned the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact. For many years he has been actively identified with the material interests of this part of the state, contributing also to its advancement educationally and morally, but now in the evening of a long and arduous life, after retiring from active participation in the affairs of men, he is spending the residue of his days in the enjoyment of that rest and quietude to which his efforts so well entitle him.

John Stewart is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and one of eight children, whose parents, William and Martha (McMun) Stewart, were also born and reared in the state of Pennsylvania. The subject's paternal grandfather was a Pennsylvania farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812. He spent the greater part of his life in the state of his nativity and there died a number of years ago, honored and esteemed by a large circle of neighbors and friends. William Stewart was also a tiller of the soil and followed that calling in Penn-

sylvania until 1842, when he moved to Washington county, Ohio, thence in 1866 changed his residence to Greene county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life September 16, 1876, his wife preceding him to the grave in October of the previous year.

John Stewart was born May 17, 1830, and spent the first twelve years of his life on the family homestead in Pennsylvania, accompanying his parents to Ohio in 1842. In such subscription schools as his native county afforded he obtained the rudiments of a practical education and after moving to Ohio attended at intervals during the winter seasons the public schools until completing the course of study then in vogue. In the meantime he was taught the lessons of industry and frugality on the home farm and attended to the duties of the same until 1865, when he responded to the country's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, with which he served until the latter part of the same year, his command the meanwhile participating in several battles and minor engagements, the most important of which being the actions at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee. After his discharge Mr. Stewart resumed farming in Ohio, but the following year removed to Indiana and purchased eighty acres of land in Greene county, only a small part of which was improved. the clearing and developing of this place he now devoted his energies, and in due time reduced his land to a successful state of tillage, besides adding to it at intervals until the tract was increased to one hundred and forty acres, which he has improved with good buildings and converted into one of the finest country homesteads in Richland township. On this place he lived and thrived for a period of thirty-five years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of his farm and purchased a comfortable and commodious home in Bloomfield, where, as already indicated he is now living a life of honorable retirement, respected and esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Stewart was a model farmer, who cultivated the soil according to the most approved and modern methods, and by good management, consecutive industry and economy succeeded in amassing a competency for his declining years, being at this time in independent circumstances with a sufficiency of this world's goods to render his future free from care.

On February 3, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stewart and Mary Ann Johnson, daughter of William Johnson. To this union were born three children, whose names are given, as follows: Margaret E., deceased; Martha E., now the widow of Sherman Blivens, has three children living; Asenath L., married Owen Buzzard, of Linton, and is now the mother of two children.

Mrs. Stewart departed this life June 2, 1868, and on February 10th of the following year Mr. Stewart chose a second wife in the person of Susan Hopkins, who bore him one child, Joseph William, who was called to the silent land June 28, 1887, being at the time of his death just sixteen years and a few months old.

Mr. Stewart is a Republican in politics and in religion subscribes to the creed of the United Presbyterian church, to which body his parents belonged, as does also

his wife. Thus briefly has been set forth the leading facts of the career of one of Greene county's most praise-worthy citizens. He has led a life full of activities and is now rounding out a career of honor and usefulness, living quietly in his commodious home in Bloomfield, where he is surrounded by all the comforts that ample means can suggest.

WILLIAM GORDON.

William Gordon was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, born June 21, 1845. He was the son of James and Martha (Marshall) Gordon. His father was an early settler in Monroe county, coming from South Carolina. The mother was a native of Monroe county. On coming to Greene county they settled in Taylor township, where they lived until his death in 1880, and her death occurred in Nebraska in 1902. They were both members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was an adherent to Republican principles.

They had six children born to them—William, Hugh, Riley, Ann G., wife of James Carey, of Nebraska; Sarah J., wife of John Hogue, of Nebraska, and Nancy F., wife of Joseph Erwin, now living in Nebraska.

William, the subject of our sketch, was raised on a farm in Monroe and Greene counties. Like all those who lived in that day, their educational facilities were somewhat limited, but he availed himself of the advantages the common schools of the time afforded, and obtained a fair education. He remained at home until after his

marriage, which occurred April 7, 1872, with Angeline Phillips, daughter of Alvin and Sarah Jane (Hattabaugh) Phillips. She was a native of Greene county, of which her parents were early settlers, and was born March 9, 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were born three children—Emma, wife of John Scarbrough, who now lives in Newberry, Indiana. To them were born three children, Myrtle, Ora Lee and Mildred; Rena L., wife of Robert McCain. To them came one child, Francis. They live in Elnora; and Eva, wife of George Kidd, now lives in Bloomfield.

After Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon were married they immediately went on a farm in Taylor township, which he improved, making it a desirable home during his life. Here they lived, beloved by a host of friends and neighbors, until his death, which occurred October 20, 1900. He was an earnest, consecrated Christian, a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, and had made provision for future days, which for some reason he was not permitted to live and enjoy. His widow now lives in Bloomfield and is a member of the Baptist church. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Gordon has an honorable record also, and was one of the brave defenders of the Union in the Civil war. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company K. One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment happened to be one of short enlistment, for it was organized for a special purpose, but our subject remained with it until an honorable

discharge was made in Indianapolis, September 5, 1864. The chief event in the career of this regiment was its engagement in the raid of John Morgan through southern Ohio and Indiana. It followed him through almost his entire raid. This record gave him the right to show his loyalty to the Union cause, as he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic organization.

Mr. Gordon was called to his long home in the very prime of life, much to the regret of all who knew him. He seemed to be just ready to be able to do a vast amount of good, for his influence was of that strong, sterling character capable of being felt wherever his heart and hand touched.

JOHN JONES BALLARD.

Not to know the subject of this sketch is to argue oneself unknown in Greene county, for he is one of the honored and representative citizens of this section of the state, having made his home here all his life, over the psalmist's allotted three-score years, having been prominently identified with the material and civic advancement and upbuilding of the county and city of Worthington, and he has ever stood for loyal and public-spirited citizenship, impressing his personality on the community where his activities have been confined because of the high standard of his living.

John J. Ballard was born in Greene county, Indiana, December 2, 1841, the son of Benjamin C. and Catherine (Stalcup) Jones. Catherine Stalcup was first married



John J. Ballard.



BALLARD HEIGHTS, Residence of J. J. Ballard.

to John Jones, of Greene county, and his death occurred within a few years, and to this union were born two children, Margaret I., widow of C. C. Howe, of Worthington, and a daughter who died young. The former's first marriage was to Ellen Fry, of Kentucky. onel James Ballard, grandfather of the subject, was one of the most prominent residents of Shelby county, Kentucky, for over fifty years, having served in the legislature of that state. He raised the following children: Thomas, Harrison, Benjamin, father of the subject; Andrew J., Bland and Pauline. Thomas remained single. Harrison has six children. Benjamin C., father of the subject, was born January 1, 1806, in Shelby county, Kentucky. He followed farming there until 1837, when he came to Indiana, buying land in Highland township, Greene county, rearing the following children: F. was the eldest; Thomas E. was a soldier in the Union army and was killed in the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Benjamin H.; Susan, the widow of William Stalcup, now of Worthington; Catherine, the wife of Lot Owen, both dead; John J., our subject, was the first child of Benjamin C. Ballard's second wife. His other child was Ellen, the wife of David H. Wiley. The father of the subject passed away October 4, 1844. Ballard, a brother of the subject's father, married Fannie Thruston and they had three sons and one daughter, namely: Charles T., a graduate of Yale; Samuel T.; R. C. Ballard Thurston, and Abby, who was a student at Vassar, now deceased. Charles T. and Samuel T. are members of the firm of Ballard & Ballard Mills at Louisville, Kentucky. Bland Ballard was appointed judge of the federal court by President Lincoln and served until his death. He was the father of the following children: Austin, Bland, Jr., Mary; Fannie and Susan.

The early life of John J. Ballard was spent on his father's farm and in attending the common schools, where he made proper use of his time, later attending the graded schools at Point Commerce. His thirst for knowledge not being satisfied, he entered Franklin College in 1873, from which he graduated with honor in 1878, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, at which he has been eminently successful. He is in possession of the valuable tract of land owned by his father, which has remained in the Ballard family for seventy years. It consists, including what the mother added after the death of her husband, of five hundred and forty acres, three hundred and fifty of which are under the plow, a large portion of the farming land being situated along the White River. The present owner has devoted much attention to this farm and spared no pains in keeping the soil in a high state of productiveness, using some commercial fertilizers, but depending largely on clover, rve and timothy, which he turns under to enrich the soil. Most all the grain raised on the place is fed by him to cattle and hogs. His judgment in the selection of good stock of all kinds is not excelled in Greene county. He keeps the Aberdeen Angus cattle, Poland China hogs and other good breeds. He buys some stock cattle and prepares both cattle and hogs for market and his shipment of cattle in 1906 topped the market at Indianapolis. Mr. Ballard also owns one hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in Greene county, adjoining the corporate limits of Worthington, where he has resided for the past seven years, and on which he has erected one of the finest residences in the state of Indiana, a portrait of which will be found in connection herewith. thoroughly modern both in style and workmanship, being finished in fine hardwoods, wild cherry, maple and black walnut, all sawed from trees which grew on his farm, the finishing being equal to that seen in the best residences of the large cities, being the best that can be made from these fine varieties of trees. The entire house is heated by a high-grade system of hot water. A well arranged cemented basement extends under the entire house, consisting of an ample coal room, a laundry, large drying room, an immense fruit room and a furnace room, containing a modern heating plant of the best quality. Water privileges are to be found here equal to the best in the city, every convenience being up-to-date. Ventilation has been carried to perfection in every part of the house. The spacious parlors, dining room, living room and guest chambers are models of perfection. The roof is of the best grade of slate, and, standing as it does on an eminence above the city, this magnificent residence is indeed imposing, and from it one may gain as beautiful a panorama as can be found in the state, commanding as it does a scene of miles and miles of rich and highly improved agricultural estates and the well laid-out city of Worthington. A fine grove of natural growth is to be seen some distance away on an elevated knoll on Mr. Ballard's farm, around which is the richest of prairie land, the greater part of which is covered with a luxurious growth of timothy and clover. There is also a smaller but not less beautiful grove just north of his residence which adds greatly both to the comfort and beauty of the place. It would be hard for one to find a pleasanter place in which to spend the declining years of one's active and useful life than that of our subject, and to know that it was obtained not through the largess of another, but by the industry of the owner, would add much to the comforts of such envied surroundings.

Mr. Ballard was happily married in 1898 to Florence Owen, the accomplished daughter of H. B. and Elizabeth (Reid) Owen, both natives of Kentucky, who later moved to Morgan county, Indiana, where they spent their lives on a farm. Mr. Owen's people came from North Carolina to Greene county. There were two brothers in the Civil war from the Reid family. Two exceptionally bright and interesting children have added sunshine and cheer to the Ballard home. They are Florence Elizabeth, born April 16, 1900, and Wayne Owen, born January 22, 1904. Both the subject and wife are members of the Christian church. The former was greatly interested as an official of general Sunday school work for a period of ten years. Politically Mr. Ballard is a Republican, but he has never sought public office. However, he is always willing to lend a helping hand to further any cause looking to the advancement of his county or the uplifting of his community. He was appointed by the commissioners as an appraiser of real estate for one district, and was at one time on the advisory board of Highland and Jefferson townships.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are not only highly esteemed by all who know them for their upright and well ordered lives, but they have also won the hearts of all their neighbors and friends through their kindness of heart and hospitality, taking pride in making visitors feel at home, and dispensing good will and good cheer to every one with whom they come in contact.

ROBERT EDWARD EVELEIGH.

Happy is the man who so shapes his life that he can take a retrospective view of the whole course and find therein no blemish of noble aims and high ideals, whose courage and manliness have always been above reproach, and who, at the close of a long and eminently successful career, retires from the active arena with the affection and respect of all who know him. Such has been the simple life story of the well known gentleman and public-spirited citizen whose name appears above, whose influence has ever been exerted on the side of right and who, as one of the noted men of his day and generation in Bloomfield, is entitled to a conspicuous place among those who have given character and stability to the city and won for it honorable repute among the most enterprising and progressive cities of the state.

R. E. Eveleigh, a native of Greene county, Indiana, was born at Bloomfield, August 20, 1848, the son of Joseph W. and Joanna (Shaw) Eveleigh, the father a native of Ireland and the mother said to have been the first white female child born in the county of Greene. Joseph Eveleigh left the Emerald Isle at the age of twenty years,

and after a brief residence in Montreal, Canada, went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he followed the trade of saddler until his removal to Greene county, Indiana, a few vears later. On coming to this state he started a shop in Bloomfield, where he worked at his chosen calling for a number of years, subsequently opening a house for the entertainment of the traveling public, which he conducted during the forty years ensuing, his tayern the meantime becoming widely known as a popular resort and the proprietor as a man possessing all the characteristics essential to the makeup of a jolly, accommodating host, who spared nothing in ministering to the comfort and welfare of his guests. At the expiration of the period indicated Mr. Eveleigh disposed of his hotel and retired to property in Bloomfield, which he had previously purchased, where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life in the year 1808, honored and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was married in the latter place and reared a family of five children, only two of whom are living-Mrs. Anna E. Greeves, of Bloomington, and R. E. Eveleigh, whose name furnishes the caption of this review.

The early life of the subject was spent in Bloomfield, and after completing the course of the city schools he supplemented the training thus received by entering the State University, where he prosecuted his studies and researches until 1869, when he was graduated with an honorable record as a painstaking and conscientious student. On finishing his scholastic course he engaged as a drug clerk at different places, and to this line devoted six years, during which period he became familiar with every detail

of the business and earned an enviable repute as a skillful pharmacist. Meanwhile Mr. Eveleigh took an active interest in matters political and it was not long until he became one of the recognized Republican leaders in Greene county. His activity in behalf of the cause he espoused both as a safe and reliable counselor in party deliberations and as a judicious and influential worker in the ranks, led in Grant's administration to his appointment as postmaster at Bloomfield, which position he held during that administration, discharging his duties of the office in a capable and eminently satisfactory manner and earning the reputation of an accommodating and popular public servant. While holding the office he purchased a well established drug house in Bloomfield, which he continued to manage until 1907, when he disposed of the business and retired from active life to enjoy the rest and quietude to which his long and strenuous career so justly entitles him.

As above indicated, Mr. Eveleigh is one of the representative Republicans of Greene county, but despite his activity and influence as a politician he has never been an aspirant for office, the postmastership coming to him in recognition of services rendered the party and not by any solicitation on his part. The only elective office he ever held was that of township trustee, in which capacity he continued four years, discharging the duties of the office with the accustomed energy and business-like manner characteristic of every enterprise he undertakes.

Mr. Eveleigh is a firm believer in the truths of revealed religion, and his life closely conforms to the teachings of the Presbyterian church, which represents his creed. He is an earnest and active member of the Bloom-

field congregation, in which for ten years he has held the office of elder, and in addition thereto is a leader and teacher in the Sunday school, much of the success of which is due to his labors and self-denying consecrated efforts.

In November of the year 1888 Mr. Eveleigh entered the marriage relation with Emma Freeland, daughter of Dr. William Freeland, of Bloomfield, the union resulting in the birth of one child, a son by the name of Carl F., who is now a freshman in the State University and a young man of fine mind who gives promise of a bright and distinguished future.

Robert E. Lyons, a nephew of the subject and son of Mr. Eveleigh's sister, is an alumnus of the State University, is at the head of the chemical department of that institution, and is recognized as one of the ripest scholars and most thorough scientists in the list of professors within the great state of Indiana to look after the educational interests of its young men and women. He is a warm friend of Dr. Blatchley, state geologist, and has been associated with that eminent scholar in prosecuting much of the scientific work for which the office calls.

The subject is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in the county and is secretary of the Bloomfield Building and Loan Association, is a charter member of the Phi Psi of Indiana University.

THOMAS M. RYAN.

Thomas M. Ryan, head of the firm of T. M. Ryan & Son, funeral directors and house furnishers, of Bloom-

field, Indiana, traces his ancestors to Ireland, his paternal grandparents having lived there during their entire lives. Their son, Thomas Jefferson Ryan, was raised in New York, where he received a fairly good education and learned the saddlery trade at Bloomington, Indiana. After the death of his father he came with his mother and the rest of the children to Monroe county, Indiana, in an early day, where his mother died. Then he studied for the ministry and was confirmed in 1838. He preached in the Methodist churches for many years at Bloomfield, New Albany, in Greene county and in different places; in fact, all over southern Indiana, an old circuit rider. Later in life he practiced medicine with equal success. He was well and favorably known throughout several counties. He was a Whig and a prominent Mason, devoting much time to lodge work. He married Ann Iliff, a native of Ohio, who died in August, 1863. He survived his wife until October, 1863. They had seven children: Margaret was the wife of W. J. Cogswell. She died in 1907. Owen died at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1863, while a member of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. William B., who is living in Indianapolis, is a practicing physician, and was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, serving during the war. Laura, deceased, married Craven Hudson. They lived in Corydon, Indiana. He was in the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Thomas M., subject of this sketch. Mary, widow of Wesley Mobley, lives at Hartsville, Indiana. Alice, who married a Mr. Wiseman, is now deceased.

Thomas M. Ryan was born April 2, 1850, in Bedford, Indiana, where he received a common school edu-

He has quite a war record, having enlisted in February, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, and Fort Fisher. care of army supplies at the battles of Kingston, Raleigh, North Carolina, and was at the battles of Tom Creek and Nashville, and was in other engagements and skirmishes; also was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was active in assisting to organize several companies before he He was discharged July 24, 1865, having served all through the war as a private. After the war he located in Bedford, Indiana, where he learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1871 he married Lillie E. Eldridge, of that place. She was the daughter of Solomon and Fannie (Beaver) Eldridge, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Benton county, Indiana. Solomon, who came to Indiana when he was twenty-one years old with his parents, was a chair maker, and located in Bedford in 1836, where he followed his trade. They were both members of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1870 and his widow in 1890. They had seven children-Daniel, Jennie, Mary, William, Alice, Emma and Lillie.

From 1869 to 1871 Thomas M. Ryan lived in Chicago, where he worked at his trade until he lost all his effects in the great fire of that year. He then went to Indianapolis, where he remained until 1877, when he went to Bloomfield and was foreman for E. P. Williams in a planing mill for one year. In 1878 he started a furniture store and undertaking business in Bloomfield, which business he has since conducted. In 1895 he took his son in

as partner and started as an undertaker in Bedford in 1866. He has an extensive business. He never held office, but has always been a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Bloomfield post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has held all the offices of the post, having been commander during the past two years. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1878 and has held all the offices in the lodge. He is now financial secretary. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is very popular in Bloomfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have the following children: William H., a partner with his father in Bloomfield; Louie P., a steam fitter in Duluth, Minnesota; Frank M., a traveling salesman in New York; Mabel and Emma are both at home.

JAMES BURCHAM.

James Burcham, of Taylor township, was born March 31, 1845, in the same county where he now resides and where he received only a limited schooling, remaining at home until he enlisted, November 15, 1864, in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, later changed to Company F. He served mostly in Tennessee, and was in the battle of Nashville and did scout duty and looked after government property. He was discharged September 15, 1865. He has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has always voted the Republican ticket.

After the war he lived in his old community for sev-

eral years and then moved to Taylor township, where he has since resided on a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, over eighty acres of which are in cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock raising, always keeping a number of horses, cattle and hogs.

He was married to Isabelle Coppin, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Coppin, natives of Ohio, who came to Greene county in 1861 and located in Richland township on a farm where they both died. The subject has five children living and two dead. They were: Lolo and Georgie, both deceased: Rollin, who married Alma Carroll on September 22, 1894. They live in Taylor township and have the following children; Mary, Brantley, Goldie, James, Minnie and Bales. He is a farmer and works the old homestead for his father. Frank, the fourth son, lives at home; Joseph also lives at home; Almina is the wife of Harley Bucker, of Taylor township; Viola is a teacher, living at home.

The subject is the son of Robert and Sarah (Roach) Burcham, the former of North Carolina and the latter of East Tennessee. Robert came west with his father, James Burcham, in 1818, when the former was only six years old. They secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Greene county, Indiana, where James lived until his death.

The father of the subject first married Miss Dobbins. They had four children, namely: John died in infancy; Almins, deceased, who married Levi Hanna; Joseph, who was in Company II, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as second lieutenant. He died at Evansville, Indiana; William J. was in the same company with his brother. He was in prison for nearly a year in Tyler, Texas. He returned home and died there. The following are the names of the children by Solomon Burcham's second wife: John died in infancy; James, subject of this sketch; Andrew, contractor and builder at Kelso, Washington; Frances, who married Robert Coppin, of Richland township; Rollin, a farmer, living in Butler county, Arkansas; Henry, a farmer, living near the old homestead; Emily Jane, who is living near her brother Henry; Josephine, who married David Ockerman, of Richland township; Morton, a real estate dealer in Kelso, Oklahoma.

DAVID CHANDLER ROACH.

There were only three houses in Indianapolis and Indians and wild animals infested the dense forests where the present city stands when Sarah (Waller) Messenger, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana with her parents from Pennsylvania, and others of his ancestors located in the state while it was yet inhabited principally by the red men and denizens of the uncut forests. Our subject's maternal grandfather, David C. Messenger, a native of Maryland, went to Pennsylvania when a young man and there married Sarah Waller. They first went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and to Greene county, Indiana, in 1829, where he took up unimproved land and worked at farming, also following his trade as carpenter and cooper. Both he and

his wife lived there until their death. He was a Republican. They were members of the separate Baptist church. They had nine children, namely: Henry, David, Eli, John, Elisha, Hannah, Rachael, Mary and Mariah.

The subject's paternal grandfather was Joshua Roach, a native of North Carolina, who married Margaret Goad, a native of Tennessee. In 1829 they came to Greene county, Indiana, and settled in Richland township, where they bought wild land, cleared it and made such a pleasant home that they spent the remainder of their lives there. He was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. They had three sons and five daughters.

The subject's father was Henry Roach. He was born in Tennessee, August 10, 1828. Although he received a very limited education in the pioneer schools of those days, he studied at home and was able to teach school. He had an excellent war record, having enlisted in the United States army when he was seventeen years old for the purpose of taking part in the Mexican war. He served during part of the campaign in Mexico, but was taken sick and came home. He had a Mexican land grant and in 1852 secured one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jasper county, Illinois. In 1857 he came back to his old home in Indiana, where he worked on a farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant, and was in several hard battles. He was badly hurt by a fall and was discharged for disability in 1865. After the war he lived in Taylor township, Greene county, Indiana, where he farmed until his death, February 1, 1897. He was a Democrat and later a Republican. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of God. They were highly esteemed in She died July 4, 1899. To them their neighborhood. were born the following children: David C., the subject of this sketch; Joshua died in boyhood; Margaret J., who married Thomas Acton, of Jasonville, Indiana; John Lincoln, a farmer in Jackson township, Greene county, Indiana, who married America Boaz; Samuel S., who was one of the best school teachers in Greene county, died in 1006; Mary Frances married William Ruth, a farmer of Taylor township, Greene county; Alma married Edgar Clark and died in Taylor township; Henry Hayes attended the State University and is a teacher.

David Chandler Roach was born in Center township, Greene county, Indiana, May 29, 1858. He was educated in the common and normal schools and was a teacher for several years in his native county. He was admitted to the Greene county bar in 1884 and has since practiced law there and in Illinois. He has one hundred and sixteen acres of land in Taylor township, Greene county, and seventeen acres where he now lives in Richland township. He has been justice of the peace eighteen vears and a notary public for six years. He has always been active in Democratic politics. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Of the latter he is deputy head council in the Bloomfield lodge. He was ordained a minister in the Christian church in 1884. He has worked on public works a great deal and he is well known throughout his native county.

Mr. Roach has been twice married. His first wife was Isadore Acton, of Johnson county, Indiana, daughter of Dr. William G. Acton, of Worthington. She died in 1888. A few years later he married Frances Cullison, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Cullison, of Center township, Greene county. Her father was a native of Ohio and died in 1881. Her mother is living in Taylor township. The subject had one son by his first wife, Daniel C., now in the State University at Bloomington. He is preparing for a lawyer's career and has won recognition as an orator. Mr. Roach had eight children by his second wife, namely: Vernie, Samuel, Ivan, Lexie, Edna, Olive, Leslie and Violet.

WILLIAM M. MOSS.

Perhaps no profession exacts such manifold qualifications as that of journalism, and certainly no calling, save the ministry alone, has been such a potent factor in the upbuilding of our modern civilization.

The humble and unpretending newspaper that goes regularly into the home contributes imperceptibly, but none the less mightily, to the moral and intellectual growth of all the people therein. To continuously serve a clientele embracing the best and most intelligent thought of a large and important county for over a quarter of a century is a duty fraught with no slight responsibility. The modern newspaper molds public opinion, crystalizes sentiment and influences definite action. To properly



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meet and discharge this burden of responsibility, high ideals must be maintained, requiring ofttimes the utmost of moral courage and the frequent sacrifice of personal aggrandizement, to the end that the public good may be just and adequately served. This is the office of the true journalist.

Any history of Greene county would be grievously incomplete without due credit to William M. Moss, who stands today as the pioneer newspaper man of Greene county, and whose long, arduous and unbroken service forms an enduring monument to his rugged honesty, boundless energy and public servitude. No brief sketch can do justice to the record he has made as a newspaper man, for that record is an open book and no chaplet of words that the biographer can weave can add to or detract from the estimate of the man of those who know him.

It is the historian's duty to here record in language unbeguiled the life and labor of Honorable William Marshall Moss, editor and publisher of the Linton Daily Call, the oldest newspaper man in the point of service in southern Indiana.

Born in a little log cabin four miles northwest of the city of Linton, March 22, 1852, William M. Moss is a product of the county to which he has given lavishly of his talent and labor. He is the oldest child born to Daniel H. and Mary (Mayfield) Moss, also native born. His grandfather, Reverend Aquilla Moss, a Baptist minister of repute, was one of the earliest settlers of western Green county. Mr. Moss attended the district schools and had the additional advantage of an academic educa-

tion at Ascension Seminary (now defunct), Sullivan, Indiana, from which institution he graduated in 1872. Among his classmates were Congressman John C. Chaney, of Sullivan; the late Samuel R. Hamil, of Terre Haute, and Honorable W. Cullop, the present Democratic candidate for congress. He began life for himself as a teacher at nineteen and taught school for a number of years in Greene and Vigo counties. He taught at Riley, Indiana, as principal of the high school for four years, being the first man to hold school in the present building. As a teacher Mr. Moss was recognized as one of the best, always holding the highest license.

In 1880 Mr. Moss came to Bloomfield and in June of that year bought from W. P. Stropes the Bloomfield Democrat. The paper up to this time had never been a financial success and had only twenty subscribers. equipment of machinery was old and wholly inadequate, a part of which was an old Washington hand press that . printed the first issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Without previous newspaper training and with no knowledge of the "art preservative" Mr. Moss, with the energy of youth and a determination to succeed, soon turned the tide in his favor. He invested the mechanical department with new and modern machinery and under his brilliant editorial leadership the paper soon gained a state reputation. As long as he remained at the head of the paper the Bloomfield Democrat was a power to be reckoned in all local affairs. Be it recorded here that the paper was always progressive, fighting valiantly for every public enterprise.

Mr. Moss was elected county superintendent of

schools of Greene county in 1888 and re-elected in 1890. He gave up this office voluntarily, as every trustee in the county had asked him in writing to be a candidate for a third term, assuring him a unamious re-election. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland supervisor of United States Indian schools and served in this capacity three years, resigning in 1896. In January, 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Bloomfield but retired in September following on account of the change of national administration. He was honored by his party in 1892 as being selected as a member of the Democratic state central committee and is now an advisory member of this committee.

In 1887 Mr. Moss was a candidate for secretary of the state senate, but was defeated by one vote by Alonzo Greene Smith. In 1896 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress from the second district against R. W. Miers, of Monroe county, and Charles T. Aikin, of Sullivan county. He was defeated by a small margin after an all day's struggle which later was found to have been accomplished by fraud practiced by the chairman of one delegation. Otherwise he would have been nominated on the first ballot and a nomination at that time was equivalent to an election.

In 1888 Mr. Moss purchased the Linton Call, then a weekly paper of uncertain influence. March 4, 1907, he established the Linton Daily Call, the first daily paper im Greene county. This paper is now ranked among the best daily papers in the state. The office is equipped with modern machinery and the news service and general management reflect a proficiency excelled by few daily papers in Indiana.

The subject's career as a progressive newspaper man is well exemplified by the following facts:

He was the first man in Greene county to install a cylinder printing press, the first to install a two revolution press, the first to apply steam and later a gasoline engine. He was the first to purchase a paper cutter, a newspaper folder, and the first linotype was brought into the county by him. He also established the first daily newspaper in the county and his was the first newspaper in the county to receive a regular telegraph news service. He is a firm believer in progress along definite lines, else retrogression.

Mr. Moss was married August 24, 1876, to Hannah C. Scott, daughter of Matthew W. Scott, a wealthy pioneer citizen of Clinton, Indiana. Constituting his family are the following children: Claude S. and Clyde S., associated with their father in the management of the Daily Call, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume: Gertrude Dexter and Mary. Two other children died in infancy.

The subject moved his family to Linton in 1904 and fraternally Mr. Moss is a member of the Encampment Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Elks. He is also a member of the Christian church, and he is not only held in high esteem for what he has done for the county through the medium of the press and his public services, but also for the honorable and upright life he has lived.

HOYT H. NICKERSON.

Born of sturdy New England stock, with a rich flow of patriotic blood coursing through his veins, the subject of this biography, the late Hoyt H. Nickerson, is a worthy example of the strong and self-reliant American citizen.

He was born at Clarksfield, Ohio, February 15, 1838, and died at Bloomfield, Indiana, January 26, 1908, lacking a few days of his seventieth birthday. He was the son of William H. and Charlotte (Hill) Nickerson, both natives of New England. William H. Nickerson was a local Methodist preacher and a practicing physician. He was chaplain of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and while in the service suffered such a failure of health that he was discharged from duty. Upon returning to his home he removed to Jasper county, Illinois, and there continued the practice of medicine until his death in February, 1867. He was an active Mason and the father of six children: Samuel died in infancy; Hoyt H., our subject; Elizabeth, now residing at Hope, Indiana; Mariah died in childhood; William, a soldier in an Ohio regiment, died on the way home from the South at the close of the war; Joseph, a Methodist preacher, now stationed in Illinois, and Charles, deceased.

Hoyt received a common school education and decided to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. He accordingly attended a course of lectures with that end in view, but at this time his eyes failed him, and it became apparent that this would prove to be a serious handicap should he endeavor to continue in this profession. After due deliberation he decided to abandon the endeavor, and turned his attention to blacksmithing. When the heavy war clouds of the rebellion began to lower over the land and it became evident that the integrity of the

flag was to be threatened, no heart throbbed with greater patriotic fervor than that of Hoyt H. Nickerson. June, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and went immediately to the field, where for three years he fought in the forefront of the fearful conflict, baring his bosom to the storms of the shot and shell, never flinching nor wavering. Returning home on a furlough, he remained long enough to get married, but re-enlisted and returned to the ranks, determined to see the conflict through to the finish. joined the same regiment in which he had fought before coming home. It will be impossible to do justice to his services in behalf of "old glory," but an enumeration of a few of the battles in which he took part will convey to the reader a slight suggestion of what this service involved. In the Virginias Mr. Nickerson took part in the engagements at Greenbrier, Camp Alleghenv, Mc-Dowell and Harper's Ferry; in Mississippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Baker's Creek and Clinton; in Georgia we find him at Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Sayannah and the famous march to the sea; in North Carolina he participated in the battles at Beaufort, Bentonville and Favetteville. On the march to the sea Mr. Nickerson was smitten with sunstroke, remaining unconscious for three weeks. He was many times taken prisoner, but each time was paroled.

On returning home at the close of the war he removed to Illinois and again took up blacksmithing, carrying this on together with farming. In 1876 he returned to Washington, Indiana, and followed his trade

there for three years, and in November, 1879, came to Bloomfield, continuing his trade here until the close of his days.

His marriage, made mention of before, occurred on March 29, 1864. He was joined to Mary Margaret Crider, who was born in Massillon, Ohio, December 10, 1842, being the daughter of Tobias and Mary (Kelken) Crider, both of German extraction, both being natives of Pennsylvania. They were highly respected farmers and ended their days at Mansfield, Ohio. The family consisted of eight children, of whom Mary M., the wife of our subject, was the eldest. The others, all living, are: John S., Elizabeth N., Adaline, Levitt, Jacob K., Laura Jane and William Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson became the parents of four children: Mary Charlotte died in infancy; William T., living at Linton, married Inez Haywood, and has a family of five children, Hoyt H., Alba, Ruth, Arthur, Emma and Margaret; Nellie A., the third child of our subject, died in infancy; Laura Lenore, wife of Pierce Jarrell, lives at Whitaker, Indiana, and has one son, Frank.

Mr. Nickerson, as is to be inferred, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was also a highly esteemed Odd Fellow. This brief survey of his life is very inadequate, but it will lead us to more greatly appreciate the heritage we now enjoy.

JAMES HARVEY GILLILAND.

Born under the pure skies of Kentucky, we find in the records of James Harvey Gilliland some striking parallels to the life of America's great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. He was born, like Lincoln, in Kentucky, on February 12, 1830, of humble parentage, and emigrated later across the Ohio River into Indiana, which became his permanent home. He was the son of Abel and Jennie (Gastenew) Gilliland, farmers and successful stock raisers. They were emigrants to America from Scotland. On a trip south with a drove of hogs, Abel Gilliland contracted that scourge of the South, vellow fever, and his life was snuffed out like a candle. mother had died when he was still a child, and he was sent out among the neighbors to make a living. He received a fair education in the Kentucky common schools, and when nineteen years of age came to Indiana, beginning work here at farming. He later learned the miller's trade. A partnership with Linsev Carr was formed and together they operated the Carr mills on Indian creek in Jackson township, Greene county. In 1856 he removed to his farm in the same township and continued there until his demise, December 19, 1875. His farm, consisting of unimproved land, was soon brought up to a high standard of productiveness as the result of hard work and steady application.

In 1854 he was married to Rachael Lamb, who was born May 29, 1836, in Lawrence county, Indiana. She was the daughter of John W. and Patsy (Green) Lamb, both natives of North Carolina. They came in 1836 to Lawrence county, Indiana, and later removed to Greene county, taking up a tract of wild, unimproved land, transforming it into fertile fields by hard and steady work.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were members of the Christian

church, and were regarded in their community as pious, upright citizens. Their family consisted of seven children: Calvin G., living on a farm in Jackson township; Hiram, also farming; Rachael, wife of our subject; Elizabeth, wife of James McDowell, an ex-Union soldier, both deceased; Abigail, deceased, was the wife of Marion Dugger; John Thomas, now living in Bloomfield; Matilda, wife of Jerry Hatfield, also of Bloomfield.

Abel and Jennie Gilliland were the parents of ten children. The first five—Mary, Margaret, Nancy, Mahala and James H., our subject—are all deceased. Christopher is now making his home in Missouri; the seventh in order of birth, Catherine, is also deceased; Frank is living in Kansas, as is also Josiah, while the last, George, has his home in Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland became the parents of eight children: Josiah, deceased, was married to Martha Gastinew and to this union were born two children, one of whom died in infancy and the other, Othnell, is making his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Gilliland; John C. has his home in Bloomfield; Jennie, deceased, was the wife of William G. Graham, and to this union were born two children, both of whom, Francis M. and Carrie, make their home with their grandmother; Zeno, the third child of our subject, is now in the state of Washington; Carrie became the wife of Marion Busenberg, and has her home at Jasonville; Florence, having married Sherman Holmes, resides in Lawrence county, this state; James H., a telegrapher, operates at Carlisle, Indiana; Allie, wife of George Mitchell, lives at Jasonville.

In June, 1861, James H. Gilliland enlisted in Com-

pany F, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge at Indianapolis in 1865. Having the skill of an excellent marksman, he was soon singled out from the ranks and was put to service as one of the company's sharpshooters. In this he sustained a high reputation, and during the greater part of his time in the service he was employed in that capacity. He saw many strenuous times, and took part in such engagements as Stone River, Murfreesboro, Green Brier and many other conflicts and skirmishes. He was singularly fortunate in coming through without a wound, but his clothing was frequently rent with bullet holes.

In 1887 Mrs. Gilliland disposed of her farm and retired to Bloomfield, where she now occupies a neat little residence in the southern part of the city. She has won many friends as a result of her genial social spirit and her devotion to the comfort and welfare of others.

JOHN C. GILLILAND.

One of the children of James H. Gilliland, the subject of the preceding biography, was John C. Gilliland, whose home is in Bloomfield. He was born June 27, 1857, in Jackson township, Greene county, and has been closely connected with the business growth of the county.

He received his education in the schools of the county, and remained at home on the farm until reaching his majority. He then took up bookkeeping, beginning with Dugger, Whittaker & Company. After some time

he filled a similar place with other business firms of the city, being connected at one time in a like capacity with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Company. For six years he was secretary and treasurer of the Home Light and Water Company. These facts point strongly toward characteristics that are at once creditable and somewhat rare. Mr. Gilliland possessed the faculty of managing the records and tabulating proceedings in such an exact and methodical way that his services were highly appreciated and constantly in demand.

He won the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen to such a degree that he was for twelve years prevailed upon to act as treasurer for the city.

He takes a genuine interest in the religious welfare of the community, being an elder in the Christian church.

On November 26, 1889, he was joined in marriage to Ella Hulse, a native of Morgan county, Indiana, a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Hulse, both natives of this state. Their only daughter, Marguerite, died at the age of two years. He is a Republican.

PETER S. LESTER.

Among the first settlers of Bloomfield, Indiana, were Willis D. and Mary (Tate) Lester, parents of Peter S. Lester, the subject of this sketch. Willis Lester was one of the pioneer merchants of the town, but later in life he moved to a farm, and there ended his days. He was a man of clean politics, an energetic business man and a

successful financier. He and his wife were highly respected members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Lester was the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mariah, now deceased; Emily, Peter, our deceased subject; Oliver, who met his death in the war of the rebellion, and Reed, a farmer in Richland township.

Peter was born in Bloomfield on March 28, 1839, and received his education in the schools of that town, applying himself diligently as the opportunity offered. He came up on the farm with his parents, as mentioned above, and continued there until he reached his majority.

On April 1, 1858, he was married to Nancy Lyons, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Herbert) Lyons, also of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons came to Indiana in 1841, settling upon a farm in Richland township, consisting of the virgin soil, uncleared and uncultivated, where they spent the remainder of their days, Mr. Lyons passing to his rest in 1872 and his wife in 1852. They were people of sterling integrity and impressed their personality upon all who knew them. They affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Joseph Lyons was a Democrat of the most reliable stamp, and took a lively interest in the questions of the day, whether local, state or national. He had the confidence of neighbors and friends, and was called upon by them to fill the office of county treasurer. This he did with pronounced success, bringing satisfaction to all his constituents for loyal and trustworthy service. Eight children were born into this family-Franklin, deceased; Daniel, who met his death during service in the rebellion; Matthew, deceased; William, who also fell a victim of the carnage of war; Nancy, widow of our subject; Margaret, deceased; Mary, widow of John Hunt, having her present residence in Kokomo: Ellen forms the last.

Our subject and wife were the parents of eight children also—Franklin died in childhood; Elizabeth, deceased; Joseph and Charles, farmers in Taylor township; Margaret, wife of Henry Fields, having their home at Lyons, Indiana; Mary, wife of Newton Jeffries, a farmer of Greene county; Guy and Ross, who are making their home with their mother in Bloomfield.

Peter Lester was a conscientious workman, who won the fullest confidence and esteem of neighbors and friends. He was also a pious gentleman, being a member of the Methodist denomination. He did not make any display of himself, but preferred to keep in the background rather than to try to appear conspicuous. In politics he was a Democrat, but stood first of all for a correct and economical management of public affairs. He died July 4, 1869.

After Mr. Lister's death Mrs. Lister removed with her family to her present neat little home on South Washington street. She also is a member of the Methodist church, to which she is strongly attached. She has proved to be a most admirable character, and her quiet demeanor as well as genuine social spirit have won for her an everwidening circle of friends, who hope that many years may yet be open to her for greater usefulness and wider opportunities. She owns two hundred acres in Taylor township and one acre in Bloomfield upon which she makes her home.

REV. HENRY FLORY.

Rev. Henry Flory, one of the most useful men of Richland township, Greene county, Indiana, is both a farmer and a minister, a man who is vigilant in regard to the moral uplift of his community. He was born February 26, 1852, and was ten years old when his family brought him to Greene county from Wayne county, After attending the common schools he began to hire out when only eleven years old, and continued to work by the month on various farms until he was married: then he rented a farm which he worked for several years, having purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Richland township in 1902. His marriage occurred in 1872 to Mary Ann Shertzer, who was raised in the community where the subject now lives. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Black) Shertzer, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Greene countv, Indiana, in 1856, settling in Richland township, where they farmed. William Shertzer was three times married, first to Elizabeth Bowers, who died, leaving one child, John, living at Bloomfield, Indiana; his second wife was Elizabeth Black, and seven children were born to this union, namely: Ellen, who lives in Richland township, Greene county, the wife of Franklin Chipman; Mary Ann, wife of the subject of this sketch; Samuel, who lives in Bloomfield; William, who lives in Richland township; Ida, the wife of Wilson Trent, living in Highland township; Margaret lives in the state of Washington, the wife of William Pope; David also lives in the state of Washington. The third marriage of William Shertzer was to Elizabeth Blaker. Six children were born to this union, namely: Reuben, who lives in Bloomfield; Theodore also lives there; Gurtha, the wife of Newton Miller, lives in Illinois; Walter lives in Bloomfield; Hulda is the wife of Roy Buckner, living in Greene county, Indiana; Edwin lives in Bloomfield. William Shertzer is a member of the Methodist church and a Democrat.

The subject and wife had ten children, as follows: Rosa, wife of Elmer Taylor, living in Martin county, Indiana. They have two children, Pearl and Lloyd. Florence F., the second child of the subject, is the wife of Charles Sheppard, who lives in Stockton township, Greene county; they have three children, Rovena, Olive and Dorotha. William N., the third son of the subject, lives in Illinois on a farm, and is single; Homer E., who married Lulu Quillen, also lives on a farm in Illinois; James I., who married Ethel McCane, also lives in Illinois; David E., who married Cora Killinger, lives in that state; Harley also lives there; Hazel, Leona E. and Della Marie live at home.

Henry Flory is the son of Noah and Mariah (Miller) Flory, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio with their parents while children. There they grew up and married. The grandfather of the subject, who was also named Noah Flory, died in Ohio. The subject's father came to Indiana in 1863 and settled in Richland township, Greene county. He was a school teacher and worked on a farm between terms. He was also a cooper by trade. He and his wife were members of the Church of God and he was a Democrat. They had thirteen children, namely: Catherine, the wife of James Quakenbush, who lives in Kansas; John lives in Richland town-

ship, Greene county; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of William Stalcup, lives near the old home in Greene county; Mary, Caroline, Mariah and Ellen, all deceased; Jacob lives in Richland township; Samuel lives on a farm in Illinois; Susan, the wife of Elsworth Watson, lives in Richland township; William Thomas also lives there. Noah Flory died in Richland township. His widow is still living.

The subject and his family are members of the Church of God. He has charge of four churches, two in Clay county, one in Daviess and one in Greene county, Indiana. He is thoroughly conversant with the Scriptures, and is a convincing and forceful speaker. Many have been converted under his teachings, and he wields a great influence for good in his community, and, in fact, in the three counties in which he is known and in which he has been preaching for twenty-three years. He is an independent voter and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bloomfield, Indiana. He has a well improved farm and lives in a neat and cosy cottage.

JAMES S. JAMES.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Linton, Greene county, Indiana, is James Samuel James, a brief review of whose active and honorable career we are glad to give prominent position in this work, for he is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the general welfare



James S. James

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James S. James



of the community, and for many years he has been numbered among the valued and highly esteemed citizens of the county, having led such a well regulated life in every respect that his influence for good has been distinctly felt. At present he is one of the best known and most successful merchants of the thriving city of Linton.

Mr. James is a native of Stockton township, this county, where he was born January 26, 1863, the son of William and Elizabeth (Sharp) James, both natives of Monroe county, Indiana. The former rendered a valuable service to his country during its darkest days by offering his services in her armies, having enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1863, and served in all the work assigned to this regiment until the close of the war. The parents of our subject raised three children, of whom James S. is the voungest. His two sisters are Mrs. Mary Osborn and Mrs. Anna Sherwood, wife of Dr. B. M. Sherwood. Mr. and Mrs. William James died in Grant township, Greene county, Indiana, neither reaching old age, the former having died when fifty-six years old and the latter at the age of forty-one.

The James family is of Welsh origin, having been long established in America. The family of the subject's father came to Indiana from Virginia. James S. James made the best possible use of his time while attending the public schools and the Greene County Normal School, in which he made excellent grades and formed habits of close application which have made for his subsequent success. After leaving school he followed teaching for a period of fifteen years in his native county and his success and

popularity in this work are attested to by all who had occasion to know of it.

But believing that the mercantile business offered more flattering inducements to his peculiar tastes, he formed a partnership with M. J. Aiken in 1898 in a general store, and for ten years they have continued to work in harmony, building up an excellent business and gaining the confidence and respect of a large number of customers throughout the township, and, in fact, from remote parts of the county. This firm has always tried to give its customers the best article possible at the most reasonable figure, thereby being able to hold an excellent patronage. They have a large and varied stock at all times, their trade being so brisk that no old goods are to be found on their shelves or out-of-date material in their stock. Mr. Aiken is also identified with the undertaking business.

Mr. James lives just outside the corporate limits of Linton, on the west, where he has nine acres of good land, which is used for growing fruits, vegetables and various products as well as for stock and poultry raising. Although he is a very busy man in connection with his store and other affairs, Mr. James gives a great deal of attention to his little farm, keeping it in first-class condition and in fine appearance.

The subject was united in marriage to Ella Osborn February 26, 1882, his wife being the daughter of David L. Osborn, whose father, William Osborn, was one of the very early pioneers of Greene county, in fact, the history of this county from its earliest records down to the present time shows that the Osborn family has been

prominently identified with it, numerous representatives now residing in Linton and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. James have four children living, namely: Mabel, the wife of John Shaw, of Linton; William L. and Charles E., both employed at the mines near Linton, and Floyd O. is employed in the store under his father. Jesse and Lessie died in childhood.

The subject is associated with various fraternal orders, the most prominent of which are the Masonic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the present worshipful master of Linton Lodge, No. 560, Free and Accepted Masons, this being his second term. has been representive in the grand lodges of both the Masonic and the Odd Fellows, and a delegate to the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. His influence in these orders is widely felt, and he adheres to their doctrines in his daily life, as can be attested to by his wide circle of acquaintances and friends. Politically Mr. James is a Republican and an active worker in his party. He is at present (1898) the nominee of his party for the office of county treasurer, and his nomination is generally conceded to be a most fortunate one, owing to his popularity throughout the county and his ability to take charge of this important work. He is one of the trustees of the First Methodist church in Linton, which church is the religious home of his family.

This happy household has long been regarded as one of the most worthy and hospitable in Linton.

JOHN HENRY GHEEN.

John H. Gheen, a resident of Fair Play township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1843. His parents, Thomas and Amy Gheen, were natives of Virginia, being pioneer settlers in that section of Ohio. They spent their days at farming and were members of the Christian church. They both reached advanced years, Mrs. Gheen acquiring the age of eighty-five years, while Mr. Gheen attained the remarkable age of one hundred years.

Their family consisted of the following children: William, a farmer and miner of Morgan county, Ohio, was at one time a mine superintendent; George, who was a farmer, is now deceased; John H., our subject; Sarah, Mary Ann, David, Emma and Charles are all living in the home county.

John received such education as the times afforded, and this consisted of the accommodations offered by the old-time school. The log school house which he attended had the characteristic puncheon floor and seats without backs, and the writing desk against the wall at the side of the room. He remained at home until he reached maturity, and was married on September 15, 1864, to Mary A. Thorn, a native also of Morgan county, Ohio, born March 20, 1846, and the daughter of David and Delila (Kinnison) Thorn, both natives of the Buckeye state. David Thorn was of Welsh descent, while his wife was of English extraction. In 1865 the Thorn family came to Greene county, Indiana, and settled in

Fair Play township. Mrs. Thorn died in 1870, having been the mother of ten children, as here enumerated: Frank, now residing at Corbin Hill, Ohio; Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of William Rollison; Catherine, wife of John Gregg, is also deceased; William, living in Cooper county, Missouri; Lyman, now of Clinton county, Iowa; Ruby, married to Fern Harris, but both deceased; Delilah, wife of our subject; Minerva, making her home with our subject; Nancy, now Mrs. Neidigh, of Switz City, and Maggie, is deceased.

After the death of his first wife David Thorn was united in marriage with Rebecca Getwood, who still survives, and by whom he had one daughter, who married George Rollin's but is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Gheen have become the parents of five children—Eva, William, Lizzie, Margaret and Inez. These children were all educated in the home schools, and three, Eva, Margaret and Inez, have been engaged at various times in teaching. One son, James B. Smith, who was adopted into the family, is now living at Terre Haute.

In 1864, immediately after his marriage, Mr. Gheen and his wife came to Fair Play township and bought fifteen acres of land. On this he began business as a nurseryman. In 1884 he made an additional purchase of seventy-six acres, upon which he now has his home, and which he has grealy improved. He succeds in obtaining good crops of oats, corn and wheat, and manages to cultivate with marked success such fruits as peaches, apples and plums. In addition to this he has given careful attention to the raising of good stock, and takes considerable pride in maintaining standard breeds.

But we should fail to make this biography complete were we not to make mention of Mr. Gheen's military record, which forms a most precious heritage for a father to leave to his children. On August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company C of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry. ·He was sent to Zanesville, Ohio, from there to Cincinnati, and from thence to Covington, Kentucky. After remaining at Covington for six weeks the company was sent on a forced march to Nashville, Tennessee, where considerable skirmishing took place. Upon falling ill, Mr. Gheen was consigned to the hospital at Scottsville, Kentucky, and later was transferred to Bowling Green, and from there to Cincinnati. Here it became apparent that the conflict with the disease contracted in the service could not be overcome and Mr. Gheen was compelled, reluctantly, to return to his home. This has been one matter of regret to him in subsequent life, not that he was not willing to endure the hardships of sickness, but that he was thus deprived of the privilege of further meeting active service in the field in defense of the flag.

In civil life, however, our subject has had some part, having served as coroner for four years and also as supervisor for the same length of time. In both of these offices he has conducted the affairs devolving upon him with straightforwardness and with credit to himself and constituents.

HELMER HOLMES.

Among the hard-working and genial farmers of Washington township, is Helmer Holmes, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, April 22, 1851, the son of

Jacob and Clemintine (Riddle) Holmes. The former was born in Floyd county, Indiana, July 24, 1813, being a son of Martin Holmes, who moved to Lawrence county in an early day. Jacob's wife was born in Center township, Greene county, in 1822, and died March 25, 1862. Martin Holmes, who was killed by a tree falling on him, was a native of Maryland. Jacob, who was grown when the family moved to Lawrence county, married there and spent the remainder of his life in that community, dying June 7, 1896. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had the following children: Paris, who died in the army while a member of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Mary was born September 15, 1844, and died November 24, 1867; Almira married Levy Butcher and died in Kansas. Frances, the wife of John Richardson, who lives in Missouri; Helmer, the subject of this sketch; Ellen is living in Lawrence county; Milford also lives in that county; Josephine died in infancy, as did also Sigel. Jacob Holmes married the second time, his last wife being Elizabeth Dicks. They had five children, namely: Oliver, living in Illinois; Thomas and Howard are both deceased: Laura married Everett Wilson and resides in Center township, and Isabelle married a Mr. Proctor and resides in Terre Haute.

Helmer Holmes remained at home until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Kansas, later to Colorado, where he remained three years, farming and teaming. He returned to Indiana in 1873 and remained at home three years, when he married and came to Greene county, locating on the farm he now owns, which

he first rented and bought later. It consists of two hundred and thirty acres.

The subject's wife was Abby Lamb, who was born in 1845 in Jackson township, Greene county, Indiana. She was the daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Hatfield) Lamb, natives of North Carolina, who were early settlers in Greene county. The subject and wife had eleven children, as follows: Thaddeus, who married Tessie Sexson, living in Smith township, Greene county. They have three children, Kenneth, Hester and Ralph. Walter, the subject's second child, lives at home, as do also the following children: Lew Wallace, Dugger, Logan, Roscoe, Harvey, Lenore, Victoria, Dewey and Max.

Mr. Holmes follows mixed husbandry and stock raising, favoring high-grade Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Bethany, Indiana.

Mr. Holmes ranks among the better class of farmers. He has good buildings, his soil is well tilled and everything about him shows evidence of taste and success.

DANIEL NEIDIGH.

Daniel Neidigh, one of Washington township's substantial farmers, was born in Richland county Ohio, August 4, 1839. He is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Branstetter) Neidigh, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter a native of Maryland, who were early set-

tlers of Ohio, but came to Greene county in 1848 when the subject was a small boy, the family first settling in Highland township, but moved to Washington township in 1853 and bought a piece of land, which was unimproved, but they soon had it transformed into a good farm, which is now owned and occupied by Marion Jack-The parents of the subject were members of the Lutheran church. They had the following children: Catherine, widow of Thomas Benham, living in Washington township; Barbara, wife of Marion Jackson, living on the old homestead; Susan is the widow of Andrew Miller, who lives in Washington township; Daniel, the subject of this sketch; Abraham, who lives in Arkansas; Calvin, who lives in Linton, Indiana; Mary, deceased. The parents of the subject lived on the farm they first moved to in Washington township until they died.

The subject has spent practically all his life in the county. He got only a meager education in the old-time subscription schools, having been raised on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-eight years of age. In 1867 he married Ellen Casey, a native of Kentucky, who died about 1889. Six children were born to this union, namely: Albert, Lendora, Emma Jane, William W. and two infants, all deceased. Daniel Neidigh married the second time in 1892, his last wife being Elizabeth Meridath, who was born in Spencer county, Indiana, November 14, 1857, the daughter of David and Mary (Ault) Meridath, both now deceased. The Meridath family came from Ohio to Spencer county, Indiana, in an early day and later moved to Greene county, settling in Washington township on a farm now owned by

the subject of this sketch. The Meridath family consisted of ten children: David Meridath was twice married, first to Caroline Ralph, to whom four children were born, namely: Ananias, who was a soldier in the Civil war, now deceased; Benjamin, who was also a soldier, lives in Owensburg, Kentucky; Newton, a soldier of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, Company D, died December 20, 1904; William David Meridath married the second time, his last wife being Mary Ault, to whom six children were born, namely: Alice, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of the subject; John, deceased; Fidelia; Martha, deceased; Roberta. Mrs. Neidigh is a member of the Methodist church.

The farm where the subject now lives was wild and in the woods when he moved on it, but he has cleared it and made general improvements until it is a good farm of forty acres with a good house which was erected in 1907. Other modern buildings are on the place. The subject and wife have no children, but they are raising a child. They are highly respected in their neighborhood. Mr. Neidigh is a Democrat.

HENRY WIGINTON.

Henry Wiginton, colored, is an energetic farmer of Washington township, who stands well in his community. He was born so long ago that he does not know the date, having been a slave on a plantation in Nelson county, Kentucky, and his history is one of interest. He remained in slavery until freed by President Lincoln's

Emancipation Proclamation. His mother, Nellie Wigington, died in Kentucky.

After the war the subject came to Indianapolis, where he lived and worked at various occupations until 1870, when he bought a piece of unimproved land in Washington township, Greene county, moving thereto immediately and has since lived there, having cleared the land and otherwise improved it until he now has a good farm on which stands a comfortable house and barn. He has been raising first-class crops for many years, and also handles a good grade of stock. He engages in general farming, his farm consisting of one hundred and ten acres.

The subject married in Kentucky, his wife being Mary Jane Hunter, a native of that state. She was a good wife and mother and a member of the Baptist church. She met death in 1907 in an unfortunate manner, being killed by a railroad train while on a visit to her daughter in Gosport, Indiana, when she was changing cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiginton had twelve children, namely: Robert, Melvina, Mary Edna, Myles, all deceased; Fabeus lives at Bloomfield; Elonzo, who is single, lives at home and helps take care of the place; two children died unnamed; Caldona lives at home, keeping house for her father; Frances is the wife of William Joiner, to whom three children have been born, namely: Calvin, Addie and Lettie. Dell is the youngest child of the subject. He married Bertha Allen. They have two children, Beulah and Myrtle. Dell is a farmer living in Washington township. The subject votes the Republican ticket. His boys are also Republicans.

LEVI HANNA.

When the ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to Indiana they found the vast forests inhabited by wild beasts and red men, but they feared neither, and forced the wild lands to yield a living. That same quality of persistence has come down to Levi Hanna, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, January 9, 1835, and who is now a farmer in Richland township, Greene county. He is the son of Joseph T. and Lucy (Mitchell) Hanna, the former a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the latter a native of North Carolina, being the daughter of Levi Mitchell and Celia (Davis) Mitchell, who came from North Carolina to Lawrence county, Indiana, in the dawn of the nineteenth century, and entered the land where the town of Bedford now stands, having come to this state in wagons over the mountain trails. Joseph T. Hanna and Lucy Mithcell were married in Lawrence county, and came to Greene county about 1858, settling in Wright township, where they bought wild land and raised the following children: Ambrose; Levi, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth; Isaac and Jesse, twins; Celia, Rebecca Jane, Lemuel, Doctor; Abraham died in the army. Joseph T. Hanna was a minister of the Regular Baptist church for many years; also he devoted much time to farming, and died in 1884, his wife surviving until 1895. Levi Mitchell was also a minister of the Regular Baptist church. Ambrose, Lemuel and Doctor, three brothers of the subject, are ministers of the Gospel, all Baptists. Jesse, another brother, was also a preacher.

When the Hanna family came to Greene county, Levi Hanna, the subject, was a small boy, and he has spent his life farming in the same community ever since, living forty-three years in Wright township, and in 1901 came to his present farm in Richland township, consisting of one hundred and forty acres. He married Elmira Burcham in 1856. Her father, Solomon Burcham, was a soldier in the Mexican war. She died in 1871. They had the following children: Jasper, living in Portland, Oregon; Joseph, living in Jasonville, Indiana; Levi, who died in infancy; Alice, wife of John Miller, of Stockton township; Schuyler, living in Jasonville. The subject's second marriage was to Sarah A. Nichalson on August 21, 1872. She was born in Daviess county, Indiana, in 1849, the daughter of Levi and Rhoda Jane (Carpenter) Nichalson, the former a native of Greene county, and the latter a native of Tennessee. Levi Nichalson was a Mexican war veteran, having performed gallant service all through the campaign in Mexico. He was a Republican, an an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Nichalson family consisted of thirteen children, namely: Sarah, Isaac, Lucinda, Timothy; Mary and Martha, twins; Abner, George, Leah; Manda and Maranda, twins; Parnelius, Levi. Mr. Nichalson died April 25, 1898. His widow is still living in Daviess county, Indiana.

The subject of this sketch and his second wife have had five children, namely: Sarah Jane, the wife of Charles Crawl, living in Worthington, Indiana; Lulu, wife of Samuel Sparks, living in Richland township; Aden, who lives on his father's farm, having married Goldie Shepman; Martha, the wife of George R. Baker, living in Jasonville, Indiana.

Levi Hanna, the subject, enlisted in Company K, the Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, December 16, 1861, serving three years in the Third Division, Fourth Corps. He was in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Savannah, Hall's Gap, Blue Ridge, Vicksburg, Antietam, Maryville, Murfreesborough, Sequachy Valley, Franklin, and many skirmishes. He was one of the six hundred soldiers sent to Rome, Georgia, to burn the foundry. He was captured there and sent to Libby prison, where he remained seven months. He got out of prison by pretending to be a Confederate soldier. He then came home on a furlough and later guarded prisoners at Indianapolis, after which he rejoined his regiment. He was discharged at Franklin, Tennessee, in 1864, and came home.

The subject is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and are highly respected in their neighborhood.

WILLIAM THATCHER STALCUP.

William Thatcher Stalcup, a modern farmer, found the old home place good enough in which to spend his life, so he never cared to try his fortune in alien fields, spending his days in Washington township, where he was was born May 15, 1841. He got a very limited education in the old-time subscription schools and worked on his father's farm during his youth. He married Amanda Ellen Chambers in 1866, who was born in Monroe county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Chambers, who were early settlers in the county where the subject's wife was born. They remained there several years then came to Highland township, Greene county, Indiana, where they spent the remaining days of their lives, both dying there.

The subject and his wife have two children: Alice, who is the wife of Otto O'Neal, lives in Washington township, on a farm, and they have one child, Ivan; Wilbur M., the subject's second child, who married Bertha Arthur, lives with his father and assists in conducting the affairs of the old place.

The subject has one hundred and fifty-five acres in the home place, having secured it when it was wild and unimproved, but he has spent years in making various needed improvements until he now has an excellent farm upon which stand many good buildings.

Mr. Stalcup is a well read man, keeping up on political and current events. He is an independent voter, preferring to cast his ballot for the best candidate rather than for any particular party. He has been a constable, also supervisor of his home county. He is a member of Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. Stalcup are members of the Presbyterian church at Hick's chapel, and they are a well respected family in the neighborhood.

William T. Stalcup is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stalcup, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. They married in the last named state and came to Greene county, Indiana, in the early

thirties, settling in Washington township, where they took up government land on which they spent their lives.

Thomas Stalcup was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he was granted eighty acres of land for his services to the government. They had eleven children, namely: Hance, James, Solomon, Elizabeth, John, Rebecca, Catherine, Susan, Andrew, William, subject; Joseph, Thomas Stalcup died in September, 1860. His wife died some years before. She was a member of the Baptist church.

ELMER T. SHERWOOD, M. D.

I am one of the sixty-two living descendants of Dr. W. F., James S. and Benjamin S. Sherwood, three brothers, who emigrated from Livonia, Washington county, Indiana, to Linton, Greene county, Indiana. Dr. W. F. Sherwood came to Linton in 1848, James S. Sherwood in 1851 and Benjamin S. Sherwood in 1854. The great majority of these descendants still live in Linton. It is very evident that aside from whatever influence they may have wielded or assisted in shaping the course and destiny of the country, these three brothers were very successful in leaving their imprint on the community, and it was long known that Linton without a Sherwood would have been like love without a sweetheart.

I was born August 1, 1859, as the third son of Dr. William F. Sherwood and Catherine (nee Ingersoll) Sherwood. At the time of my advent into the world the nation was about to pass through a great crisis, the end



Emer I Sherwood

of which none could foresee—whether it was to continue as one and inseparable or a divided nation. And there being many southern sympathizers in and about Linton, the agitation and conflicts were greater than in the average northern home, and though young, there were many flashlight impressions of war made upon my memory. After the close of the war and up until father's death in 1873 I followed the course of most boys, occasionally visiting schools while attending the swimming holes and rabbit hunting. At father's death I was fourteen. Then it became necessary that I assume greater responsibility. was then I took part in farming. Our farm then comprised that portion of North Linton lying between A street North, on the south and Fourth street East and Fifth street West, and bounded on the north by the dividing line between H and I streets. As the soil was never rich, our crops were never very phenomenal, and the time divided between the schools and the farm was neither very successful, and soon I discovered that I had not been cut out for a farmer, and determined to seek some other mode of life. It was, perhaps, due to the fact that I was proud of the memory of my father and the great success that he had achieved in medicine that led me to take up that profession. I entered the office of Dr. B. A. Rose, my preceptor, April 12, 1880, and continued with him two years. during which time I attended two terms in the Missouri Medical College, now known as the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. I graduated there in March, 1882, and located in Linton, and have continued the practice of medicine for twenty-six years, and as to my becoming a great physician my sincere opinion is that I have not

achieved such great success. However my opinion may differ from others, there is one pleasure in the happy reflection in all these years that I have labored to relieve suffering humanity—there are many yet to whom I administered and relieved their suffering in the very beginning of my professional career who still have implicit confidence in my ability. And in these many instances the practice of medicine ceases to be irksome and becomes a labor of love where necessity requires.

The science of medicine and the healing art, the noblest profession known to man, is sufficient to inspire one to high ideals were it limited to the necessity and welfare of humanity. But my enthusiasm and zeal in medicine lessened after delving into its mysteries and learning the methods of so many who practice it to commercialize and bring the practice of medicine to the level of a trade, like in the competitive systems, in order that they may attain the American standard of greatness—wealth. But there is still hope that some day the human family will gain knowledge. Already Christian Science, the other extreme, which should have no place in the human intelligence and makes unnecessary sacrifices of human lives, is beginning to even things up. Time and knowledge bring about all necessary reformations, therefore we need not despair, even if it requires the sacrifice of some human lives, and I am glad to live in this age when the science of medicine is making such great strides in the direction of perfection.

In 1900 I established the Elk Horn drug store in Linton, the success of which has been a source of much pride and pleasure. And, no doubt, the public's unquenchable desire to swallow the many worthless cure-alls has contributed much to the Elk Horn's financial success and will likely continue, as intellectual revolutions are very slow.

Man's success in life is only comparative. those who judge use the same standard of comparison, and there is always an element of uncertainty when put in the balance of the whole. Yet there are positive convictions of success one may have of self to which no standard of comparison will apply, and I doubt if there could be much added at this happy moment to the convictions of success which I have achieved when I married Hattie Price, September 28, 1882. Her intelligence and nobleness of character have added much to the pleasure and happiness and success of the more than twenty-five years of married life. And the children which came to bless our home have always been a pleasure. We were most unfortunate to lose four children in infancy, but the three remaining-Ethel, Edith and Elmer William-have been such a source of happiness! Ethel is the first lady graduate of the Linton high school to complete a course in the Indiana University. In fact, she was the first lady born in Linton or Stockton township to complete a college course. At the age of twenty-one she graduated with credit at the Indiana University. Edith, the second daughter, is nineteen years of age and is a sophomore in Indiana University (1908). Elmer William at twelve gives evidence of great prospects. Like most parents, we are proud of our children. Their happiness is our happiness, and it is our purpose to prepare them by education to become good and proficient citizens that they may not only be a joy to us, but that they may be a benefit and help

to mankind and the world be better that they lived. He who can say "wife," "children" and "home" with an ever-increased pleasure has attained the acme of happiness, for here is the place and now is the time to be happy. For, after all, what is success but happiness? What would wealth or fame be without friends or loved ones?

I have always affiliated with the Republican party, believing the principles of Republicanism, when inculcated into government affairs and honestly administered, would result in the greatest good to the greatest number. I think every citizen should be interested in the welfare of the government and should ally himself with the party which he thinks will best conduct the government to promote the welfare and happiness of the people.

My first venture in joining secret orders was in 1880, when I joined the Master Masons, since which time I found the secret paths which lead up to and through the doors of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and am at present lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Indiana Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; also belong to the Order of Ben-Hur, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 866, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, from none of which have I ever had cause for regrets. The associations have ever been pleasant, and I hope may continue so.

Man usually does not see the great changes which time and age bring to himself, and perhaps this is true more so when he has lived all his days in one locality where still arises in his mind the pictures of the paths which lead to the fields, the woodlands and streams along which, with happy companions, happy days were spent. There ever come the thoughts of youth, and only by the changes in the material things of his surroundings is he brought to realize age. And so it is with me.

As I look back over the nearly half century of fleeting years and see the wonderful changes wrought by man in and about Linton, the wonder is that the transformation has been so easily accomplished.

When in our mind we see the original thirteen homes, to which have been added more than two thousand, in the fields where the flax grew and the corn waved, in the meadows where we gathered the daisies and violets, no stand the hundreds and thousands of homes: when we remember the less than one hundred inhabitants who tread the streets of the silent village and the now more than ten thousand who race up and down the paved thoroughfares of the busy city; when again we see the old pioneer farmer in his homespun jeans and by his side his wife in homespun linsey and hand-made shoes, while lagging behind come the barefoot boy and girl; when again we can hear the call of the wild turkey in the trees on the banks of the stream which one time coursed its way where part of Linton now stands; when I think of having eaten bear meat killed within three miles of Linton, where the scream of the wildcat was heard, the wild hog roamed and deer were common—then I awake from the reverie and look out upon Linton, the great, thriving metropolis, with its fifty-thousand-dollar residence, Grand Opera House, big hotels and thousands of pretty homes, with its miles of paved streets, over which throngs of busy people come and go, and we marvel at what the master mind and hand of man can do.

We can well remember when many of the inhabitants of Linton and Stockton township had never seen a piano, and none possessed one. Such vehicles as buggies and carriages were almost as scarce as the proverbial "hen teeth." The farm wagons with the hickory splint bottom chairs were the means of conveyance to church and picnic. The hearse was unknown and he who could be hauled to his last resting place in a vehicle with springs, usually called a hack, was honored. The political gatherings were attended on horseback, with banner and torch flying.

But as time changes all things, so the development of coal marked an epoch in the progress of Linton and its surroundings, and the laggard was finally awakened by the whistles of the many railroads, mills and mines which sent out their millions of tons of black diamonds to warm the homes and supply the power that moves the wheels of progress, and in its stead there came back the golden eagles and filled the coffers of Linton's people and they waxed strong and rich until the loom was forgotten and the spinning wheels were laid aside, and transformed were the woodlands, fields and meadows into streets and lawns, along which arose beautiful residences, and business blocks reared their towering heads as living monuments to the progress of Linton.

Our advancement has been continuous until we have attained almost all the conveniences of the larger city. The evidence of prosperity is shown in our thousands of miners and busy merchants. The slow tread of the ox has long since ceased to be a part of us. We have dis-

placed the heavy roll of the wagon with the lighter buggy, carriage and swifter automobile. And he who was once cheered only by the morning songs of birds may now listen to the sweet strains of music which come from the piano as it flows out from almost every home. pleasures of his church services are added to by the splendid music which peals forth from the great pipe organ which cost thousands of dollars. Is it any wonder, then, we sit and ponder over the vast changes which have come, and are amazed? To one who has followed in the footsteps of his father, who lived with but the single aim, who labored with the sincere belief that could railroads be induced to cross our lands and our coal fields be developed, just such results which we have attained were sure to come. To these results we have added our efforts in our small way to bring these things about. Then I can justly feel proud that I have lived more years in Linton than any one, that I have assisted and watched each year, each day, each hour, Linton unfold like a flower to bloom forth in all her beauty. Now we can sing praises and feel that our feeble efforts have been crowned with success and, like Simon, when he had beheld his Messiah was ready to die, we feel we are now ready to hand the gifts of our ancestors to our children that they may achieve greater things.

Towns live on and on and grow until some time they become great cities, countries develop ever on the upward stride, and vast waste lands are reclaimed and made to bloom with their ever recurring fields of grain, but man, who builds and shapes the destinies of all these things, must die, yea, he giveth up the ghost and where is he so soon, so short the time?

E. T. SHERWOOD, M. D.

ASA BURDSALL.

Asa Burdsall, farmer and stock raiser, of Washington township, was born March 22, 1842, in Jackson county, Indiana, and lived at home until a young man, attending the local schools in the primitive log school houses of those days. He bought and maintained at different times several farms in Washington township, in 1896 moving to his present home. He enlisted October 8, 1861, in Company A, Fiftieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Seymour, Jackson county. After remaining in camp for awhile at Bedford and New Albany, Indiana, he was sent to Kentucky and taken prisoner at Mumfordsville, where he remained for some time, being with about five thousand soldiers who were captured there. They were later exchanged at Indianapolis. The regiment was sent to Tennessee, then into Arkansas, to take possession of Little Rock. After a successful campaign this regiment was returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, fighting for forty-two days. A long siege was also engaged in at Salina River. The subject remained in that state during most of the war. He was discharged January 5, 1865, at Indianapolis and returned home, resuming farm work.

Mr. Burdsall married Martha Landrum in 1873. She was a native of Owen county, Indiana, a daughter of Wesley and Elvira (McKee) Landrum, both natives of Owen county. Their ancestors came from Tennessee and Kentucky. Wesley F. Landrum is still living in Kansas. His wife died in 1872. They had three children, Martha, the subject's wife; Mary Mandy, who died

in early childhood; Anna, the wife of Adam Detamore, living in Kansas. Wesley F. Landrum was a cooper by trade. He and his wife were both church members.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdsall had seven children, as fol-Charles, living in Washington township. married Mina Shake, and they have two children, Lexie and Lloyd. Oscar, the subject's second child, lives in Indianapolis. He married Florence Knowel, who has two children, Victor and Wayne. Thornton, twin brother of Oscar, lives in Indianapolis, the husband of Oma Archer, to whom one child was born. Lanore. Rosella is the fourth child of the subject. She is the wife of Charles Parris, living in Johnson county, Indiana. He is a farm-, er and has one child, Leno. Edward, the fifth child of the subject, married Mamie Yeoman. They live in Lyons, Indiana, and have one child, Opal. Mr. Burdsall's last two children died in infancy. The subject is the son of James and Margaret (Winn) Burdsall, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Jackson county, James' parents died when he was small and Indiana. he was brought to Jackson county by the Woodmansee family, where he was reared on a farm. He married there and came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1872. locating in Washington township, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Church of Christ. They had twelve children as follows: Sarah and Elizabeth, both deceased; Moses lives in Jackson county; Asa, the subject of this sketch; Lucinda, the wife of William Been, of Washington township, Green county; Laura, the wife of Lane Been, living in Indianapolis; George M. lives in Elnora, Indiana; Susan is deceased; the last three children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Burdsall are plain, honest farm people, well represented in the community. They are members of the Church of Christ. The subject is a strong temperance man, but he votes the Republican ticket.

MICHAEL RUSHER.

Michael Rusher was born in Hardin county, Ohio. March 14, 1849, the son of John and Matilda (Runser) Rusher. The father came from near Elsac in Germany, while the mother came from France, coming to America when they were children. Our subject's grandfather, whose name was also John, came from Germany and finally to Canton, Ohio, where he ended his days. son, the father of our subject, was born in Germany in 1818, and came with his father to Canton and grew to manhood on his farm in Stark county, Ohio, where he married Matilda Rusner, who was the daughter of Soratha Rusner, a native of France. He came to America in an early day and settled in northern Ohio and engaged in farming, finally settling on a farm in Hardin county, where he died. Both of these families were Catholics when they first came to America, but later affiliated with the Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal churches. father of our subject died when his son, Michael, was only six years old. When he was sixteen his mother moved to Greene county, Indiana, in September, 1865,

and settled in Washington township, where she purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and where they lived until 1873, when they sold out and built a flat-boat, and on it floated down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Arkansas, being sixty-two days on the trip. They went up White river and settled in Arkansas county, where they remained until September, 1874, when our subject returned to Indiana, driving a six-yoke team. He was thirty-five days on the road, finally landing in Greene county, from whence they started. In 1886 he bought a farm here, where he has since resided.

John Rusher and wife had seven children, Mary, wife of William Johnson, in Washington township: Catherine, deceased, wife of David Klinger; John, a farmer in Missouri; Jerry, living in Martin county: Michael, subject; Henry, a farmer in Washington township; and Joseph, deceased. The mother of our subject was married a second time to Charles Rollison, and to them were born four children, Thaddeus; Ella, deceased wife of Jerry Johnson; Sherman, who lies in Arkansas. The mother of the subject remained in Arkansas and there died.

In 1872 our subject was married to Emily Cullen, daughter of James and Sarah Williams, who came to Greene county in the fifties. He was a farmer and settled in Washington township and died there. Mrs. Rusher was born in Morgan county, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rusher were born three children, Cora, wife of Frank Stone. They live on subject's farm, and have three children, Ray, Roy and Rex; the second child is Mary, widow of Charles Porter. She has one child, Pauline. She is housekeeper for her father. The

third child was Seretta, who died in young womanhood. Mrs. Rusher died March 2, 1891. She was a consistent member of the Christian church. In 1888 Mr. Rusher built a beautiful home, which is considered one of the finest residences in Greene county. He has in it all the modern improvements that go to make up a convenient home. He also has a fine barn. In short, our subject is considered a model farmer. Not only is the farm well improved, but it is stocked with the very best pedigrees obtainable. Mr. Rusher is a most agreeable companion, a Democrat and an enthusiastic supporter of W. J. Bryan. He is a thrifty farmer, having planned well, and his systematically laid out fields call forth admiration from every lover of the beautiful.

JACOB LAYMON.

Jacob Laymon was born October 3, 1834, in Shelby county, Indiana. He was the son of Lewis and Eliza (Doughman) Laymon. The father and mother were from Ohio, coming to Shelby county about the year 1830. The The land was wild and unimproved, but by dint of hard labor and much sacrifice, they cultivated it until they made a respectable farm out of it. Then they disposed of it and removed to Owen county, where they remained until 1865, when they removed to Johnson county, where they lived until they crossed over the river.

Lewis Laymon was the son of John Laymon, the grandfather of our subject. He, too, coming from Ohio,

settled in Owen county. He was a farmer and preacher of some reputation and success in the Separate Baptist church. He baptized hundreds of converts, and was a man of wide influence, doing much good. He had eleven children: Lewis, Allen, John, Joseph, Susan, Elizabeth, Nancy, Jemima, and three others who died in infancy. All four sons were ministers, including the father of our subject, who was also quite a farmer. To Lewis Laymon and wife were born six children, only one of whom, our subject, is now living. Those deceased are Mary, Jemima, John, Phelan, who was a soldier in Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment; and Eliza. The parents were model characters, and stood high in the community as earnest, consecrated Christians.

Jacob, our subject, was raised on a farm and did much towards bringing the country out from its wildness. His early education was of the pioneer style. Even the school privileges were ancient, puncheon floor and seats, and the old-fashioned fireplace and stick chimney, and this coupled with several miles walk each morning and evening made education an acquisition with sacrifice. In 1864 Mr. Laymon enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the discharge of his regiment at Indianapolis at the close of the war. He was in all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment participated.

December 22, 1856, he married Rhoda Landrum, from Kentucky. To them were born four children; Lewis, a farmer of Washington township, who married Alice Mills; Eliza died aged twenty years; William, living on a farm in Washington township, and Dora, mar-

ried Hasting Sherrow and died in Greene county. Mr. and Mrs. Laymon as both earnest and consistent members of the Christian church. He is a Republican in politics, having filled acceptably the office of township supervisor. They moved to their present home in 1888, and are now living peaceably and retired from the laborious duties of life. His present farm consists of one hundred and thirty-two acres, which he has improved, and in 1902 he built his present comfortable dwelling. He also owns sixty acres in Washington township. Their children run the farms, leaving their parents to enjoy the retirement they so richly deserve.

DAVID W. STEWART.

It was Shakespeare who wrote in his Julius Caesar, "The evil that men do lives after them, but the good is often interred with their bones." That statement is, no doubt, qualifiedly true, but in presenting the biography of Mr. Stewart one is forcibly impressed with the fact that lives of industry and honest, such as his was, often lend their influence on succeeding generations.

David W. Stewart was born in March, 1844, in Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of William and Martha Stewart, both natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio in early life and later came to Greene county, Indiana. (A history of the Stewart family is to be found in this volume under the John Adams caption.)

While living in Ohio, the subject of this sketch

responded readily to the call for troops to suppress the rebellion, enlisting in Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He made an excellent record as a soldier, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 8, 1866.

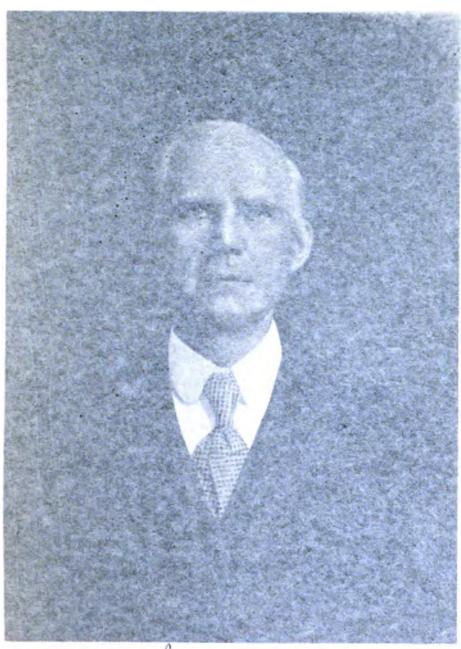
The subject was grown when the family moved to Greene county. Working on his father's farm for some time after he returned from the army, he married Sarah A. Timmons in 1869. She was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1844, and was the daughter of Emmanuel and Susanna (Stitely) Timmons. This family came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1845, and settled in Richland township, having made the trip from Ohio by wagon. The land they settled on cost twelve and one-half cents per acre. Mr. Timmons mined coal and chopped wood until he accumulated enough money to purchase the place desired. They had the following children: John, William, Mary Ann, Charlotte, Samuel, Sarah, three children died unnamed.

The subject and wife farmed successfully in Richland township until his death, May 15, 1877. His widow is still living on the old farm, which is still very productive and well cared for. He and his wife were the parents of three children, namely: Susan, the deceased wife of Clark Terrell, who left two children. She was first married to Grant Heath. The subject's second child was named Charlotte, who died when seven years old. Granville D. is the third child of the subject. He is a successful farmer in Richland township, and was born September 26, 1876. He married Ada Osborn in 1896, a native

of the above named township. They have four children as follows: Ruby, John, Marion Dexter and Lexie. The first named is thirteen years old, being the oldest, and the last named is an infant in 1908. Granville Stewart is engaged in general farming, owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land and handles considerable stock. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church at Allen chapel. He is a Republican, but is seldom very greatly interested in politics. He and his family have gained the undivided respect of the community where they live.

DOCTOR JABEL TERHUNE.

For many years a leading business man of Linton, and long identified with the industrial interests of Greene county, Mr. Terhune ranks among the distinguished citizens of southwestern Indiana, and by reason of his connection with large and important enterprises has earned a state-wide reputation in business circles. No other resident of the community has been so actively identified with its material development, and none have so indelibly impressed their personality on the city or exercised a more potent influence in directing and controlling the various interests which make for its advancement. The Terhune family is of French origin, and was first represented in America by several remote ancestors, who fled from France on account of political persecution and settled in the colony of New Jersey, a number of years previous to the Revolutionary war. Several of the Terhunes es-



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poused the patriotic cause and served with distinction in the struggle for independence, which, being gained, they located in various parts of the country, married, reared families and became prominent in the affairs of their various places of residence. The branch to which the subject belongs settled many years ago in Kentucky, from which state his grandfather, Jabel Terhune, migrated to Indiana in 1842 and located in Greene county, where, in due time, he became an extensive land owner and influential man of affairs. He took an active part in public matters, and did much to promote the development of the county and advance its different interests. He died some time during the Civil war. David Terhune, son of Jabel, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, 1818, and came to Indiana the year following his father's arrival. engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Greene county, purchasing land from the government, also from his father, and in the course of a few years had a good farm under cultivation besides owning considerable unimproved real estate. Sarah Nealis, wife of David Terhune, and like him a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, was born in the year 1820, and bore her husband five sons and . one daughter who reached maturity, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the number, Thomas J., the second of the family, is a lawyer of Lebanon, this state. James T. is a farmer, living in Karsas. William D., next in order of birth, has not been seen nor heard from for the last eighteen years, and in all probability is dead. John B. is a stockman of Indianapolis, doing a large and successful business. Many I., the daughter, died at the age of twenty years. Both parents died in Greene county,

the mother in 1868, the father in 1880. The mother was an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church, and to the support of both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches Mr. Terhune contributed liberally of his means and influence, and for a number of years he was one of the leading citizens of the community in which he lived.

D. J. Terhune was born on the family homestead, near Linton, September 9, 1846, and grew to manhood familiar with the rugged duties of farm life. Finishing his preliminary education in the district schools, he subsequent entered Asbury, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he prosecuted his studies, devoting his vacations to teaching, by which means he was enabled to defray the expenses of his collegiate training. Having early manifested a decided preference for agriculture and rural life, he turned his attention to farming while still a young man, and has ever since been interested in the same, being at the present time one of the largest holders of real estate in the county, owning about nine hundred acres in Greene county, all good farm land, and seventy per cent. of three thousand five hundred acres of valuable coal land in Kentucky. He is also largely interested in the Vandalia Coal Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Highland Coal Company, the former operating twenty mines with an average daily output of twelve thousand tons, being one of the largest producing companies of Indiana. In addition to the above he is director of the Dugger State Bank, a director and vice president of the Linton Bank, besides sustaining a similar relation to the trust company at the latter place. He also was the prime mover in organizing the Linton Water

Company, of which he is one of the principal stockholders, and in addition to the various interests and enterprises enumerated, he owns other extensive property interests in Linton and elsewhere, being not only one of the leading business men of the county, but a successful financier of state reputation. His career presents a series of successes and advancements such as few achieve, the manner in which he has established and conducted his various enterprises showing him to be the possessor of business and executive ability of a very high order and of a clear discriminating judgment and rare sagacity, which are seldom, if ever, at fault. He is a natural born leader of men, endowed with the power to inaugurate and carry to successful conclusion large and important enterprises, and to him, more perhaps than to any one, is due the business and industrial prosperity of Linton, and the substantial development of the community along other than material lines. With a character above criticism and of scrupulous integrity, he has won a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and all who come within the range of his influence bear testimony to his many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

Politically Mr. Terhune is a Democrat, but not a politician in the sense the term is usually understood. For the last eleven years he has been a member of the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory, and for a long time has been actively identified with the municipal government of Linton, besides being one of the trustees of De Pauw University.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has long been an active worker, and also holds member-

ship with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Terhune was married September 12, 1871, to Maggie Mull, of Bainbridge, Indiana, the union being without issue. He and his wife are members of the Linton Methodist Episcopal church, and move in the best social circles of the city, numbering their friends by the score here and elsewhere.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The life of William Johnson, which has now closed, is one from which many might take a lesson for frugality, industry and honesty. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 20, 1830, and was the son of Robert and Jane (Pugh) Johnson, both natives of Virginia and of English ancestry. They came to Montgomery county, Ohio, when young and later moved to Logan county, that state, where they lived and died. They were active workers in the Methodist Protestant church. this union seven children were born, namely: Eliza, who was the wife of John Davis, died in Logan county, Ohio; Evaline, who was the wife of William Harriman, died in Kenton, Ohio; William, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, died in Paulding county, Ohio; Jane, wife of John Killinger; Elizabeth died in young womanhood; Lydia died in Kenton, Ohio, and her husband, Henry Bures, died in the Civil war.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and

educated in the common schools. January 21, 1865, he married Mary Rusher, daughter of John and Matilda Rusher. The subject lived on a farm for eighteen years in Ohio, and in 1883 he moved with his family to Washington township, Greene county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of good physique, being six feet in height and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. His death occurred January 21, 1902.

He had eighty-four acres of good land on which his widow is now living. By hard work he improved the farm and made it not only highly productive, but also attractive to the eye.

The subject and wife never had any children. The subject was first a Methodist, but later in life he affiliated with the Friends church. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson was a Democrat, but he never took any part in politics except to vote. He was regarded as a good neighbor and husband, as well as a good farmer, his farm always being clean and well tilled.

SILAS P. WAGGONER.

Silas P. Waggoner, the subject, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, February 18, 1822, and his long and worthy career on earth closed January 30, 1907. His parents, types of the staunch citizenship of the old colonial days, were natives of Virginia, who migrated to Kentucky and in 1814 came to this state, when most of

their neighbors were the red men, none too friendly, many of them. The old log cabin which these hardy pioneers built, being aided by the Indians, is still preserved as a relic of "ye olden tyme."

The subject availed himself of the earliest opportunity to fight in defense of the country he loved so well, and at the outbreak of the war between the states enlisted in Company B, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and rendered gallant service as a corporal throughout the war.

Naturally Silas P. Waggoner learned farming, since he was born on a farm and worked with his father clearing and preparing the virgin soil in Lawrence county for agricultural purposes, but he also learned the miller's trade and operated a mill for some time in Martin county; later coming to Greene county where he farmed for many years in Taylor township. Although his early educational advantages were very limited, he applied himself as best he could and his success in whatever he undertook after he reached manhood was proof that his native ability had been strengthened and cultivated through his early application of mind. His farm in Greene county was, even in those days, considered in advance of those of his neighbors in many respects.

The subject was twice married, first to Mary Ann Kelly, who died, leaving five children, as follows: Margaret, Charles, Ira, James, Nancy. The subject's second marriage was to Mrs. Margaret J. Cattron, nee King, native of Bloomington, Indiana, where she was born May 4, 1832, the daughter of Ivan and Matilda (Walden) King, both natives of Kentucky and Ohio, and

early settlers in Monroe county, Indiana. Ivan King and wife had nine children, as follows: William, who was a soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, is now deceased; Jesse H., a soldier in the Civil war, is also deceased; Margaret, the widow of the subject of this sketch; John and Benjamin, both soldiers in the Union army, are both deceased; Granville is a farmer in Taylor township; Alfred, Amanda and Ann Eliza are all deceased.

Margaret Jane Waggoner, the subject's widow, was three times married, first to John Bogart, a farmer. They had two children, both now deceased. Her second marriage was to Zachariah Cattron, and by this union seven children were born: Matilda Ellen, who married Mark Liles, died in Arkansas; Joel B. died in infancy; John Mack is a farmer in Taylor township; Laura married Martin Boling, of Scotland; Benjamin C. is a railroad man in Missouri; Henry H. is a merchant in Arkansas; Margaret Alma married Ed. Vest and died at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Her third marriage was to the subject of this sketch, but no children were born to this union. She is now living in Scotland, Greene county, Indiana.

Silas P. Waggoner was a Republican in politics and at one time was his party's choice for sheriff. Fraternally he was a Mason and a loyal member of the Christian church.

MARION BENNETT.

The subject's birth occurred in Sullivan county, Indiana, September 24, 1844, the son of James and Sarah

(Smith) Bennett, the latter a native of Kentucky, the daughter of Elijah and Polly (Walker) Smith, who were early settlers in Sullivan county, Indiana. James Bennett, the subject's father, was the son of Roland Bennett, also a native of Kentucky, who came with his parents to Greene county, Indiana, and took up government land in an early day, settling in Richland township. He was a Whig and later a Republican. He was supervisor for some time. He and his wife, whom he married in Greene county, were Baptists and the parents of eight children, namely: Mary Jane, deceased; Marion, the subject: Lovel, deceased; John, who lives in Kansas; Jason, deceased; Roland, who lives in Iowa; Hiram and Sarah, both deceased.

Marion Bennett has spent nearly all his life in Greene county, having been raised on a farm, receiving his mental training in the old-time public schools. 1866 he married Sarah Bland, a native of Greene county, Indiana, and the daughter of Robert H. and Chloe (Hodges) Bland, the former of North Carolina and the latter of Greene county. Both the Blands and the Hodges were early settlers in Highland township, Greene county. Five children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: John, who married Deby Sinclair, and is living in Fair Play township, Greene county; Joseph, who lives at home with his father; Allie, the wife of Oliver Marley, who lives on a farm in Fair Play township; Cora, who died in childhood; Alma, who is the wife of Ollie Owen. Robert H. Bland, grandfather of the subject, was a soldier in the Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He had eight children, namely:

Rebecca, Sarah, Nancy, Mary, Joseph, James, William and Catherine.

Although a lad of only sixteen years when the nation called for troops to suppress the great rebellion that threatened her very foundations, our worthy subject could not restrain his patriotism and enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Bloomfield, rendezvoused at Camp Huges, Gosport, Indiana, and served with such courage that he was raised to the rank of orderly sergeant. After going to New Albany, Indiana, where the regiment remained for a short time, it was sent to New Madrid, Missouri; then it reported to General Pope at New Madrid, and was ordered to Shiloh, but did not reach there in time for the battle. The regiment had a skirmish at Hamburg and Tiptonville, Mississippi, and was in the battle at Corinth. Later was at Helena, Arkansas, and Jackson, Mississippi. The subject has in his possession the flagstaff that his regiment carried until the battle of Champion Hill. was also in the battles of Raymond, Port Gibson, Black River or Champion Hill, and in the siege of Vicksburg for forty-five days. On May 22d of that year the subject had the pocket shot out of his blouse jacket, but was not injured. He was later in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, Buzzard Roost, in the famous march to the sea under Sherman and was finally in the grand review in Washington City.

After being honorably discharged the subject went to farming in Highland township, Greene county, Indiana. After working for three years he came to his present location in 1870. This farm now consists of four hundred acres, which is considered as good as any land in Fair Play township. He is a careful farmer and exercises splendid judgment in raising crops and handling stock of all kinds.

Mr. Bennett is a Republican in political belief. He has been school director and supervisor, justice of the peace and constable; also trustee of Fair Play township. He takes a lively interest in political affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Switz City, passed through all the chairs, and has represented the local organization at the grand lodge. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They are well known and held in highest respect by the entire community.

ELSWORTH WATSON.

Elsworth Watson, a progressive farmer of Richland township, was born January 15, 1877, in Center township, the same county. He was only two years old when his father died. He went to school during the winter months, working for his board and serving as a farm hand during the rest of the year. He married Susan Flory, February 21, 1889, after which he farmed in Center township, Green county, for two years, and for a short time in Richland township. In 1892 he went to Douglas county, Illinois, and farmed there for a period of ten years. In 1903 he returned to his native township

and bought over three hundred acres of land, where he still lives. He has a fine farm, over two hundred acres of which are in cultivation. He raises a great deal of stock of all kinds and carries on general farming. He is a Democrat. His wife was the daughter of Noah E. and Maria (Miller) Flory. He is a native of Pennsyl-He came to Ohio, near Dayton, and then to Greene county, Indiana, locating near Tulip. He was a cooper by trade. He died in 1892. His widow is living in Richland township, Greene county, Indiana. She went to Ohio with her parents when young. Her grandfather was John Flory, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Greene county, Indiana. Noah E. Flory and wife had thirteen children, namely: Catherine, who married James Ouackenbosh, of Vermilion, Kansas; Elizabeth, who married William Stalcup, of Richland township; John, a farmer of the same locality, who married Ida Null; Henry, a preacher and farmer, who also lives there; Mary, Callie, Riley, Noah and Ella, all deceased; Jacob, a farmer in Richland township; Susan, the subject's wife; Samuel, a farmer of Douglas county, Illinois, who is married: Thomas, who married Alverta Hunter; they live in Tulip, Indiana. The subject and wife have seven children, as follows: Dexter, Charles and Harley, twins; Clyde, Nettie, Vesta and Albert.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Daily and Quintella (Payne) Watson, natives of Greene county. He died in September, 1879. She married James M. King, of Tennessee, who died in a few years, and she married a third time. Christopher Horn was her last husband. They lived at Koleen, Indiana. The Watsons

were natives of Virginia and were pioneers of Greene county, Indiana. Daily Watson grew up in Center township and attended the neighborhood schools, working on his father's farm. He was always a farmer, and a member of the Christian church. He and his wife had three children. They are: Marion, an attorney and real estate dealer at Arthur, Illinois; he married Josie Gamron; Elsworth, the subject of this sketch; Daily, a farmer near Chesterville, Illinois, who married Esther Owens. There were five children from the second marriage of the subject's mother, namely: Irvin, deceased; Lusette, wife of Franklin Stillens, of Arthur, Illinois; Rosetta, wife of John Troy, and Viola, single, both of Arthur, Illinois; Albert, a carpenter, who married Della Winings, of Arthur, Illinois.

HENRY HASSLER.

Henry Hassler, who lives on a farm in Washington township, was born in Taylor township, this county, February 10, 1852. He is the son of Christian and Sarah (Stone) Hassler, the former a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, being a young man when the family came to America. Christian was the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Kolp) Hassler, both natives of Switzerland, who early settled in Taylor township, Greene county, Indiana, being highly respected among the other pioneer families at that time. Christian Hassler died in Taylor township on a farm in 1898. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. They were successful

farmer people and much liked by their neighbors. Christian Hassler had three children by his first marriage. They are: Margaret, the wife of John Gilkinson, who lives in Jackson township; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, widow of George Ledgerwood, living in Cass township. Christian's second wife was Margaret Fitz. One child, Isabella, who is now deceased, was born to this union. She was the wife of Daniel Homerickhouse.

Henry Hassler was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools in Taylor township. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1877 he married Sarah Collins, who died in 1879, leaving one child, Catherine, the wife of William Osborn, who lives in Martin county, Indiana. The subject's second marriage was to Martha Waggoner. She died in 1898, leaving five children, namely: Florence, the wife of Harley Hardin, who lives in Washington township; Elmer, Rasho, Fred and Henry, all at home. The third marriage of the subject was to Grace Wesnidge in 1890. She was born in Smith township, and was the daughter of Henry and Nancy Wesnidge. Two children were born to the subject's third wife, namely: Cora and John.

After the subject's first marriage he began farming on his present farm, which was at that time wild, being covered with native forests. He has cleared and drained the land; also erected modern buildings on it, including a splendid residence, an ample barn and convenient outbuildings, until he has an attractive place, his home farm consisting of ninety-six acres of land, besides his other farms in the same township. Mr. Hassler raises a good grade of stock cattle and a large number of mules. He

is a model farmer and makes a success of whatever he undertakes.

The subject is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Baptist church at Shiloh, Indiana.

OTIS G. FIELDS.

In the life history of Mr. Fields we find qualities worthy of admiration, for he has had to "hoe his own row" and make for himself a home and a reputation, both of which he has done admirably well, as we shall see. He was born in Owensburg, Greene county, Indiana, where he has preferred to live during his entire life, the date of his birth occurring on October 14, 1866. He is the son of Hans and Charlotte (Hatfield) Fields, the former a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, where he was born June 29, 1832, coming to Greene county in 1854, where he married and worked at his trade, that of a stone and brickmason. He was a member of the Christian church and a Republican. Eight children were in this family, seven of whom are living, five in Greene county. They are: Forest Rose, the wife of Thomas Sweney, of New Albany, Indiana; Admiral F., postmaster at Owensburg; Otis G., the subject; Pauline is deceased; Christy is the wife of John Riley, living in Bloomfield; Effie is the wife of Charles Page, also of Bloomfield; Commodore lives in Owensburg; Erie is the wife of Dr. Samuel Snider, of Indianapolis.

Otis G. Fields attended school at Owensburg, where he spent his youthful days in close application to his books for five years. Then he went to work in a store for Noah Brown, where he worked for seven years, giving entire satisfaction as a clerk. After this he farmed for several years. On May 18, 1895, he began work as a section hand; later he was promoted to foreman, which position he now holds, being considered by the company for which he works one of the best in their employ.

The subject was married March 21, 1889, to Attha Hennon, who was born and raised in Owensburg, where she received a common school education. The date of her birth was March 21, 1873. Her parents were old settlers in that vicinity. Seven children have been born to this union, who have survived infancy, namely: Ida Fay, deceased; Estella, Nola, Pansy, Mildred, Velma, James and Clayton, all living at home. The subject and wife are members of the Church of Christ, and the former is a Republican in political belief, but takes no active part in politics. Mr. Fields is a great lodge man and his many friends say his daily life is clearly indicative that he lives up to the doctrines embodied in the laws governing the lodges with which he is affiliated. joined the Masonic lodge at Hobbieville, No. 567, in 1902. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been noble grand six times and twice a representative at the grand lodge. He has been through all the chairs of the Red Men's lodge, which he also represented at the grand lodge. He is a charter member of the Rebekah Lodge, No. 563. Mrs. Fields is also a member of the Rebekahs, having been past grand master.

Mr. and Mrs. Fields own a comfortable home in Owensburg, where they number their friends by the scores.

WILLIAM A. CRAIG.

This enterprising business man and representative citizen is a native of Greene county, born in Stockton township on November 26, 1867, his family being among the earliest settlers in this part of the state, and for many years actively identified with the growth and development of Stockton township, where his father, Thomas Alexander Craig, a well-to-do farmer and a man of substantial worth departed this life in 1873. Jane McClaren, wife of Thomas A. Craig, and like him, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the above township, died in the year 1874, having borne her husband eleven children, of whom four are living, namely: Isaac F., a farmer residing near Fredonia, Kansas; Amanda A., wife of C. D. Hixson, of Linton; Sarah E. who married Rev. E. Coffin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, stationed at Anderson, this state, and William A., who is the youngest of the family.

John Craig, a brother of the subject, was killed in the army during the Civil war, five of the children dying in infancy: Mary E., who married H. M. Sherwood, died in 1908.

The father was also a soldier during the war between the North and the South, serving in an Indiana regiment from the beginning to the end of the struggle.

William A. Craig received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Greene county, and in the town of Spencer, and later fitted himself for a business career by completing a full course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Indianapolis. In the



A. C. Craig

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W. A. CRAIG BLOCK.

meantime he worked for a limited period in a furniture factory at Mound City, Illinois, and after finishing his business course returned to the same place where, during the ensuing two years he was employed as clerk in a grocery house. Severing his connection with that line of trade he engaged with a mercantile company at Knightsville and Brazil, Indiana, but after a year at those places went to Cairo, Illinois and accepted a position with the New York Dry Goods Company, a wholesale and retail house, which he represented for a part of the time as traveling salesman, and a part of the time in the wholesale department, remaining with the company about two years. At the expiration of the time indicated he entered the employ of the Andrew Lohn Bottling Company, in the city of Cairo, but after a year with that concern took service with the Backrow & Block Drapery Company, of St. Louis, where he remained three years, the meanwhile becoming familiar with the details of the business by a practical experience such as falls to the lot of few within so short a time.

In 1893 Mr. Craig engaged in business at Linton, Indiana, opening a grocery and feed store in connection with a bakery, this being his first venture as an independent factor in the business world. After four years as proprietor of the establishment he became a member of the firm of Craig & Bryant, general merchants, and during the nine months this partnership lasted these gentlemen laid out an addition to Linton known by their names, this being the first important boom in the history of the place. Disposing of his interest in the business to his partner, Mr. Craig turned his attention to real estate and in-

surance, in both of which he has built up an extensive and lucrative patronage, doing the largest business of the kind in the city, and in magnitude and importance second to no other man or firm in the county similarly engaged. In the matter of insurance his agency includes all the principal companies operating in the state and the business has grown steadily until it takes a very wide range representing many thousand dollars annually with every prospect of still greater increase with each succeeding year. In the real estate he has in connection with the general business handled several additions to the town, and met with most gratifying success, the best evidence of his continuous prosperity being various material improvements which he has made to the town, notably, the substantial building in which the Linton Trust Company is located, the fine stone front in which he has his office, the beautiful modern brick dwelling on A street, Northeast, and others in different parts of the town.

Mr. Craig was instrumental in organizing the Home Loan and Savings Association, of which he was secretary from 1902 to 1907, and was also the leading spirit in organizing the First National Bank of Linton, the Union Lumber Company, the Linton Opera House Company, the First National Bank of Jasonville, and the Linton Trust Company, of which he has been president since it was established in 1905.

At this time he is president of the New Union Lumber Company, organized in 1904, director of the Linton and Jasonville banks, sustains the same relation to the Home Loan and Savings Association, besides being secretary and treasurer of the Linton Opera House Company.

From the foregoing it can be easily seen that Mr. Craig is a man of wide and varied business experience and as the various interests with which his name is so intimately associated have fully met the high expectations of their founders and proven successful in all the term implies it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him among those men of mature judgment, wise discretion, rare foresight and discriminating sagacity to whom the public naturally look for leadership in large and important enterprises.

Mr. Craig, as already indicated, is first of all a business man and has had little time or inclination to devote to political matters, having never aspired to public honors or sought official position at the hands of his fellow citizens. Nevertheless, he keeps in touch with the trend of affairs, is deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, which he has supported ever since old enough to wield the elective franchise and is consciencious in the discharge of all the duties devolving upon him as a man and citizen.

He has a beautiful and refined home in Linton, the presiding spirit of which is the intelligent and estimable lady to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock December 4,1898, and who, prior to that time, bore the name of Grace M. Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have one daughter who answers to the name of Martha Gray Craig, born May 22, 1900.

Fraternally Mr. Craig is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Pythian Brotherhood, belonging to the uniform rank of the latter organization.

THOMAS SHARPLES.

Thomas Sharples, who lives in Taylor township, is among the many foreigners who have come to this state, and, finding conditions so favorable for making an honest living, have preferred to remain here rather than return to their native land. He was born in Lancashire. England, January 7, 1820. Although he went to school only one month, the subject is fairly well educated, having applied himself during spare moments throughout his life. He was compelled to work hard when a boy, coming with his parents to West Virginia when he was ten years old and remained with them until he was twenty, then moved to Ohio, but went back to West Virginia for a short time. Later he returned to Ohio, and in 1842 came to Greene county, Indiana, and in 1844 he entered eighty acres of land in Martin county. He married Catherine Nichols, a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1843. She died in Taylor township in November, 1894, and he married Sarah Porter, widow of John Porter and a daughter of John Waggoner and Charity (Baily) Waggoner, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Tennessee. They located in Martin county, Indiana, where he lived by farming and where they both died. The subject had no child by either wife. His second wife had six children by her first husband, John Porter, namely: Charity, William, Christopher, deceased; Alma, Ida, Mary, deceased.

Thomas Sharples lived in Martin county, Indiana, until 1898, when he moved to Scotland, Indiana, and retired. He has four hundred and eighty acres of well im-

proved land. After selling his farm in Martin county he bought two hundred acres in Washington township, Greene county. Later he purchased twelve acres near Scotland. He is a Democrat politically. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

Thomas Sharples is the son of David and Alice (Waller) Sharples. The former was a farmer who came to America in 1830 and located in Wellsburg, West Virginia. His wife and five children joined him the following year. He worked in the glass works as a mixer for two years, then he rented a farm and worked it for three years. He went to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he lived on a farm for ten years. Then he came to Greene . county, Indiana, locating in Taylor township on a farm. Later he went to Monroe county, this state. His first wife died in Ohio. His second wife, who was Jane Mc-Kane, a native of Ireland, died in Monroe county. He was a Democrat and an Episcopalian. He had nine children by his first wife, namely: Ellen, John died in infancy, James, Mary, Thomas, David, William, Sarah and John. He had two children by his second wife, Robert and Andrew. He died in Monroe county, Indiana.

ABRAHAM SWANGO.

Among those in Greene county whose labors have profited alike themselves and the community in which they live is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Although Mr. Swango is not a leader in politics or a plunger in great industrial enterprises, he is regarded as a farmer who possesses sound judgment and great energy, the two qualities that go to make the successful man more than any other.

Abraham Swango was born in Kentucky, August 28, 1844, his birth occurring after his father's death. He was brought up on the old homestead, and being busily engaged in farming, had scarcely any time to attend school, consequently he has never been able to write, which fact he greatly regrets. However, he has succeeded remarkably well for one being thus handicapped. He remained with his mother, helping support her after she moved from Kentucky to Dearborn county, Indiana, and his love and care for her was one of the noblest traits shown by our subject.

Although not yet seventeen years old when the dark clouds of rebellion gathered over this country, Mr. Swango left mother and friends, responding to President Lincoln's call for loyal citizens to save the Union, and enlisted in Company D, Third Indiana Cavalry, and took part in all the engagements in which this regiment was involved while a part of the Army of the Potomac, the most notable engagements being the battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and the cavalry raid sent against Richmond. He passed through all this and was never wounded or in the hospital. He was regarded as a brave and efficient soldier, always ready to go into the hottest part of the battle if he was ordered to do so. After the war Mr. Swango returned to Dearborn county, Indiana, and resumed farming. In 1868 he was married to Per-

villa Dill and to them was born one son, Forest A., a resident of Limsetone, Indiana. After they had been married less than two years the hand of death was laid upon the young wife and he was left with this son. His second marriage was to Kate Buhrlage, who also died in eighteen months from the date of her marriage. The subject's third marriage was to Julia Jackson, who also died early. His last marriage was to Rachel A. Rose, with whom he is now living. They were married July 30, 1877. She was born and reared in Greene county, her natal day falling on May 23, 1853. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, her father dying before she was born, leaving her mother with a family. School advantages were denied the wife of the subject.

Nine children were born to this union, namely: Alta, the wife of Ernest Lehman, residents of Owensburg; Dick, who also resides in Owensburg: Sallie, wife of Fred Rush; Bitha, wife of George Porter; Ella, wife of Delmer Foddrill; Grace and Maggie. All these children received a fairly good common school education.

Mr. and Mrs. Swango have numerous friends in the neighborhood where they reside, being regarded among the most honest as well as hard-working citizens of Jackson township, and their children are all honored and well spoken of by their neighbors.

W. A. PORTER.

Among the energetic farmers of Greene county is the gentleman whose name appears above. The statement that improvements on Mr. Porter's farm are equal to any place in this part of the county is sufficiently indicative of the fact that he is progressive in the broadest sense of the term, all the external features of his property being in his favor. He is decidedly a public-spirited man, always being ready to lend his time and advice to any movement that looks to the betterment of his community in any way.

Mr. Porter is a native of Jackson township, Greene county, where he still resides, having believed from the first that better opportunities for him were to be found right at his door than in any other locality. of his birth occurred on December 18, 1839. He is the son of John T. and Elizabeth (Work) Porter. Members of the Porter family were originally from Germany, who settled in Maryland after they came to America. father of the subject came to Virginia where he died, and his wife moved to Indiana, settling in Jackson township, where she resided until her death. When she first came to this county she had only eleven hundred dollars with which to invest in land, but being a woman of rare thrift she soon had a comfortable living. The Work family originated in Ireland.

M. A. Porter was married October 10, 1861, to Catherine Pugh, the wedding occurring in Pennsylvania. The subject and wife have six children, all married and doing well from a financial standpoint. They are John. Sarah, Mary, Joseph, Emma, Charles. While Mr. Porter had only a limited text-book education, yet he has educated himself by general reading and study and by coming in contact with the world. He first learned the black-smith's trade, which he worked at in connection with

his farm for a period of twenty-eight years. He was considered one of the best blacksmiths of the township. He now owns two hundred and twenty-one acres of land which is kept in first-class condition. He finds time to raise excellent stock, being a breeder of Polled Angus cattle, having recently purchased some very fine specimens of this well known stock. He has always been a lover of horses and keeps a number of good ones about the place all the time. His judgment on horses and mules is regarded by his neighbors as being unexcelled by that of any man in the county.

Mr. Porter takes an active part in the political affairs of his county and he is a well known figure at local conventions, being a strong Democrat. In 1874 he was elected trustee of Jackson township by a vote of one hundred and seventy majority. The township was Republican by twenty votes. His official career lasted four years and was a success in every respect. In 1900 he was re-elected by a majority of thirty-nine votes, when the township went one hundred and eight Republican. This remarkable showing certainly speaks well for his standing in the township. He was the nominee of his party in the spring of 1908 for commissioner of the first district, and his nomination for this important position was generally regarded as a most fortunate one. Porter is a Royal Arch Mason.

Although his life has been a busy one, he has found time to travel some. He is a man regarded by everyone who knows him as being broad-minded and far-seeing, as well as thoroughly trustworthy.

GEORGE FRANCIS MYERS.

George Francis Myers, one of the most highly skilled woodworkmen that ever labored in Greene county, who is just now closing a long career in this profession and entering upon the quiet life of a farmer, was born in Bloomfield August 30, 1869. He attended the common schools of that city up to the seventh grade. From 1886 to 1890 he was on a farm. Then he learned the carpenter's trade under his father, which he made his life work. He was employed in L. H. Jones' planing mill at Bloomfield from 1892 until 1902. He worked for a time in the employ of Nordyke & Marmon as a millwright. In 1903 he left this company and took charge of a planing mill at Jasonville, Indiana, which he operated for eighteen months, when the mill was moved to Linton. He then went to Martinsville, Indiana, where he worked for the Southern Indiana Lumber Company for eighteen months. The company sent him to Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he remained a short time. He returned to Greene county and later went to Shelbyville, Indiana, where he worked in McClaren's lumber mills. But his health began to fail and he gave up his work, moving back to Bloomfield in 1907, working at his trade until the spring of 1908, when he traded for thirty acres of land near that city and moved thereto in April, 1908. He is now engaged in farming in connection with his trade.

The subject was married December 24, 1891, to Georgia E. Catt, a native of Knox county, Indiana, and the daughter of George W. and Lidia (Glass) Catt, both natives of Knox county, who came to Greene county and

purchased the flour mills at Bloomfield. In 1902 they moved to Oklahoma, where they now live on a farm. They are the parents of the following children: George, Granger, Royal, Laura, Nora, Bertha and Georgia, wife of Mr. Myers, our subject. Hiram Glass, grandfather of the subject's wife, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, of smallpox. Jacob P. Catt, the paternal grandfather of the wife of our subject, spent his entire life in Knox county, having been an extensive land owner and stock raiser, where he died in 1902, having been eighty-two years old.

George F. Myers is the son of William Henry and Susanna (Plummer) Myers, the former having been born in Pennsylvania in 1845. He came with his father, William D. Myers, to Greene county, Indiana, in 1856, settling in Washington township, where the grandfather of the subject died in 1874. There the father of the subject grew to manhood, where he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which he followed until five years before his death. His disabilities resulting from his services in the army from 1861 until 1865 finally caused him to abandon his trade and he moved to a farm inherited by his wife, which is located in Washington township. When the first call for troops was made to suppress the rebellion Mr. Myers made an effort to get to the front, but he was too young and was rejected. He later applied and was assigned to Company C, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. He was wounded at Fort Spanish, Alabama. After the war he returned to Greene county and followed his trade, marrying in 1868 Susanna Plummer. Seven children were born to this union, all of whom are living and all being educated. They are: George F., the subject of this sketch; John W., Ora H., Laura G., Ralph W., William T. and Rena E. They are all married.

Two children have been born to George F. Myers, our subject, and wife. They are Mabel B. and Laura G., each living at home and attending the public schools. The former is studying music. Both the subject and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church. The former is a Democrat but he does not take a very active part in politics. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bloomfield, having first united with this lodge at Lyons. He has served all the stations in the lodge and has twice been representative in the grand lodge. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Myers lives up to his church and lodge beliefs, as any one who is acquainted with his daily life will testify. Consequently he has justly gained the high esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ROBERT SMITH.

The subject of this review is one of the strong characters who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the township in which he resides, being a lumber dealer and saw-mill man, and, as a citizen, public-spirited and progressive in all that these terms imply. For a number of years he has been prominently identified with

the lumbering interests of Greene county, and as an important factor in promoting its progress along social and moral lines as well as industrial his name well deserves a place in the record of its representative citizens.

Robert Smith is a native of Floyd county, Indiana, his natal day being September 30, 1866, the son of John and Mary Smith, both of whom died when he was fourteen years old, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He went "from pillar to post" and never had a chance to gratify his ambition and thirst for knowledge, but Mr. Smith had strong innate qualities that made up for his lack of text-book training and he went to work on a farm, later doing railroad work. So quickly did he become acquainted with the details of roadbed work that he soon became a contractor on his own account and furnished ties for the company constructing the road. thus became familiar with the timber business, having been a keen observer and always looking out to better his condition. He located at Owensburg about 1874, having made and saved money enough to operate a saw-mill. So successfully did he manage this business that it has steadily grown until he now has four saw-mills in operation, and from a start with no capital whatever he has accumulated at least twenty thousand dollars, all of which he has made unaided. Mr. Smith is the owner of a fine home with every necessary convenience, pleasantly located in the best residential district of Owensburg.

The subject of this sketch was happily married March 15, 1888, to Minnie Eaton, who was born and reared in Greene county, where she attended school, receiving a fairly good education. Three interesting chil-

dren have been born into this home to add to its sunshine. They are Curtis, Jessie and Juanita.

Fraternally Mr. Smith is an active member of the Red Men, having passed all the chairs of the lodge at Owensburg. While he is a loyal Republican and stands for clean politics, he seldom takes much interest in political affairs.

The subject is admired by all who know him, because he is a man of pleasing address and commendable traits, having mastered the details of his business himself, learning it by careful observation and experience, and he is regarded by the people of the beautiful little village of Owensburg as being one of its most valued and best citizens in every respect.

SETH LAUGHLIN.

At the outset of the career of the gentleman whose life record we briefly call attention of the reader to he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began early in life to work earnestly and diligently to advance himself, and the result is that he is now numbered among the influential farmers of Jackson township, where he has a farm which has been developed from wild soil by the untiring effort of the subject.

Seth Laughlin was born October 22, 1854, in Randolph county, North Carolina, and he forms one of that large class of fellow workers from the old Tar Heel state who have benefited Indiana, the state of their adop-

tion, to such a very great extent, for among them is always to be found the highest type of citizenship that the nation affords. The parents of our subject were Lindsey and Nancy (Briles) Laughlin, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1861 and remained here during the remainder of their lives, making a successful venture in farming and raising five children, only two of whom now survive, our subject and John Laughlin, a resident of the state of Oklahoma.

Seth Laughlin was seven years old when his parents brought him to this state. He worked diligently on his father's farm in Greene county. He did not go to school until nineteen years old, then attended the common schools of the neighborhood. Then he taught school for eight terms, becoming one of the popular teachers of Jackson township at that time, in which all his labors in this line were confined.

In 1883 the subject was happily married to Amanda Byers, whose paternal family came to this state from Pennsylvania. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Ora, Butler, Nannie, Lester, Frank, Harvey, Charley, Edna and Wade.

Mr. Laughlin's farm in Jackson township consists of two hundred and seventy acres, which is worth, conservatively speaking, ten dollars per acre. It yields the subject and family a comfortable living, being productive and well managed. General farming is carried on, much small grain being produced. Mr. Laughlin also devotes some attention to stock raising. Politically he is a Republican, but does not devote much time to politics. However, he always stands for the best principles and best men.

HENRY BAKER.

An enumeration of the men who have won honor and recognition in the past and added luster to the communities in which they have acted their parts in life would be incomplete without due notice of the widely known and popular citizen whose biography is herewith presented; a citizen, who, by the master strokes of a vigorous personality and sheer force of character, has risen to an enviable place among his fellows and gained more than local repute as an enterprising and progressive man of affairs.

Henry Baker is a native of Niagara county, New York, and descended paternally from Welsh antecedents, while on the mother's side he inherits the characteristics of a long line of sterling New England ancestry. His father, Nathan Baker, was an only child, who first saw the light of day at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, and when a young man learned cabinet making and carpentry, in both of which trades he acquired great proficiency. He also served in the War of 1812 and participated in a number of engagements during his period of enlistment. Nathan Baker married in his native state, Prudence Walker, and in 1839 moved to Greene county, Indiana, where he entered land, cleared a good farm and spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1851. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, took an active part in the development of the community in which he resided and is remembered as a man of strong character and unblemished reputation. He was three times married and reared a family of nine children, seven of whom



MR. AND MRS. HENRY BAKER.

were born to his union with Prudence Walker. Nathan Baker and wife died only three weeks apart and were buried at Bloomfield when the subject was nineteen years old. In the spring of 1908 their remains were removed to the cemetery at Worthington.

Henry Baker was born August 24, 1832, and at the age of seven years accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, since which time his life has been very closely identified with the growth and development of Greene county, of which he is now in point of continuous residence one of the oldest living settlers. During his childhood and youth he became familiar with all the varied and rugged duties of pioneer life; assisted by his father and brothers to clear and improve the home farm and in the indifferent schools of those times obtained the rudiments of a practical education. The first school he attended was taught in a house without windows and as open between the logs, of which it was composed, as a rail pen. At that time there was not a building in the county erected especially for educational purposes and for several years various means were resorted to to supply this need. The first heating apparatus was a large iron kettle placed in the center of the room and a fire built in it and from this was obtained the only heat they had. In due time, or about six years later, a house was built two and one-half miles from the subject's home, the aggregate cost of which did not exceed five dollars for the entire structure, the door hinges and latch being composed of wood. The huge fireplace, which occupied the greater part of one end of the building, was supplied with wood cut from day to day by the boys in attendance,

but the chimney proved so faulty that to avoid being strangled by the large amount of smoke that escaped into the room the door had to be kept open for hours at a time to the great discomfort of teacher and pupils. In those early days there was no systematic course of study, and for a number of years reading was principally taught from the New Testament, though occasionally other books found their way to the school, one of which the subject remembers to have been a patent medicine almanac.

Mr. Baker assisted with the labor of the home farm until about twenty years of age and then turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of eight years, during which time he saved sufficient from his earnings to purchase a tract of wild land, to the clearing and improving of which he at once addressed himself. By energetic and persevering toil he soon succeeded in reducing a goodly portion of his place to cultivation, besides adding many other substantial improvements until in the course of a few years he not only had a fine farm with all modern accessories, but had also increased his holdings by the purchase of other valuable real estate in the vicinity. During his prime Mr. Baker cleared and otherwise improved two good farms, and this, too, from heavily timbered land, which represented an amount of labor and sacrifice difficult for one unacquainted with primitive conditions to understand or appreciate. It was by working early and late, frequently far into the night, by the light of his blazing log heaps. and by expending a vast amount of well directed energy that his efforts were finally rewarded and he became one of the leading farmers of the community, also one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens. He continued the pursuit of agriculture until 1892 when he turned his farm over to other hands and moved to Worthington, where he has since lived a retired life.

Mr. Baker has always been public spirited, and as an influential factor in the affairs of his county is a recognized leader among his fellow men. His life has been singularly free from fault, and by a career of honorable endeavor he has earned the confidence of those with whom he mingles, while few of his contemporaries occupy a more conspicuous place in the esteem of the public. He has always been a firm believer in the gospel of correct living, and although exceeding the Scriptural allotment of three score and ten by six years, he is still a remarkably well preserved man physically, being free from the infirmities incident to those of his age and a stranger to nearly all the ills and pains to which human flesh is heir. In early life he formed those correct habits which have their legitimate fruitage in healthful bodies, clear brains and well balanced judgment, and he attributes much of his rugged energy and splendid vitality to the fact of his having always abstained from the use of tobacco in all its forms, and all kinds of intoxicants, drugs, tea and coffee, and to the temperate use of the legitimate blessings with which nature so bountifully surrounded Mr. Baker is a Prohibitionist in politics and an earnest advocate of principles which he espouses. though no seeker of public honors or emoluments of office he served several years as justice of the peace and made a creditable record in that capacity, as is attested by

the large amount of business transacted in his court and the clearness and fairness of his rulings and decisions.

Mr. Baker owns thirty acres close to Worthington, which supplies his home and his residence and business property in Worthington and can truthfully say that he owes no man in the world a penny. Since twenty years of age he has been a contributor to newspapers and journals and has some very spicy articles, some of which will be found within this volume, and he has kept a diary for thirty-six years.

On December 3, 1858, he married Sarah Inman, of Greene county, daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Wines) Inman, five children being the fruits of the union, namely: Lizzie, born April 11, 1860, died February 16th of the year following; John, born November 20, 1862, died in infancy; Nettie, born July 15, 1865, is the wife of Erastus Price, of Linton, and the mother of three living children; George L., born July 24, 1868, is engaged in the mercantile business at Worthington; Frankie, the voungest of the family and the wife of Fletcher Owen, of Worthington, was born November 9, 1870. Like her husband, Mrs. Baker is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and possesses the qualities of head and heart that win and retain confidence and popularity. She is a zealous Christian, an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of Worthington and has been unremitting in her efforts to impress the principles of morality and true piety upon the minds and hearts not only of the members of her household, but of all with whom she comes in contact.

JOEL HATFIELD.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Greene county, where, by habits of industry, he has builded a comfortable home in all that this magic word implies to a man of simple and healthy tastes.

Joel Hatfield is the son of George and Elizabeth (Snider) Hatfield, having been born February 8, 1841, on the farm where he now lives. His parents were natives of Tennessee, who came to Indiana in an early day. They are described as simple, hard-working people of fine moral principles and active in church work. The father of the subject took a very active part in the Republican politics of those early days and made his influence for good felt in this field. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now (1908) living.

Joel Hatfield, the subject, labored on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his neighborhood until he was twenty years old, when he readily responded to the wave of patriotism that swept over him when our martyred President called for troops to save the Union, and this subject enlisted on April 22, 1861, in Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, for a period of three months, after which he returned home for a short time, then re-enlisted when it was seen that the rebellion was growing in power, his second term of enlistment being for one year, and later re-enlisted for three years, or during the war. He served in Missouri in the campaign against General Price, rendering gallant service as corporal until he was unfortunately seized with

rheumatism, which rendered it necessary to discharge him from the service in about a year after his enlistment. His government now remembers him with a substantial pension. Two brothers of the subject, Jerry and Jasper, were also in the army.

After his service in the army Mr. Hatfield returned home and resumed farming, and in 1864 married Dolly Brown, who was born and reared in Greene county, her parents having migrated to this state from Tennessee in an early day. To this happy union seven children were born, five of whom are still living. They are: Carey, Hiram, Kiah, Noah, Cora and Jesse. Each of these children had the advantages of an early common school education. When he was married his only earthly possessions were a horse and saddle, and now he is the owner of eighty acres of good land on which is a cozy dwelling and other convenient buildings. He has made all this by his unaided efforts. Politically he is a Republican and was at one time supervisor of roads, which office he filled in a most acceptable manner. The subject is a member of the Christian church at Owensburg, Indiana, and both he and his wife are not only well known in their community, but no people in Jackson township are more highly respected for their uprightness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN.

He to whose career we now direct attention is numbered among the progressive farmers of Richland township, where he has spent his life and gained a reasonable degree of prosperity through his own honest efforts in connection with the development of the natural resources of this favored section, his chief delight being in owning and maintaining up to a high state of efficiency the old Warren homestead, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres.

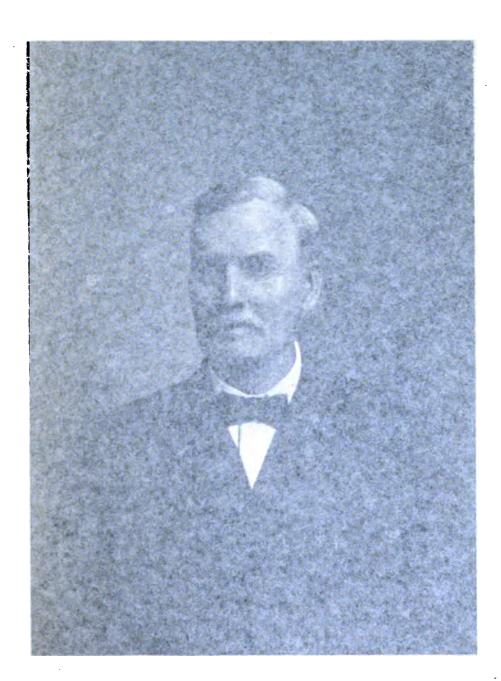
Mr. Warren comes of stanch Irish lineage, being of the second generation of the family in America, his father, William Warren, having emigrated from the Em-The subject was born February 22, 1868. He made proper use of his time while a youth in the common schools of his neighborhood and laid the foundation for the careful thinking and planning he has been obliged to do during his manhood years in order to make life a success and train his family in the paths of virtue and achievement. During the summer months he worked assiduously on his father's farm and delighted in taking care of his worthy parents until he reached manhood's estate, when he married Lizzie Neidigh, with whom he lived happily for a period of ten years, when she was called to her eternal reward. The subject's second marriage was to Jennie Baker, widow of Joseph Corns. She was born March 6, 1861, in Madison county, Indiana. She had received a good common school education and has proved a faithful helpmeet. She is a member of the The subject's son, Areld Walter, was Dunkard church. born August 23, 1898.

Mr. Warren, by the exercise of his splendid gifts as an agriculturist, has kept the old farm on which he now resides in a remarkably good productive state; in fact, its abundant crops from year tro year have not depleted the soil to any appreciable degree. Instead of wearing his land literally out by forcing it to produce all it will each season of the staple products, he has diversified corn with clover and other grasses, which has prevented the soil from becoming thin and washing away. Politically he is a Republican.

This sketch should not be closed until something be told the reader regarding the life of the subject's honored father, William Warren, who was born July 1, 1816, in Wexford county, Ireland. When twenty-one years old he came to America, working in New York City for a time. A year later he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was married in 1840 to Nancy Ann Johnson, who was born near Salem, Indiana. They lived in that city for five years, where he performed the duties of bookkeeper for a hardware firm. In 1845 he came to Greene county, Indiana, settling in Richland township, where he remained until his death, September 25, 1873, dying comparatively young but not until he had made a success. He was a Republican and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of eleven children, George W., the subject of this sketch, being the youngest.

FRANCIS M. DUGGER.

This enterprising business man and gallant ex-soldier, whose name has long been intimately associated



Francis II Magger

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Francis M Dugger



with the industrial interests of Greene county, is an honored resident of Bloomfield and a citizen of much more than local repute. The family of which he is a representative is traceable through several generations to Mark Dugger, who came to this county in a very early day, but of whose life and antecedents little is known. The Duggers have long been noted for splendid and symmetrically developed physique, the men being unusually tall and erect, of fine presence and vigorous constitutions, while their mental and moral characteristics appear to have harmonized with their bodily powers-honorable and upright in their relations with their fellow men, scrupulously honest in all their dealings, and possessing in a marked degree the qualities of head and heart that insure good citizenship. They have ever exercised a wholesome moral influence and always stood high in the esteem of the people with whom they mingled. Dugger, father of Francis M., was born in this state in 1817. He was an honest, hard-working man, having cleared a farm from the primitive forest and devoted his life to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he was more than ordinarily successful. He accumulated a handsome competency and became one of the well-to-do men of the community in which he lived. Originally a Whig in politics, he afterwards became a Republican, and for many vears was an active and influential member of the Christian church. Sabra Floyd, wife of Thomas Dugger, was born in 1816, in Tennessee. She bore her husband nine children, and departed this life in Bloomfield, August 26, 1903, Mr. Dugger dying at Jonesboro (now Hobbieville) on June 6, 1874. Of their nine children, seven

are living at the present time, namely: Sarah, widow of J. L. Oliphant; Hettie, widow of Ambrose Meredith; Francis M., our subject; Elizabeth M. wife of O. B. Richeson; Nancy E., wife of J. T. Lamb; William R., and Thaddeus H., all of whom have families and are well situated in the matter of worldly wealth. The two members of the family deceased were twin sisters, Mary and Susan, the former dying in childhood, the latter when a young woman.

Francis M. Dugger was born June 6, 1841, in Greene county, Indiana, and spent his childhood and vouth on the home farm in Jackson township, remaining under the parental roof until his twentieth year. meantime he attended the district schools during the winter months, devoting the rest of the year to labor on the farm, and in this way he passed the time until the breaking out of the Civil war. On July 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and immediately thereafter accompanied his command to the front, seeing his first service in Missouri under General Jefferson C. Davis. Later his regiment served in the commands of Fremont and Curtis, and while under the latter general Mr. Dugger participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and he was also in the engagement at Helena, that state. Subsequently his regiment joined Grant's army and took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, going thence to Texas, where he re-enlisted December 31, 1863, the entire regiment veteranizing, after which he returned home on a furlough, where he cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. Rejoining his command, which had been transferred to the army under General Sheridan, he was with that intrepid leader in all the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and afterwards went to southwestern Georgia, where his military service terminated, with an honorable discharge, bearing date of August 28, 1865. He entered the army as a private, but later rose to the rank of brevet captain, in which capacity he continued a little over one year, but was never mustered in as captain, and was mustered out of the service as first sergeant.

Returning to his home at the close of the war, Mr. Dugger turned his attention to the pursuits of civil life, and in 1866 was elected sheriff of Greene county, which office he held two terms of two years each, or four years. At the expiration of his term he removed to Jonesboro, this county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, but in 1872 he was again elected to the office of sheriff, the duties of which he discharged for a period of four years more, in all eight years, proving an able and fearless as well as a very popular public servant, as is amply indicated by his long term of office.

In the year 1876 Mr. Dugger engaged in the grain and milling business, which from the beginning proved remunerative, and later, in 1882, he began developing the coal industry, which he conducted in connection with his other interests, producing coal principally from his own lands in Sullivan and Greene counties, associated with the late Henry T. Neal, opening what was known as the old Dugger mine, establishing the town of Dugger, which was so named in honor of Mr. Dugger. In 1885 they opened a mine named Champion in that locality, and in 1888 purchased one-half interest in the Summit mine, located just west of Linton, which they successfully ope-

rated for several years, and opened what is known as the New Summit mine, which was sold upon the death of Henry T. Neal. Mr. Dugger then associated with his brother, William R. Dugger, opened the Sunflower mine near Dugger, and of this company our subject is the president and a heavy stockholder, with the home offices at Bloomfield, and the company is in a flourishing condi-After opening the first shafts in the Greene-Sullivan coal fields he sold a portion of his grain and milling interests and for some time thereafter conducted the coal industry upon quite an extensive scale, opening mines at Midland, Lattas Creek and Letsinger, near Jasonville, and the Clover Leaf at Cass, all of which proved very productive and added greatly to the liberal income of which he was then the recipient. After some years he disposed of all his mining interests except the one at Dugger, which he still owns, and which now yields a daily output of twelve hundred tons.

In the meantime Mr. Dugger became interested in banking at Dugger and Bloomfield, being instrumental in organizing the Citizens' State Bank at the latter place, of which he is still president and principal stockholder, besides doing a general banking business at the former town in connection with merchandising. He is also interested in various other business enterprises, including the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building, Loan and Savings Association, which he organized and of which he is president, and the Linton Water Works Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder. In the management of the various lines of business in which he is engaged Mr. Dugger displays ex-

ecutive ability of a high order, sound judgment and sagacity, which enable him to foresee with remarkable accuracy the outcome of the present action. In his undertakings he has not been content to follow the dictates of others, but invariably takes the initiative, his ability to plan and lead being recognized and appreciated by his associates, who are ever ready to defer to his judgment and act in harmony with his directions. Few men of Greene county have risen to the commanding position he occupies, and none exceed him in the ability to turn apparent defeat into decided success, and without invidious comparison it may truly be said that he is today not only a leader in business and industrial circles, but an influential factor in moulding and directing public opinion among his fellow citizens. He has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 84, including the Royal Arch degree, and also held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Bloomfield. In politics he is pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican party and in religion is identified with the Christian church, for the organization of which in 1874 Mr. Dugger was largely responsible, and of which he has been an elder continuously since and contributing largely to the construction of their present church home, as well as in its support.

On November 2, 1865, Mr. Dugger and Abbie Lamb, daughter of John W. and Patsy Lamb, were united in the bonds of wedlock, Mrs. Dugger dying March 26, 1904. November 2, 1906, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Nora Hatfield, a native of Greene county, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Hatfield, for many years prominent residents of Jackson township.

JEREMIAH HATFIELD.

Prominent among the worthy representatives of the pioneer element of Greene county is the well known gentleman to a review of whose life the attention of the reader is now invited. For many years he has been a forceful factor in the growth and prosperity of Jackson township; in fact, he is the oldest man in the township save one, John R. Hudson, who was born here, and as such his name and reputation have extended beyond the limits of the locality in which so many years of his life have been This picturesque character, now in the golden serenity of old age, having passed his eighty-second milestone, has the comforts of a cozy home, which the industry of his sturdy earlier years won, and he also has the cheer of his aged and honored companion, the partner of his life's joys being in her seventy-ninth year. His father, Emanuel Hatfield, was a mighty hunter, being one of the few noted characters in the class with Daniel When he came in 1831 to the vicinity where the town of Owensburg, Indiana, now stands, during the fall and winter of that year, he killed two hundred deer and twenty-seven bears. The fame of his unusual skill as a huntsman spread far and wide, and he was a terror to the red man. Within a few months in that year he found time from his hunting to clear ten acres of timber land. He traded a horse for five acres of land, on which was a cabin. He entered adjoining land until he had four hundred acres. The only object he had in buying one fine tract of land was because it had a good spring on it. which to this day is called the "Emanuel Hatfield spring." This land is in Jackson township, where he and his wife, Nancy (Anderson) Hatfield, located when they came to this state from east Tennessee. Ale Hatfield, the grandfather of the subject, was a native of Virginia. Emanuel Hatfield and wife were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to raise families. Emanuel was twice married, his first wife having died at the age of fifty-two. His second wife was a widow Williams. The father of our subject lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years. He was active both in the Democratic party and the Baptist church.

Jeremiah Hatfield, who was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, February 8, 1826, was six years old when he was brought by his parents to Jackson township, Greene county, Indiana. He assisted in clearing the land on which they settled and attended school until he could read, write and cipher a little, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. He was married March 28, 1848, to Nancy Spears, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, where her parents settled after coming to this state from Kentucky. Four children were born to Jeremiah Hatfield and wife, namely: Eliza Jane, widow of Hanagan Lewis, who lives with her parents; Milton Howard, a farmer in Jackson township; Emanuel, Jr., a farmer living in Kansas; Sherman, a farmer living in Washington township.

The subject, who has always been a farmer, at one time owned two hundred acres of land, but in his old age he did not care to be burdened by its management, so he has sold all his land except twenty-two acres near Owensburg, Indiana, where he now lives.

Mr. Hatfield is a typical representative of that class of loyal citizens who, when the tocsin of war sounded in

the dark days of our country's history, sacrificed the pleasures and profits of home to defend the flag, having enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His first engagement was at Fort Donelson under Grant. Later he was under Sherman and fought at Shiloh, Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and he saw his last service at Atlanta. After faithfully serving as a soldier for over three years he returned home in September, 1864, and resumed farming. He receives a pension from the government in recognition of his services. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he served as clerk for some time. Mr. Hatfield is a Democrat and was a candidate for recorder of Greene county, but was defeated in the convention by only one-half a vote. He was assessor of Jackson township four times for a period of eight years. Mr. Hatfield has found time from his active life to travel and regale himself by coming in contact with the outside world. Both he and his worthy wife are highly esteemed for their honesty and integrity throughout the community where they live.

LEMUEL BOONE SEXSON,

Lemuel Boone Sexson, one of Greene county's best known citizens, lives in Switz City, being a pioneer retired farmer. He was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, October 16, 1824, being the son of Joel



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and Abigail (Davis) Sexson, both natives of Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1827 on pack horses and settled in Monroe county, in the woods in a log house, where they lived on a farm until 1831, when the family came to Center township, Greene county. Joel bought government land, the land office at that time being at Vincennes, Indiana, where he made the trip partly on foot and partly on horseback.

Joel Sexson was a Whig and was elected county commissioner and later associate judge of the county. He was a public spirited man, active in politics, and he was a successful farmer. He started with nothing and accumulated rapidly all through his life. He and his wife had thirteen children, namely: Rebecca; Lemuel B., the subject; John G., Eliza L., Mary Ann, Oleva, Joel B., Benjamin S., who lives in Missouri; Carl Speed, who died in the army; William Alexander; Isaac F.; two died in childhood. Joel Sexson was born in 1800 and died in 1868, and his wife, who was born in 1805, died in 1888. They were members of the Old Line Baptist church.

Lemuel Boone Sexson was only seven years old when the family came to Greene county, and he has made his home here ever since, having attended school here in an old log house which had puncheon floors and seats. Greased paper was used for window panes. He tells many amusing and interesting stories of his early school days. After receiving a meager education he teamed or wagoned from Point Commerce to Bloomfield and Newberry, Indiana, to Louisville, Kentucky, from the time he was fourteen years old, hauling much tobacco to Louis-

ville, from which place he would bring back all kinds of goods for the home merchants. In making such trips he often camped out; at times he had several hundred dollars in his possession, which had been sent by the merchants with which to buy goods. He also carried the mail on horseback from these towns to Terre Haute for five years, beginning in 1837, during which time he had many thrilling experiences owing to high waters and no bridges. It took a man with nerve to be a mail carried in those days, for the country was at times infested by robbers, but the subject managed to successfully elude them without harm to himself or the valuables with which he was intrusted. He found time to do some farming while engaged in hauling goods and carrying the mail, later conducting an old-fashioned burr flouring mill for thirty years on Indian creek. He bought his first farm in Jackson township in 1847 and still owns the place. cleared the land and did much hard work on it. However, he hired much of the work done while he teamed. From time to time he added to his farm until it embraced three hundred and twenty acres. He lived there until 1894, a period of forty-seven years, when he moved to Switz City and retired.

In 1847 the subject married his first wife, Mary Alexander, a native of Monroe county, Indiana, who became the mother of four children, namely: William, who lives at Owensburg: John S., who lives in Fair Play township; Mary L., who lives in Smith township; Emma is living in Switz City. His first wife died in July, 1866, and his second marriage took place in June, 1867, to Nancy Leonard, a native of Greene county, who died in

1868. The subject's third wife was Kate Leonard, a native of Jackson township, who was a sister to the subject's second wife, and a daughter of Joseph and Safrona (Lyons) Leonard, both natives of North Carolina, who were early settlers in Greene county, having moved here about 1838. They are now both deceased. The last marriage occurred on February 16, 1869. To this union were born four children, namely: Ida, the wife of Ovid Fields, living in Washington township on a farm, to whom three children have been born; Ethel, who married Harley Rush and who was the second child of the subject's third wife, is deceased; two children died in infancy. The subject has given each of his children a good farm. Mr. Sexson has long been regarded as one of the most substantial as well as one of the most highly respected citizens of Greene county. He is a Republican and was trustee of Jackson township for many years. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

DAVID ALLEN BRADFORD.

The wants of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch have never been abnormal or erratic, but he has found life's chief pleasure in sustaining a good reputation and doing what he could to help his fellow man, believing that a good name is more to be desired among men than anything else. He was born September 17, 1856. His father was Garrison Bradford, who was also a native of Richland township, where he

spent his life as a tiller of the soil, having married into the Allen family, who came from Virginia in an early day.

D. A. Bradford made the best use possible of his early educational advantages, having devoted the winter months to study for a number of years until 1875. When he was twenty years old he left his paternal roof-tree and sought his fortune in Iowa, where he settled on a farm and worked there for two years, when he returned to his native community. He has devoted his subsequent life to farming and carrying on the general business incident to life on the farm, and he now owns a well managed farm of sixty acres in Richland township. His unusual ability as an agriculturist has won for him the responsible position of president of local order No. 80 of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operation Union of America, an organization having as one of its main objects the regulation of prices on the various products raised on the farms belonging to its members, especially the prices on staple crops. Mr. Bradford takes a great interest in this work, believing that it is a worthy movement which will eventually result in incalculable good to its members.

Politically the subject is a Republican, but he has never aspired to positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow voters, merely preferring to cast the "honest ballot that shakes the land."

The subject owes much of his success to the encouragement of his wife, who was Sarah Warren, a native of Greene county, where she was born April 7, 1858, and reared and received a common school education. One child has survived this union from infancy, Fay, who was born November 1, 1884. She graduated from the

Bloomfield high school and taught for three years in Richland township. She is at present (1908) attending the State Normal School, preparing herself for more responsible positions in her chosen profession.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are members of the Methodist Protestant church, Allen's chapel. The subject has always been active in church work and a leader in the Sunday school. He is at present trustee at Allen's chapel, and is regarded as one of the pillars of that church.

CAPTAIN ELIJAH EDINGTON.

It is the pride of the citizens of this country that, when the great Civil war closed, all the vast army of citizen soldiery quietly laid down their arms and returned to the pursuits of peace. It was a splendid sight, that of the great armies melting away and a reunited country in which liberty was a fact as well as a name, the soldiers returning to their farms, shops and various other vocations.

Among those sturdy sons of the North who volunteered to fight in the defense of the nation's integrity was he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He left the school room where he was teaching, bade adieu to his wife and three children and organized Company C, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 29, 1861, and was mustered into service, infusing into his comrades something of the patriotism which he himself felt. He was elected captain and soon ordered a march

through to Camp Vigo, from which he was ordered to the front, the company first taking part in the battle at Helena, Arkansas, later fighting at Jenkins' Ferry. On the way to Camden, that state, a portion of the regiment was captured, but Captain Edington, being on detached duty, was not taken. The prisoners who were taken were held at Tyler, Texas, for ten months, when they were exchanged. During this time Captain Edington was doing provost duty at Little Rock. While here his term of enlistment expired and he was ordered to Indianapolis to be mustered out October 20, 1864, after serving three years and two months.

Captain Edington, who is at present a resident of Owensburg, Indiana, was born in Coshocton county. Ohio, August 12, 1831, being the sixth son of Robert and Margaret (Hardesty) Edington. The captain comes from a military ancestry, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under General Lewis Cass. He was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, and his greatgrandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The latter was of Scotch descent, of the most honorable people, and he was a man of wealth. The Hardesty family were also money-makers and people of good morals. Captain Edington was a boy when his father died.

The subject was reared by his grandfather Hardesty, on whose farm he labored until he was seventeen years old. In 1848 the subject came to Greene county with his grandfather, who entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson township near the present tunnel on the Monon Route. It was in the woods and the subject helped clear the land and make a home, the land costing

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The subject was a studious youth and made the best use possible of his time while in school, having prepared himself for a teacher, which work he began in 1849 and successfully continued for a period of twenty-five years except while in the United States service, during the winter months, farming in the summer. Finding the mercantile business more to his liking, he entered this field and built up a good trade at Owensburg, also at Koleen, Indiana. He left the store in 1884 and taught school during the winter of 1884-85, when, under Cleveland's administration, he received an appointment as railway postal clerk from Switz City to Bedford, Indiana, which position he held for four years, since which time he has made his home in Owensburg.

The captain was married twice, first in 1851 to Lutitia Lauter, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1884, leaving four children, namely: Archibald, a farmer, living in Linton, Indiana; Frances, wife of John Deckard, of Linton; Sidney, a miner, also lives in that town; Margaret, the wife of Francis M. Hatfield, lives in New Mexico.

On November 22, 1884, the subject married Mrs. Mary A. Cobb, widow of Samuel Cobb and the daughter of Emanuel Hatfield, the famous hunter, whose family came from Tennessee to Jackson township, Greene county, Indiana, in 1832. No children were born to this last union. Both the subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in Sunday school work. Mrs. Edington was seriously injured in 1896 in a train wreck on the Santa Fe near Denver, Colorado.

Captain Edington is a Democrat and was a candi-

date for the legislature in 1882. He was nominated and was in favor of submitting amendments to the constitution to prohibit the sale of liquor in Indiana, but the party leaders became dissatisfied with this idea of the subject's and nominated another candidate and the county went Republican that year by three hundred votes and Captain Edington was defeated by sixty-four votes. Following out these principles he has become an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party and cast the first prohibition vote in his precinct.

Captain Edington is regarded by every one who knows him as an honest, upright man, firm in his convictions and trustworthy in all his dealings with mankind, and both he and his wife, who are now in the golden evening of their useful lives, enjoy the respect and love of a wide circle of friends about their comfortable home in Owensburg, nestled among the hills.

HENRY D. WATTS.

Familiarly known as Captain Watts, is one of the most highly respected and influential of the aged citizens of Greene county, and his home, three miles northwest of Worthington, is regarded by all as one of old-time hospitality. The subject was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 15, 1832, the son of Thomas and Rachel (Chaney) Watts, both natives of England, who settled in Baltimore, Maryland, when they first came to this country, later coming to Ohio from Maryland, where



Kenny DWatts Hulder Watts

they lived until their death. Thomas Watts was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed all his life. Both he and his wife died when the subject of this sketch was a child, having been one of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, with one exception, the family consisting of six daughters and three sons, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family and the only one of the children now living.

Captain Watts attended the public schools in Ohio three months each year until he was eighteen years old. He left that state and came to Indiana in 1851. A year later he came to Worthington, working out as a farm hand. Later he worked in Worthington as an apprentice to a furniture and cabinet maker, receiving forty dollars and board for his first year's work. Out of this he furnished his own clothing and paid other expenses, and the second year he received fifty dollars. Then he gave up this trade and worked in Worthington at the joiner's trade, later starting a shop there, which he conducted for a number of years. He traded for a farm in Wright township in 1860, where he remained a short time, when he traded it for town property and moved back to Worthington, where he clerked in dry goods stores until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, engaging in his first battle at Richmond, Kentucky, serving as second lieutenant. He was commander of the company during most of the battle, the captain having been wounded early in the battle, as was also the first lieutenant. Twenty-three members of his company were killed and wounded that day. The subject was disabled from exposure, which prevented him from continuing his

command, and he later resigned. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was first sergeant, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

After the war the subject bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of eighty acres, which is underlaid with coal, which the subject is having mined. his farm on the "shares," as he is himself unable to farm. "Captain" Watts was married in 1854 to Hulda Beech, a native of Pennsylvania, who was brought to Indiana as a child. Ten children have been born to this union as follows: Charles E., deceased; Mary C., wife of William Barton, of Worthington, five children having been born to this union; Frederick D., who died in infancy; Samuel E., who is married and has three children. He lives on a farm in Oklahoma. Luther E., who died when young, was the subject's fifth child; Eva is the wife of Ira Maudlin and the mother of five children: Nora A. is the wife of Charles E. Claywell and the mother of one child; Emma J. is the wife of James H. Hoot, living in Kansas; James H. and William P. were twins, the former is deceased; the latter is married and has one child Two of his children were recently burned to living. death (1908).

The subject is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 91, at Worthington, of which he has been chaplain for many years. He is a Methodist and has been an active member of the church, being a class leader and Sunday school superintendent. His wife has been a church member since she was fourteen years old. Mr. Watts is a loyal Republican.

"Captain" Watts is a high-class citizen in every respect, and he was a brave soldier. His wife proved her devotion and true nobility by staying at home and caring for herself and children while her husband was ably aiding the cause of his country when it most needed help. fact of his having commanded a company of raw recruits who withstood the onslaught of overwhelming numbers of veteran soldiers in a forlorn hope, and of being the means of saving the entire command, even at the terrible slaughter of over one-half of his company, showed him to be a man and a soldier of far more than ordinary nerve Such a man under such unusual circumand ability. stances, who brought about such great results, should stand high in the list of those who served their country well, whether in a large or small capacity. He deserves as much honor as the greatest of his country's generals, for he did well what was entrusted to him to do

Although there is a question of the righteousness of any war, yet there is an influence for good in recording the physical courage of those like our subject, who have well performed their part in any one of life's illustrious undertakings.

FREDERICK SIMON HERZOG.

Frederick S. Herzog, son of William and Fredericka Herzog, was born May 5, 1836, in Kirchheide, Germany, and came to the United States in 1857, locating in Knox county, Indiana. He was without money when he reached there and was compelled to seek employment. He soon

hired out as a farm hand, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in 1861 and served four and one-half years in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having seen service in both the West and the South, being in several engagements, among which was Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Mobile Bay, siege of Vicksburg and many minor skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to Knox county, Indiana, and learned the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked for a period of twelve years, after which he went into the milling business, which he successfully followed for a period of thirty years.

The subject came to Worthington, Indiana, in 1872 and worked at the cabinet maker's trade for six years. In 1884 he came to Bloomfield, Indiana, and re-entered the milling business, which he has conducted continuously and successfully ever since.

Mr. Herzog was first married in 1866 to Frances Keith, a native of Knox county, Indiana. She died March 3, 1879. Four children were born to this union, three of whom are living. They are: Hubbard, who lives in Nebraska; Ollie is a teacher in Clarkstown, Washington. He is a graduate of the Worthington high school and the State Normal at Terre Haute. Iona, the third child of the subject, is deceased; Herman is a painter by trade, living at Marion, Indiana.

The subject's second wife was Mrs. Harriet Dean, widow of Samuel Dean. She was born in Bloomfield, Indiana, October 22, 1856. She is the mother of five children. Two daughters and one son live at home; three are graduates of the local high school.

Mr. Herzog is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of Worthington Lodge, No. 137, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Herzog is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are highly respected in their home town.

ARTHUR LOWE.

Conspicuous among the progressive business men of Worthington is Arthur Lowe, who, as a partner in a large mercantile establishment and assistant cashier of the Worthington Exchange Bank, has won recognition as a man of broad views and discreet judgment, whose experience has contributed largely to the advancement of the enterprise with which he is identified. Mr. Lowe's paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, but early migrated to Indiana and entered land in Monroe county, of which part of the state he is a pioneer. reared a family of two daughters and one son, the latter, William J. Lowe, the father of our subject. William J. Lowe was three years of age when his parents moved to Indiana, and grew to manhood in the county of Monroe, where he married Lucy Ann Walker, whose father is supposed to have come to this state from Kentucky during the pioneer period. Mr. Lowe was a farmer and lived for a number of years in Lawrence county, but later moved to the old family homestead in Monroe county, thence some years later to a farm near Harrisburg on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying April 26,

1899, his wife preceding him to the grave January 3, 1878. The following are the names of the children born to this estimable couple: Catherine, whose birth occurred in 1851, and who is now living in Lincoln, Nebraska; Elmer, born 1853, is a farmer and business man residing in Missouri; Simpson B., born 1854, is an attorney-at-law, practicing his profession at Bedford, Indiana; John R., born 1856, lives in Newton, Kansas, where he practices dentistry; Henrietta, wife of E. E. Foster, of Worthington, was born in 1858; Edward, born in 1861, lives on the old homestead in Lawrence county; William, born 1863, died in Kansas; Luther, born 1866, resides on the home farm, and Arthur, the subject of this review, whose birth occurred August 13, 1869.

Arthur Lowe spent his early life on the family homestead near Harrisburg and attended at intervals the public and high schools of the vicinity. The training thus received was afterwards supplemented by a course in a commercial college at Terre Haute, where he prepared himself for a business career. After finishing his education in the latter institution, he spent two years with a grocery house in Worthington, at the expiration of which time he affected a co-partnership with J. M. Foster in the furniture and undertaking business at the same place, the firm thus constituted being afterwards dissolved, Mr. Lowe taking charge of the undertaking department and his associate the other line of trade.

During the three years following Mr. Lowe devoted his attention exclusively to undertaking, and built up quite a lucrative patronage which, in company with A. L. Milam, he still controls, this establishment being thor-

oughly equipped with every convenience, and the only one of the kind in Worthington at the present time. At the expiration of the period indicated he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Exchange Bank, and after discharging the duties of the same in an able and creditable manner for about seven years, was promoted assistant cashier of the institution, which place he still holds,

Mr. Lowe's business career presents a series of continued advancements, and by a steady application, wise foresight and sound judgment he has pushed steadily forward, until he now occupies a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of the town and county. He is an able and accomplished accountant, familiar with all the details of banking, and, by reason of faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, has the implicit confidence of his employers, besides enjoying to a marked degree the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Lowe is a Republican, and as such wields a strong influence for his party, having served as a member of the municipal board and at this time holds the office of town treasurer. He also manifests an abiding interest in public affairs, is untiring in his efforts to promote the advancement of Worthington along material and other lines, and is justly regarded as one of the enterprising men of the place and a leader in movements having for their object the general good.

Mr. Lowe was happily married on the eighth of June, 1893, to May L. Short, of Worthington, daughter of Dodderidge and Loraine (Kelsey) Short. Fraternally the subject belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and religiously is identified with the Christian church. Mrs. Lowe is a Methodist

ELMER R. CRAVENS, A. M., M. D.

Devoted to the noble and humane work of alleviating the suffering and bringing sunshine and happiness to the home of the sorrowing and afflicted, the subject of this sketch has achieved distinction in his chosen sphere of endeavor, and among his professional brethren as well as by the general public, he is recognized as a leading physician and surgeon in a field long noted for the high order of its medical talent. A lofty purpose, diligent study and devotion to duty are some of the means by which he has made himself successful.

The Cravens family in this country is traceable to the Penn Colony, in Pennsylvania, where the American branch was founded by Low Cravens, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of high character and strong personality. His immediate descendants were among the substantial settlers of Philadelphia, in the heart of which city they secured possession of five acres of land, which long remained in the family name. In the course of time representatives moved to other parts of the country and became indentified with the settlement and growth of various other states, others remaining in the commonwealth where the founder of the family originally located. John C. Cravens, the Doctor's father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, came to Indiana when young and settled near Bethlehem, Clark county, at which place, he met and married Nancy Menneaugh, whose birth occurred in Virginia in 1816. Subsequently he entered land in Jefferson county, which he cleared and improved and which is still in posession of his descendants.



E. R. Cuarina

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followed agriculture for a livelihood, was successful in the accumulation of worldly wealth, and departed this life near Hanover, this state, in 1886, his wife dying the following year. Of their large family of twelve children eleven are living, namely: Adeline, James, Angeline, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, Louisa, William, Robert, Milton and Elmer R.; the only one deceased being a son by the name of Samuel C., M. D., of Bloomfield (a sketch of whom is elsewhere in this volume).

Elmer R. Cravens was born February 1, 1862, in Jefferson county, Indiana, and spent the early part of his life amid the healthful airs and rugged discipline of After a preliminary training in the public schools of his native place he entered Hanover College, where, in due time, he was graduated, as were also three of his brothers, who were students at the same time, all acquitting themselves with honor and becoming distinguished in the calling to which their talents are devoted, four entering the medical profession and one becoming a minister of the Gospel. Finishing his literary education, the Doctor took up the study of medicine, and in 1888 was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, immediately after which, in July of the same year, he opened an office at Marco, Greene county, where he practiced continuously for twelve years, meeting with signal success the meantime, and achieving honorable repute in his profession. At the expiration of the period indicated he found a larger field for the exercise of his talents in Linton, to which city he removed in September, 1900, and in which he has steadily advanced in the line of his calling until he now ranks, as before stated, not only among the leading men of his prefession in

Greene county, but also enjoys worthy prestige among the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the state.

Dr. Cravens has a large and lucrative practice and in addition to his general practice he is local examiner for several fraternal organizations and life insurance companies, besides being a leading member of the Greene County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, with each of which he keeps in close touch and in the deliberations of which he is a frequent and influential participant, From the beginning of his professional career to the present time Dr. Cravens' advancement has been rapid and permanent. The result of constant research has made him an authority among his professional brethren of Linton and vicinity. In the prime of vigorous mental and physical manhood, with a professional reputation second to none of his compeers and possessing the confidence and esteem of the public he bids fair to achieve still greater distinction as the years go by, and win a place high on the roster of Indiana's eminent medical men. The Doctor holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Ben-Hur and Modern Woodmen of America; and in religion is a Methodist, in politics a supporter of the Democratic party.

He was married on the 28th of August, 1888, to Nettie Jackson, of Jefferson county, Indiana, the union being blessed with three children, Hugh, Elmer and James, all students of the Linton schools. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in Greene county, Indiana, and is a stockholder in several of the leading business industries of Linton and is the owner of considerable business and residence property in Linton.

HON. WILBER A. HAYS.

One of the best known men in Greene county in public and political affairs, Hon. Wilber A. Hays, has not only won a commanding place among his fellow citizens locally, but in important official trusts has made his presence felt in shaping and directing matters in which the people of the state at large have an abiding interest, having stamped his individuality upon the community in measures for the common good.

Wilber A. Hays is a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, and dates his birth from December 30, 1847. His father, Alfred Hays, was a Kentuckian, and by occupation was a farmer. In early life he moved to Scott county, Indiana, where he resided a number of years, later changing his abode to Greencastle, where his death occurred in 1869. Permelia Reed, who became the wife of Alfred Hays, was born here and spent her entire life in this state, dying in 1878 while on a visit to her son, the subject of this sketch. Seven children constituted the family of Alfred and Permelia Hays, namely: Edwin, deceased; Francis A., retired merchant and exsoldier of the Civil war; Wilber A., subject of this review; Silas, a lawyer of Greencastle and ex-state senator; Mary O., deceased, who married John C. Browning, and two children that died in infancy.

The youthful life of Wilber A. Hayes was similar in many respects to that of the majority of country lads, having spent his boyhood amid the bracing airs and active scenes of the farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. During the spring and summer sea-

sons he labored in the fields, and after the harvests were garnered he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, where he laid the foundation of the higher order of intellectual discipline which he subsequently received in Asbury, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle. After prosecuting his studies at that institution, during the greater part of four years he engaged in the general mercantile trade in Greencastle with his brother: the firm thus constituted lasted three years, meeting with success the meanwhile. At the expiration of the period indicated, Mr. Havs disposed of his mercantile interests and moved to Greene county, where he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, to which vocation his energies have since been largely devoted, owning at this time a tract of three hundred acres on which are some of the best improvements in the county, and which is now under the supervision of his son.

Mr. Hays has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, and for many years his position as a leader has been duly recognized and appreciated. As a safe and judicious advisor in party councils, his services have contributed to the success of the ticket in several hotly-contested campaigns, and as a standard bearer his efforts and efficient leadership have won him more than local repute as a political worker. He held the position of town trustee of Worthington two years, served three years as trustee of his township, and for a period held the important position of county commissioner, discharging the duties devolving upon him in this connection in a most satisfactory manner. In the year 1898 Mr. Hays was nominated and elected to represent Greene county

in the general assembly, and, owing to the good record he made as a law-maker, in 1906 he was again returned to the body, his services, both in committee and on the floor of the house, being such as to win for him the unqualified endorsement of his constituents. He has proven an able and discreet legislator, and his name is identified with a number of important measures and laws that occupied the attention of the house during his incumbency.

Religiously Mr. Hayes' family have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the interests of which they have been active in promoting.

Mary C. Senseney, who became the wife of the subject on the third day of October, 1872, is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, and the daughter of Harrison and Margaret (Wimple) Senseney, to which union ten children have been born, namely: Myrtle C., wife of John Owens, of Worthington; Maude is residing in California; Ethel married L. M. Barker, and is also a resident of that state; Margaret is unmarried and still a member of the home circle, being at the present time a student at De Pauw University; Wilber S. is married and one of the representative farmers of Greene county; Mary Blanche is a teacher in the public schools; Silas R. lives on the home farm and assists in the running of the same; Edith is a high school pupil; Francis Edward is deceased, and an infant died unnamed.

Mr. Hays has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since he was twenty-one years old, having passed all the chairs, and he served as trustee for ten years.

WILLIAM PERRY BALLARD.

This representative business man and honored resident of Worthington is a native of Greene county and the second of two children, whose parents were J. F. and Mahulda (Danely) Ballard. The father of I. F. Ballard moved from Kentucky to Indiana a number of years ago, settled in Greene county, where he became a wel-to-do farmer, and here spent the remainder of his days, dying in the prime of life and usefulness. The subject's father was reared to agricultural pursuits and followed that honorable calling for a livelihood and departed this life in the year 1880, leaving three sons, as already indicated, the older of whom, Christopher C. Ballard, served two terms as treasurer of Greene county and one term as representative in the general assembly. Ira and Olive (Jessup) Danely, parents of Mrs. J. F. Ballard, were natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Greene county, with the growth and development of which the family was actively identified. history of this large and interesting family, the reader is respectfully referred to the biography of William T. Danely, on another page of this volume.)

W. P. Ballard was born in the mouth of February, 1855, and grew to manhood's estate amid the rural scenes, and early became familiar with the duties of the farm. In the public schools, which he attended during the winter seasons during his minority, he laid the foundation of a mental discipline, which has been supplemented by years of close observation. In due time Mr. Ballard began tilling the soil upon his own responsibility,

and continued the same with creditable success until 1903, when he turned his farm over to other hands and moved to Worthington, where two years later he purchased an interest in the elevator and engaged in buying and shipping grain. Since 1905 he has personally managed the elevator and in connection with the grain trade he handles fuel of all kinds, conducting a general exchange business, which is constantly growing in magnitude.

Mr. Ballard owns considerable real estate in Greene county, his farm of two hundred and eighty acres being all underlaid with rich deposits of coal. His place is well improved, with substantial buildings, fences, etc., and the soil, which is of a deep, clayey nature, is admirably adapted to all the grain crops grown in this latitude, also to fruits of various kinds, which the farm produces in abundance. In the matter of live stock he devotes considerable attention to cattle. In addition to the holdings already mentioned, Mr. Ballard owns valuable city property, including a modern residence in Worthington, besides other interests which place him among the financially strong men of the county.

Mr. Ballard supports the Republican party and manifests an abiding interest in public matters, keeping in touch with political issues. He is identified with the fraternity of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in the local lodge with which he holds his membership.

On February 19, 1880, Mr. Ballard and Emma A. Fuller, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Guthrie) Fuller, were made husband and wife, their union being blessed with two children: Plymouth G., born Novembers

ber 19, 1887, a graduate of the Worthington high school, is now pursuing his studies in the college at Danville with the object in view of taking an agricultural course in Purdue University; James L., the second son, is deceased. The subject and wife are active members of the Christian church at Worthington.

MAJOR MADISON CLAY STEPHENSON.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article is a member of the once large and formidable but now rapidly diminishing army which, during the dark and perilous days of the rebellion so nobly upheld the cause of the Union and after the most sanguinary struggle in the history of nations crushed the forces of treason and by restoring the government as the fathers founded it earned the applause and lasting gratitude of a reunited and gratified people. He has also been an influential factor in civic affairs, ever manifesting a lively interest in the material advancement of the county, honored by its citizenship and in every sphere of activity to which his energies and powers of mind have been devoted his record is above the suspicion of reproach and his name stands for what is best and upright in manhood.

Madison Clay Stephenson, who, on account of his genial manners and active work in Grand Army of the Republic circles is familiarly known as "Major" Stephenson, was born August 10, 1838, in Owen county, Indiana, the son of Madison and Sarah (Welborn) Stephen-



M. C. Stephenson

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son, natives of Indiana and North Carolina, respectively. The father, for many years a well known farmer and stock raiser of Owen county, disposed of his holdings in that part of the state, and after rearing his family removed to the county of Monroe, where he followed his chosen vocation until called from the scene of his labors in 1878, his faithful wife and companion dying three years prior to that date. The family of Madison and Sarah Stephenson consisted of three children, the oldest of whom, a son by the name of James, served with distinction in the Civil war as captain of the Second Arkansas Infantry; Mary, the second in order of birth, was twice married, the first time to Anderson Abel, after whose death she became the wife of David Van Buskirk, a captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who is also deceased; M. C. Stephenson, the youngest member of the family, spent his childhood on the home farm in Owen county, attended school at intervals during his minority, and in September, 1861, at the early age of twenty-three, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the vicissitudes of war in a number of campaigns in Kentucky. Tennessee, Georgia and other states, serving under General Thomas and taking part in many of the battles that made the period during which they were fought his-He was with the regiment in the engagement at Wildcat, where the Federals and Confederates met for the first time on Kentucky soil. He later took part in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, thence to Tennessee, where he participated in the battles of Franklin and other smaller engagements, being under fire in all the engagements

from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one of the most active and sanguinary periods of the war. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, covering three years of strenuous endeavor, he was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1864, and immediately thereafter returned to Owen county, where, in due time, he engaged in general merchandising at the town of Freedom. By carefully studying the wants of his customers and otherwise becoming familiar with the details of the business, he soon built up a large and lucrative patronage, and during the twenty years his attention was devoted to this line of trade his success presents a series of advancements and resulted in the accumulation of a handsome competence. Removing to Worthington at the expiration of the period indicated, he again embarked in the general merchandise business, but on a more extensive scale, and during the seven years ensuing met with success commensurate with the energy, sound judgment and skillful management displayed in the conduct of his commercial transactions. Disposing of his commercial interests at the end of the above time, he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agriculture, later selling this place and investing in other lands in Greene county on which he has made a number of substantial improvements and which is still in his possession.

Major Stephenson served as pension attorney for a period of fifteen years, and in many other ways manifested a keen interest in the affairs of the town and county, giving his influence and support to all enterprises and the welfare of his fellow men. Having amassed a substantial competency to insure his future

from anxiety and care and with the consciousness of duty well done, he recently discontinued active participation in business affairs, since which time he has been living practically a retired life, though still giving his attention to private interests and keeping in touch with events. As a Republican he is an influential factor in the affairs of his party, a judicious advisor in its councils and an active worker with the rank and file, though not a strict partisan nor a seeked after the honors and emoluments of office; notwithstanding his indifference in the latter respect, however, he has at various times been importuned by his political associates to stand for public place, but the position of township trustee, which he held for two years, and the town council, where he served several terms, complete the list of official trusts. In addition to the foregoing he was postmaster at Freedom fourteen years, and might have been called to other and higher preferment had he seen fit to make the necessary efforts.

A Methodist in his religious belief and for a number of years an humble and consistent communicant of the same, he has always tried to make his life conform to the teachings of the church he so much loves and venerates, and in the capacity of Sunday school teacher his efforts at training the young and implanting in their hearts and minds the principles of a pure and simple faith have been productive of good results. Major Stephenson's fraternal relations are represented by the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic societies, in all of which he has held every official position within the power of his

brethren to bestow. He is familiar with the work of the various branches into which the first two orders are divided, takes an active and influential part in furthering their interests and by exemplifying their principles in his relations with his fellow men, his life may truly be termed an exponent of the great basic truths upon which they rest.

Major Stephenson was married August 13, 1865, to Isabella C. Armentrout, daughter of Ferdinand and Laura Armentrout, the latter's maiden name having been Smith. Four children constitute the family of the subject and wife, namely: Adolphus C., born September 17, 1866, married and lives in the city of Indianapolis; Ona, born February 4, 1870, is the wife of Judge J. B. Wilson, of Bloomington, this state, and is the mother of two children; John C., born January 13, 1872, has a wife and one child and makes his home in Argos, Indiana; Fred, whose birth occurred on the 3d day of April, 1874, lives at Worthington and has a home brightened by the presence of a wife and three interesting offspring.

WILLIAM T. DANELY.

A history of the life and family of William Thompson Danely, formerly a well known citizen of Greene-county, Indiana, but now a resident of Enid, Oklahoma, is incorporated in this work because he has led a life worthy of representation here and is remembered by a large number of people in Greene county for his industry and many admirable traits.

Mr. Danely was born near Worthington, January 25. 1836, the son of Ira and Olive (Jessup) Danely, both natives of the Tar Heel state (North Carolina), who came to Indiana in 1818, the year this state entered the Union. The former was only eleven years old at that time. He was raised by a Mr. Clark. The Jessup family were of English lineage, one branch of the family settling in Connecticut and the other in North Carolina. Thirteen children were born to the parents of the subject, and all lived to be married with the exception of one, who died in infancy. Their names are: Irdell, who married Jane Dean; Lucinda, who married Armstead Owen, later Simon Bland; Mahulda, the wife of James Ballard; Leander, who married Nancy Moore; William T., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, who married Ann Griffeth; Sarah, who married Will Moore; Alfred, who married Ella Cole; Martha, who married Samuel Dickinson; Mary, who is the wife of John Kutch; James died in infancy; Charles, who married Mary Goodwin; Charlotta, the wife of David Whittaker.

William T. Danely, the subject, married Sarah Ann Dean, February 11, 1858, therefore making the rounding out of a happy married life of fifty years on February 11, 1908. To this union were born John F., Mahulda, Clarissa, William and Alonzo. Only two of these children are living at the present time, John F. and Mahulda.

The subject went to farming early in life and has made a success from the first. In the fall of 1873 he moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he continued farming, later moving with his family to Oklahoma at

the opening of the "strip," September 16, 1893. They went to Enid in 1901, where they have since resided. John F. Danely, the son of the subject, was elected county clerk, beginning his services in January, 1903, serving acceptably as such until September 16, 1907. He first went to Oklahoma in the fall of 1904, and James G. Danes, who married the subject's daughter, Mahulda, went to that state in the spring of 1903. John F. Danely is married and has five children, one of his daughters is married and has one child.

William T. Danely was among the stanch sons of the North who, in the dark days of our nation's history, severed home ties and went to fight for his country, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service as corporal and remained in the Union army until the close of the war. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM G. ROTH.

Many of the sturdiest of our American citizens trace their ancestry to foreign shores. One example of this type is found in the person of William G. Roth, who was born at Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Roth's mother, Louisa Reuter, was born at Bedford, this state; but his father, Charles Roth, was born in Germany, coming to America when still young. He came to Bloomington, Indiana, and engaged in business as a clothier, moving

in 1869 to Worthington. where he engaged in business continuously for thirty-nine years. He is at present (1908) over seventy-two years of age, and looks back with satisfaction over a well-spent and industrious career. One of his brothers, who enlisted in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war, lost his life upon the field of Gettysburg. Six children, all of whom are living, were born into the family.

William, our subject, received his early education in the public schools of Worthington, and upon reaching maturity became engaged in the hardware business, following this for over twenty years. He later began handling poultry and produce, and his energetic methods and business integrity soon secured for him a thrifty volume of trade. No details are too small to receive their share of consideration, and to this careful attention to what may seem minor matters must be attributed much of Mr. Roth's success as a dealer.

The subject has taken an active interest in the work of the Odd Fellows and Red Men. He has held important offices in both societies, and is regarded as a valuable exponent of the principles upon which these fraternities are founded. He has also been town clerk for eight or ten years. He is a Republican in politics, and does much to promote a high standard for party conduct in his community.

Mr. Roth was married in September, 1893, in Owen county, Indiana, to Mary E. Heaton, daughter of Eben and Louisa (Nelson) Heaton, and by this union one child, Charles E., was born. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Roth owns residence and business property.

HON. JAMES BASIL FILBERT.

In the roster of Greene county's successful professional men and influential citizens the name of James B. Filbert is accorded prominent place. As one of the leaders of the local bar he holds distinctive prestige. As a promoter of various business and industrial enterprises he has kept in close touch with the growth and advancement of the city of his residence, and as an official in one of the most responsible and exacting of positions he acquitted himself with honor and earned more than local reputation by his faithfulness in subserving this important trust.

Wharton B. Filbert, the subject's great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, where the family originally settled, and his grandfather, Luke Filbert, a Kentuckian by birth, served in the war of 1812. Joel Filbert, son of Luke and father of James B., was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and also served three years during the late rebellion, as did his two brothers, James and Wharton, the former in the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, the latter in a Missouri regiment. Other members of the family took part in both wars with England, the Indian wars of the northwest and the great rebellion, patriotism and love of country appearing to have been a family characteristic.

Joel Filbert was a native of Washington county, Indiana, born in 1825. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Bowen, was born in 1827 in the county of Owen. They were married in the latter county, where Mr. Filbert was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and had a family of seven children, three of whom died in childhood,



J.B. Willand



Mrs J. B. Fillert-



J.B. Willand



Mrs J. B. Fillert-



J.B. Willand



Mrs J. B. Fillert-

the names of the survivors being as follows: Charles L., James B., George F., and Florence, now Mrs. Daniel Alembaugh. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in 1876 and the father in 1901; they were buried in the cemetery in Wright township near the farm on which for many years they lived and prospered.

James B. Filbert was born April 12, 1860, in Greene county, Indiana, and spent his childhood and youth on the home farm in Wright township, where in due time he developed a well rounded physique and became familiar with such rugged duties as life in the rural districts entail. In the public schools he acquired a knowledge of the common branches, later attended a normal institute with the object in view of fitting himself for teaching and in 1877 he taught his first term of school in Stockton township. The following year he taught in Knox county, this state, and then went to Nebraska where during the six years ensuing he was also engaged in educational work, devoting his vacations the meanwhile to the study of law, for which he early manifested a strong liking.

Realizing that success in any laudable undertaking depends very largely upon a solid mental basis and proper preparation, Mr. Filbert disposed of his interests in the west and returning to Indiana spent two years in the law department of the State University, where in 1892 he completed the prescribed course, although previously admitted to the bar in Nebraska where he began practicing in the year 1886. While a resident of that state he also embarked in the field of journalism, becoming editor and proprietor of the Kenesaw Tribune at the town of Kenesaw, which he afterward moved to and re-established at

Custer City in the Black Hills country, this being the property he sold prior to his return to the Hoosier state.

On receiving his degree in the year mentioned above Mr. Filbert opened an office in Bloomington, where he practiced with a fair measure of success until his removal to Linton in 1895, since which time he acquired an extensive legal business at the latter place, besides doing a lucrative practice in the courts of neighboring counties.

A Republican in politics he early became an influential factor in party affairs and ever since attaining his majority he has been an active participant in conventions, a worker in campaigns contributing much to the success of his party's candidates in his various places of residence. In 1895-6 he was city attorney of Linton, and in the spring of 1900 when the city was incorporated, he took a leading part in the proceedings, assisting in the reorganization of the new regime by drafting a number of ordinances, among which were those for the first electric light plant and the first cement sidewalks. Later, in 1903, he drafted and secured the passage of an ordinance for the paving of the streets with brick and he also secured the passage of the gas franchise in 1904, besides assisting in promoting various other enterprises.

In the latter year Mr. Filbert was elected prosecuting attorney of the fourteenth judicial circuit comprising the counties of Greene and Sullivan, and filled the office with commendable ability for two years, being the first Republican elected to that position in this circuit, a fact which speaks much for his ability and great personal popularity, irrespective of party ties. During his incumbency as prosecutor Mr. Filbert was keenly alert and



J. B. FILBERT RESIDENCE.

aggressive in the enforcement of the law against violators and evil doers, of every character. He succeeded in convicting twenty individuals charged with felonies, securing life sentences for four of them, and for the others terms of imprisonment ranging from one to twenty years, besides securing over fifteen hundred convictions for various misdemeanors. Determining if possible to rid Linton of the gambling evil, he was untiring in running down and bringing to justice this class of offenders, eradicating every known place where any kind of chance games was carried on, destroying all slot machines and gambling devices, closing every house of ill-repute and clearing the city of various other moral plague spots, and giving it a reputation for cleanliness, sobriety and a high grade of morals such as it had not enjoyed for years. cleared up the court docket and turned the office over to his successor with all the business practically finished. Since the expiration of his official term in 1906 Mr. Filbert has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, forming a partnership in September of that year with John P. Jeffers, one of the talented young lawyears of the Greene county bar with whom he is still associated.

In addition to his large and growing legal business Mr. Filbert, as already indicated, has been identified with every movement calculated to enhance the interests of Linton, and to him as much as to any one man is due the recent remarkable growth of the city. As president of the Linton Commercial Club for three years, he was largely instrumental in securing two railroads for the city, also the fine new opera house in which the people

take a pardonable pride, besides promoting various important enterprises, including among others the interurban line which ere long will be constructed, the investigations looking to the development of the oil industry in this part of the state and the development of the rich coal fields around Linton and elsewhere, embracing active operations in five counties. While successful in the general practice of his profession he devotes special attention to law relating to real estate and corporations. He has one of the best equipped law offices in Greene county, his library being among the largest and most carefully selected in this part of Indiana, and he spares neither pains nor expense in adding to it by the purchase of valuable works.

Mr. Filbert was married September 5, 1893, to Louisa A. Finley, daughter of George P. Finley, of Monroe county, the union being without issue. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Ben-Hur, having been one of the organizers of the Linton Court, No. 140, in which he has held the position of scribe since the year 1898, and he is also a charter member of Linton Lodge No. 866, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks

JOHN THOMAS FRANKLIN.

If a life has been spent in the right way and there has been success in the accumulation of sufficiency to permanently keep the wolf from the door, old age may be sweetened by a retirement that will be a well earned rest, and the farmer who has toiled hard and long to improvements in the condition of the country to bring enjoyment to his posterity well deserves the few days and weeks toward the end of his life. Retirement is a position of honor which is given a farmer in return for those blessings he has brought to the next generation.

John T. Franklin, now living in Switz City, who may be placed on our honorable list, was the son of John and Martha (Elliott) Franklin, and born in Owen county November 14, 1847. His mother was a native of Virginia and his father came from North Carolina. He was but one year old when he was brought in 1848 to Owen county by his father, Thomas Franklin, who was one of the pioneer farmers of Owen county and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1890. On October 31, 1843, he was married to Martha J. Elliott, who died when our subject was only three years old. There were three children born to this union-James, a retired farmer living in Owen county; John, our subject; Joseph S., living in southwest Missouri. The father was married a second time to Susan McNault, the widow of John Mc-To them were born five children-Robert B., living in Owen county; Highland, wife of Jacob Patrick, living in Morgan county; Dollie, widow of Mac. Ooley, living in Owen county; George M., living on the old homestead in Owen county, and Dellie married and died, leaving one son.

Our subject was raised on his father's farm in Owen county and his education was such as the common schools of the time afforded. He grew to manhood, remaining at home until he married, and then purchased a farm not

far from the old home place and settled down to the task of making a home for himself. Selling this home in 1878 he came to Greene county and bought a farm in Fair Play township, where he remained until 1903, when he retired from the activity of the farm life and bought a home in Switz City. He still owns his farm of one hundred and twenty acres, making it the basis of support.

In 1868 our subject married Rebecca J. Shelburn, daughter of James and Jane Shelburn, early settlers of Monroe county, and natives of Kentucky, who moved from Monroe to Owen county and thence into Greene, settling in Fair Play township. (See sketch of James Shelburn.) To Mr. and Mrs. Franklin were born three children—Charles, living in Louisiana, who married Caroline Danningburg, and has two children, Thelma and Pearl. Their second child is Grace, wife of Walter Rector, a merchant of Switz City. They have been blessed with five children—Franklin, William, Geneva, Rebecca, Mary, deceased, and John. Their third was Emma Jane, deceased wife of Carl B. Sexon.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are firm believers in the Christian religion, being actively identified with the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat. The people of Switz City speak of our subject with pride, point out a neat, beautiful house as their home, and where they expect to live until the final summons come.

WILLIAM HENRY BLAND.

The subject of this brief review is one of the successful farmers of Highland township, and was born there November 12, 1856. He never had the desire that seems to have possessed so many of his neighbors to roam about the country seeking a better locality in which to make a living and a more pleasant place to live, but was contented to remain on his native soil, having attended school there and spent his life within a few miles of where he was born, having always been a farmer. married in 1881 Elmira Goodwin, daughter of Abner and Darthulian (Padgett) Goodwin, residents of Greene county. She had a brother, William Goodwin, who was a soldier in the Civil war. He died in Highland township. The subject and wife have the following children: Winona, deceased; Gertie, deceased; Fila, deceased; Lucretia, the wife of W. D. Stalcup, who has three children living; Cratsia, the wife of Otis Bedford, who has two children.

The subject is the wife of Simon and Rachel (Mock) Bland, both natives of Greene county. His grandfather Bland was a native of Virginia and came to Greene county, where he died. Simon Bland, father of the subject, also spent his life in this county, having had several farms in this and Owen counties. He died on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch in 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. The subject's mother died when he was small. They were survived by three children.

William H. Bland, while a public-spirited man and particularly interested in the development and welfare of his native county, has never aspired to office, although he has always been a good Democrat and well known to those of a similar faith in his community. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

JOHN BERNS.

A dry recital of a man's career can convey no proper notion of what manner of an individual he is in his methods, his ideals and his influence among his fellows. Only those who come in personal contact with the subject of this sketch can thoroughly understand how nature and training, habits of thought and action have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made a fit representative of the enterprising farming class of people to which he belongs.

John Berns was born in Stockton township, Greene county, March 9, 1855, and he has preferred to make his permanent home in his native community rather than risk bettering conditions elsewhere. He is a son of Peter and Catharine (Stockrahm) Berns, both natives of Germany, the former emigrating to America in 1848, in a sailing vessel, the time required being eight weeks; forty years later Peter Berns made a visit to Germany and the voyage required eight days. He settled in Stockton township and followed the vocation of a farmer with marked success, having been a man of sterling qualities. a hard worker and honest in his dealings. The subject's parents were married in Germany and to them were born four children as follows: Jacob, a prosperous farmer of Stockton township; Helena, wife of John G. Haseman, of Linton; Dr. S. P. Berns, of Willow Hill, Illinois, and John Berns, our subject.

The subject was married December 25, 1879, to Catharine Linderman, a daughter of William Linderman, who also came to America from Germany in the same



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BERNS.

vessel with Peter Berns on the date mentioned above. The subject and wife are the proud parents of the following children: Herman E., living at Linton; Ernest J., a resident of Detroit, Michigan; Charles H., Mamie E., John E., Willie, all living at home; Ethel died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Berns made his home with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, assisting on the farm and attending school, also studying at home in his spare time, for he always had a thirst for knowledge, and by close application to his studies gained a good education. Taking up the teacher's profession he followed this work in an eminently successful manner for a period of fifteen years, during which time he was recognized as one of the leading educators of the county. He began his first school in November, 1873, in Highland township, afterward teaching in Wright, Grant and Stockton townships. Something of his popularity as a teacher can be realized when we learn that during all his years of teaching he never solicited a school, his services always being in demand, and he always received good wages.

After his marriage Mr. Berns bought and moved to his present home two miles north of Linton, which was soon well improved under his able management, and now owns two hundred and fifty acres, the crops being rotated in a skillful manner so that the soil is kept in a high state of productiveness.

Mr. Berns is regarded as a representative of that class of American citizens who are the strength and safety of the nation. He is a loyal Democrat, and in 1898 was his party's candidate for county treasurer, and made

a splendid race, but was defeated by a small majority in a county safely Republican. He was county chairman of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association when this organization was in the zenith of its popularity, and his advice was always sought in directing the affairs of the association during that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Berns worship at the German Reformed church, and no members of that congregation stand higher in public esteem or are more highly respected.

JOSEPH M. VAILS.

On May 27, 1842, was born, among the rolling hills of Daviess county, Indiana, the subject of this biography, Joseph M. Vails, the son of Lewis Vails, who, when thirteen years of age, came to Orange county, Indiana, with his parents, who were among the pioneer settlers of the southern part of the state. These parents were sturdy and energetic people, who took up government land, and by clearing and cultivation transformed the virgin wilderness into fruitful and profitable fields. She was a member of the Christian church, and they finished their days in the county to which they had come. Lewis Vails was married to Rhoda Skaggs, a native of Orange county, and they chose farming as their life work, and in conjunction with this they brought up a most creditable family, the children born to them being as follows: William departed this life in 1881 while farming in Kansas; George, also deceased; Joseph, our subject; Nancy became the wife of James Courtney, now of Daviess county; Lorena, now deceased, was married to Richard Hastings, also of Daviess county; Jane married J. R. Baker; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Henry Taylor; John died when seventeen years old.

Joseph was reared on the home farm and received such education as was afforded by the pioneer schools of the day, the conditions of which are familiar to all, consisting of the usual log walls, oiled paper windows, fireplace and puncheon floors. In addition to this meager training he had the good fortune to spend a short time in the Newberry school, and also took a brief course in a select school.

He remained with his parents until 1869, having, up to this time, busied himself not only with grappling with the work of managing the farm, but had also engaged extensively in handling stock. At this time he removed to Greene county and took up quarters on a farm in Fair Play township. In 1869 he purchased the one hundred and twenty-acre tract which lies in section 25, and two years later was joined in marriage to Mrs. Jeretta Farmer, of Owen county. She was the widow of Guideon Farmer and the daughter of Absalom Lukenbill, a man of German extraction, a farmer of Fair Play township and one who stood well in the community as a citizen and neighbor.

Joseph and Mrs. Vails have become the parents of two children, viz.: Bessie and Otis. The former is at home with her parents. Otis married Louisa Hawkins, of Washington township, and they are the parents of three children—Selma, Bonitt and Maxine. They are occupying the old family homestead.

In 1882 Mr. Vails moved to the farm which forms his present home and consists of two hundred acres of land, all but about thirty of which are under cultivation. This farm has been the object of his exacting care, and he has spared no pains or labor in his endeavors to bring it up to the highest possible state of productiveness.

He has studied the qualities of the soil and adaptability of various crops, and has been a successful producer of hay and the other various grains. In conjunction with this he has devoted much attention to stock raising. His knowledge of the demands of the market and the requisites of a saleable animal enable him to be a leader as a stock raiser. He has of late regularly brought to market fine hogs, whose ready sale bear testimony to their quality.

Mr. Vails has been called upon by the citizens of his township to serve them as assessor, and responded by giving them judicious and willing service in that capacity. Seeing the general need and great advantage of good roads, he took an active part in promoting this needed improvement in the township, with the result that great advancement has been made of recent years in this particular.

A thorough Christian gentleman, a Democrat of the cleanest type, and a successful business man, mark him as one of the community's most worthy citizens.

WILLIAM LAWSON STEPHENSON.

Every life has more or less to do with the making of this country of ours. In all the great struggles that

settled important questions, many of our fathers were evewitnesses of sacrifice and blood that were made for the civilization we now enjoy. Surely the subject of this sketch has gone through with more than the average share in all that goes to make up a country's history. Mr. Stephenson first saw the light of day in Jennings county, January 22, 1835. His father, John L. Stephenson, came from South Carolina and settled in Hendricks county before Indianapolis was a town. His mother, Mary H. (Sullivan) Stephenson, came from Tennessee. John L. was a farmer and carpenter and died in 1844. The wife lived until 1863. They were of the Baptist faith. They had thirteen children-Sarah, Owen, Malinda, Nancy, Jackson, Mary Ann, William Lawson, our subject; Elizabeth, Cynthia, Mehala, Orlena, Elwood, and one dying in infancy. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a Democrat in political faith. When William was nine years of age his father died and his mother moved to New Albany, Indiana, where he went to work in a brick-yard and learned the brickmaker's trade. He continued here until he was eighteen years of age. He then moved with his mother to the northern part of Hendricks county, where the woods were full of wolves, wildcats and other wild animals, and many interesting stories are told of those days. there they moved to Danville, where his mother died while he was in the war. After the war he engaged successively in brick-making at Clayton, Mooresville and West Newton, where he remained for seventeen years, and in 1894 he went to Switz City, Greene county, where he has engaged in the tile and brick manufacturing business ever since.

In January, 1865, he was married to Mary H. Rennard, a native of Morgan county, born January 2, 1847. and daughter of Joel and Nancy (Chew) Rennard. Her parents were early settlers of Morgan county and kept a hotel in Hendricks county on the National road for many years. Our subject and wife had five children: Charles, living in Mattoon, Illinois, and in the railway service; Joel, a telegraph operator, living in Godfrey, Illinois; Catherine, living in West Newton, Marion county, the wife of Samuel Allison; Harry, assistant train dispatcher for the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, at Indianapolis; Jessie, living at Indianapolis and wife of Daniel Nichols, a conductor on the Indianapolis Southern Railroad. They also reared a boy, Fred, who, too, is in the railway service as brakeman on the Indianapolis Southern Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Our subject has a military record worthy of mention. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company H of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, commanded by General Lew Wallace, and served two years and three months. He then joined Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, as a veteran and served nine months, when his time expired. He then went into Company A of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana, serving as sergeant until the close of the war. While in the Eleventh Regiment he was laid up in the hospital for three weeks with a broken ankle, and afterwards sent home to get well. While in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Reg-

iment as a veteran he had his right ankle and leg mashed, which laid him up for a time. He was also in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Fort Henry and Blue Spring, near New Greenville, Tennessee. Among the forced marches was one of three hundred miles, during which time they lived on pumpkins and persimmons, and after the fight at New Greenville they marched to the salt works in Virginia, and they were forced to re-While retreating they were surrounded on all sides at Bull's Gap, in Clinch mountain, by the Southern army, but the entire Union army escaped except the regiment to which Mr. Stephenson belonged, as they were five miles in the rear. Some one at last discovered a gap not picketed by the enemy, so the Union regiment then killed their horses and mules and then crawled five miles on the ground until they could rejoin Grant's army.

The grandfathers of our subject on both sides fought in the Revolutionary war. His father served in the War of 1812. He also had two brothers in the Civil war, and his son Charles served three consecutive years in the regular army.

JAMES SHELBURN.

To conquer the wilderness of the early day and substitute for it the busy scenes of modern commercial life was no easy task, but it had to be done. The lightning express, interurban, telephone and the modern improved farming implements could have no place in the

dense forests, thick underbrush, swamps and lakes until the ax, maul and wedge had first done their work. Our fathers and grandfathers, assisted by their noble companions, were valiant in the conflict of the pioneer days, and it pleases us to remember them in these sketches. The ancestors of James Shelburn belonged to the class above referred to, and the hills of Monroe, Owen and Greene counties felt their influence. James was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, July 25, 1826, and was the son of William and Jensie (Robison) Shelburn, the father a native of Virginia, while the mother came from Kentucky. William came to Kentucky when he was but a small boy, and his manly ways won for him the companion of his life. They came to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1839, buying new, wild and unimproved land, which they made a respectable farm, but did not live to enjoy it in old age, as death summoned them both ere locks were gray. They were members of the Missionary They had eleven children—Gustav, Baptist church. Mills, William, Squire, Samuel, Mary, Fanny, Sabria and Mahala. These are all dead. The only living children are James, our subject, and Nancy, now living at Stinesville, Indiana.

Our subject was only thirteen years of age when the family came to Monroe county. He was raised to hard work on the farm, receiving only a limited education, as the opportunities were not of the best, and what they had were of the old subscription kind, and they had to walk three miles to school. Here he remained until past twenty-one years of age, when he went to Kentucky, and while there found the companion to share life's burdens

with him. He married Mary Jane Figg. She was from Shelby county and the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Howerton) Figg. The former came from Virginia and the latter was a native of Kentucky. They finally came to Monroe county, Indiana, and bought a tract of wild land and went to improving it, but the summons came to them both before very far advanced in life. He was a Baptist and she a Presbyterian. There were thirteen children in the Figg family—Martha, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, wife of the subject; James, John, Dudley, Columbus, Nancy, Sarah Ann, Robert, Mildred and Caroline.

After his marriage he bought a farm of eighty acres in Monroe county, Indiana, in partnership with his brother-in-law. He then moved onto his half and went to improving it. He worked on the construction of the Monon Railroad to pay for his, but as the contractor failed he did not receive any pay for his work, and also lost some money he had loaned the contractor. He then purchased a farm in Owen county of eighty acres, on which he lived for seven years. This farm he traded for another in Owen county and lived on it for five years. He then sold this one and purchased one hundred and nine acres in Fair Play township, Greene county, in 1878, and has made this his home ever since. This farm had run down so much that he decided to bring it back to fertility and excellence and then return to a retired life.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelburn have had born to them seven children: Rebecca, wife of J. T. Franklin, of Switz City; Gustin, married to Christian Justus, now living in Owen county on a farm; James S., living with his par-

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ents at home; Louisa, wife of Samuel Livingston, living in Greene county; Ella, wife of Ransom Rodenbeck, a Greene county farmer, and Robert, who married Fannie Johnson and lives at Worthington, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Shelburn are members of the Baptist church at Switz City. His political faith is centered in the Democratic party, with which he affiliates.

HON. ANDREW HUMPHREYS.

One of the most conspicuous and honored figures of Greene county, where he maintained his home for more than three score years and where he did so much for the advancement of the public weal, was the subject of this obituary and biography, for he was a man whose life was directed along a lofty plane of thought and action, inviting the closest scrutiny and offering a lesson to all who have appreciation of the ethical values in the scheme of human existence. He passed to his reward from his late residence in Linton, Indiana, on Friday, June 24, 1904, rich in honors and respect which ever follow an upright life that has been true to its ideals and to its maximum possibilities, and thus to his death came a crown to a worthy life, having been summoned from the arena of earth's endeavors at the golden sunset of a life of eighty-three years. Mr. Humphreys never lacked the courage of his convictions, but a lively human sympathy, unvarying kindness and an abiding charity were dominating elements in his composition, softening and glorifying his life in every phase. It is eminently fitting that in this volume be entered a memoir to this true and good man, whose popularity may have been attributed largely to the fact that his individuality stood distinctly apart from that of the average citizen.

Born of a noble parentage, surrounded by the virgin forests he was reared in that hardy manner which characterized the youth of many another man who developed a sturdy manhood as a result of such environment. Like the average pioneers who hewed their homes in the woods his parents were not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, consequently the youth of our subject was not one of ease and idleness. But money in these early times did not have the intrinsic value it has today, owing to the fact that the pioneers had no opportunity to buy the luxuries of life, since they were not offered for sale in the midst of the boundless forests and wide stretch of prairie where they had their homes.

Though born in Tennessee, March 30, 1821, the parents of our subject moved to Indiana when he was quite young, locating in Putnam county, not far from the present town of Greencastle, and as a result of his long life in this state he might be truthfully called a typical Hoosier. Through his early manhood Mr. Humphreys strove to support his parents and the family, consequently he had little time to attend school. However, he was a close observer and did a great deal of miscellaneous reading, and as he developed into manhood his noble traits began to assert themselves and he was looked upon early in life as a coming leader of men. Endowed with an abundance of "mother wit," which is,

indeed, an essential element in one's make-up, often forcing men to the front regardless of educational advantages; gifted by nature with a strong physique and commanding personal appearance, Mr. Humphreys was destined to be ranked among the few individuals whose characteristics are strong enough to command the praise of his fellows. These facts, which were known and noted by his early acquaintances, were accordingly manifested in the course of time.

Mr. Humphreys was married when only nineteen years old to Eliza Johnson, a most estimable Christian lady, the daughter of Jerriah Johnson, of Ohio. Reenforced for the battles of life by his faithful wife, Mr. Humphreys, in 1841, came to Greene county, where his parents had preceded him and where they lived until their respective deaths, the mother dying in 1861 and the father in 1863.

Being a typical representative of the noble sons of toil and through the necessity of earning a living, Mr. Humphreys upon arriving in this county, set up a little blacksmith shop where he did smithing for a considerable portion of that part of the country. Fate, however, had decreed that his career was to be a more noted one than that of a country blacksmith, and it was but a few months until he had taken the first steps into the political field which was afterward to bring him into state and even national reputation. In 1843 he was elected justice of the peace for a term of three years, and so satisfactory was the office conducted that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, serving until 1849.

His experience on the judicial bench had brought to

Mr. Humphreys a yearning for a broader knowledge, and he set about educating himself for the brilliant career which was subsequently his. Possessed with an indomitable will, a progressive, energetic and aspiring spirit and a thirst for a closer familiarity for politics, he took up his work with that zeal which knows no failure, and in 1849 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the legislature. His opponent was Marcus H. Shryer, who at that time was supposed to be a leader of the Whig party in this county. The campaign was closely contested and Mr. Humphreys won by one hundred and thirty votes, being a much greater majority than the Democratic party leaders had anticipated. term expired he was re-nominated but was defeated by Edward Beasley by one hundred and twenty-nine votes, but the action of Mr. Humphreys in the legislature added greatly to his popularity among the people, who had come to look upon him as their champion, and in 1852 he defeated R. H. Rosseau by a majority of one hundred and ninety votes. In that year he was nominated by his party for state senator, defeating Major Livingston by thirty-eight votes, and in 1854 he was elected representative over Mr. Throop by six hundred majority, and two years later defeated Edwin Beasley the second time by thirty-two majority.

Mr. Humphreys' faithful service to his constituents and his able and fearless action while in the state capitol during these ten years won for him additional laurels, and in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Indian agent for the territory of Utah, which position he filled with high credit to himself and the administration until

1861, when he resigned the office. A portion of this time, however, Mr. Humphreys served as United States marshal of that territory, which position he also resigned, returning to his home in Greene county.

But with so many years of unbroken public service. Mr. Humphrevs was not to remain long from the field of politics, and in 1867 he was for the fifth time nominated for the legislature, meeting his first defeat by Judge Thomas Mason, although the former led his party ticket by many votes. In 1874 he defeated Mr. Mason for the state senate by five hundred and sixty-two votes, this senatorial district being then comprised of Greene and Daviess counties. In 1876 he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to congress to fill the unexpired term of "Blue Jeans" Williams, who was elected governor over ex-President Harrison. He made the race again for the state senate in 1878, although Mr. Humphreys wished to retire at that time. He defeated J. R. Baxter by fifty-four majority. At this session of the legislature he was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, a merited acknowledgment of his leadership in the house. After the expiration of his term, our subject retired to his farm, where he spent several years in a well-earned respite, but he was again persuaded by his friends to make the race for the legislature in 1892, but was defeated by Thomas Van Buskirk by a small majority. In 1896 he was nominated for the state senate and elected. Thus ended a political career that was unsurpassed in faithfulness to his constituents, for he was always a friend of the people and always fought any unjust measure to the bitter end.

The social and home life of Andrew Humphreys was a model one, and although he was a strict partisan he was known to all classes as plain "Uncle Andy." His first wife passed to her reward in the early eighties and several years later he married Julia Rodenbeck, of Switz City, who survived him. Six children were born to the subject by his first wife, namely: Emeline, who became Mrs. John Poe, of Linton, now deceased; Levi, deceased; Albert G., also deceased; Sallie A., who is now Mrs. Joseph Moss; James H., cashier of the Linton Bank, and Andrew, deceased.

Taking his life as a whole, from the early battles of his youth, through the struggling days of his early manhood, through his long and busy, honest and faithful public career, Mr. Humphreys was a man to be admired and his life was one worthy of emulation.

CLYDE O. MADDOX.

That this is an age of young men, especially in reference to the business world, is shown conclusively in many walks of life, and no better example of the successful young man in business could be found in Greene county than the subject of this sketch, who is a dealer in meats, groceries and provisions at Linton, having an intimate knowledge of how to successfully handle all these lines and at the same time please a large number of customers.

Mr. Maddox was born January 14, 1883, the son

of Alva D. and Martha J. (Miller) Maddox, both natives of Greene county. They are now living in Linton. Alva D. Maddox is engaged in the manufacture of cement sidewalks, in which business he has been successful and has built up a good patronage, also doing other business of a similar nature. The subject of this sketch was the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Alva D. Maddox, who moved from the farm to Linton about fifteen years ago. The subject was educated in the public schools at Linton, and also learned the baker's trade there, which he worked at for a period of two years, operating a bakery during that time, and he was two years employed by others. He has been engaged in his present business for about six years, having been in his present location at Fourth street, Northeast, for about three years in 1908.

Clyde O. Maddox was married December 10, 1902, to Myrtle Hodges, daughter of F. W. Hodges, a marble dealer in Linton. The subject is a member of the Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Linton. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He votes the Republican ticket. Mrs. Maddox is a member of the Christian church, and the two young people are well liked by all who know them.

CHARLES O. MORGAN.

In studying the life history and untimely demise of the lamented subject of this brief memorial sketch, we find that he was one of the most industrious and likable



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Chas. O. Morgan



young men in Linton, Indiana, where he had hosts of friends and no enemies, having been a young man of brilliant intellect to whom the future seemed to have much of promise.

Charles O. Morgan was summoned to close his earthly career June 4, 1907. He would have been thirty-two years old had he lived until the following August. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, of Marco, Greene county, people of sterling worth and well liked in their vicinity for lives of uprightness and industry. The wife of Charles O. Morgan was formerly Grace Cox, a highly accomplished and estimable lady of Indianapolis. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of George and Emma Elizabeth (Scott) Cox, residents of Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the commission stock business. She with two bright sons, Clifford and Henry, ages seven and five years respectively, were left to mourn their irreparable loss.

Seldom had a greater crowd been seen at a funeral in Linton than that in attendance at Mr. Morgan's, for he was not only well known but popular, and the crowd came from all directions to pay a last tribute of respect and say a kind word for the spirit that had gone. The services were held at his late commodious and cozy residence on East Vincennes street, in charge of the Masons and Elks, of which orders he had been a most loyal and highly respected member, having shown by his daily walk among his fellow men that he believed in carrying out the principles of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, taught by these orders.

The last sad rites were pronounced over the subject's

remains at his grave in the cemetery at Marco, which is on the farm where he was born and reared, spending his early life there, training his mind for later struggles in the business world.

He was extensively engaged in dredging and contracting and in constructing streets and concrete sidewalks and had three dredge boats and did an extensive business.

Mr. Morgan's health had been failing for some time and in January, 1907, he made a trip to California in the hope that his strength would return and his health be regained, but he returned home to die in a few months, without having been benefited.

For one of his age he had an extensive acquaintance and was highly esteemed in the commercial and social world by all who knew him, having always borne the reputation of being strictly square and honest in all his dealings in the business affairs of life. He was enterprising, public spirited, always standing for progress and improvement, and when he was gone his neighbors were heard to say that as a citizen they had none better nor more highly respected. As a husband and father he provided well for his household and was always kind, indulgent, loving and affectionate, fostering the wholesome principles looking to the ultimate good of his children. Although his race was short, he lived long enough to show what a man of earnest thought and right principles could accomplish, leaving behind him a good name, which after all, is the richest heritage it is possible for any one to leave behind.

JAMES HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Success, though sometimes apparently flowing from caprice of fortune, is, after all, the surest test of real merit; and it should be encouraging to the young man, who, not repining at the accidents of birth or unfavorable environment, looks with a trustful spirit to higher spheres of duty and usefulness, and realizes that others with prospects no fairer than his own, have moved steadily forward until achieving the object of their ambition and desire. It is the clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort backed by well balanced mentality and discreet judgment, that eventually lead to positions of honor and trust, and in following the career of one in which these qualities are developed to a marked degree, there come into view the intrinsic individuality, which have made his achievements possible. The success that has made James Henry Humphreys so widely and favorably known in business circles has also gained for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen, while his record, which is one of wisely directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods, long since brought him to favorable notice among the leading financiers of his county and state. Scarcely past the meridian of life and possessing unimpaired vigor both of mind and body, and in the active discharge of important public and private trusts he has already passed through a career of usefulness and successful struggle, and his continued advancements and signal achievements in the world of affairs may well be held up for the contemplation and encouragement of the young men whose careers are yet matters for the future to determine.

Mr. Humphreys is a native of Greene county, Indiana, and a son of Andrew and Eliza Humphreys, the father a Tennessean by birth and for many years one of the leading men of southern Indiana, the mother was born in Ohio. (An appropriate sketch of these parents appears on another page of this volume.) James Henry Humphreys was born July 22, 1853, in Wright township, where he grew to mature years on the family homestead and under the parental roof, was subjected to a discipline well calculated to inspire his young mind with the purest principles of virtue and to give it the proper bent, which early enabled him to take proper views of life and to form his plans in harmony therewith. These vouthful impressions, some of them insensibly, but all of them indelibly made, served to keep him from evil influence and bad examples, and his early years under such wholesome training had much to do in forming and developing a character to which he attributes the sucess he has attained, and the honorable name he has long enjoyed among the representative citizens of the county of his birth.

After finishing the common school course, young Humphreys entered the schools at Farmersburg, where he pursued his studies until he became a student of the Indiana State University, which institution he attended for two years. With a mind well disciplined by this thorough training he returned to the farm, but finding that agriculture was not altogether to his liking he subsequently discontinued the vocation, and in 1883 engaged in merchandising at Linton, where in due time he built up quite an extensive and lucrative business. After de-

voting about twelve years to this line of traffic he embarked in the large and more responsible enterprise of banking, having been instrumental in organizing, in 1895, the Linton Bank, of which he was made cashier and to the growth and success of which he contributed more perhaps than any other man connected with the institution.

The bank with which Mr. Humphreys has so long been identified, does a larger business than any other institution of the kind in Greene county, and for much of its popularity and growth in public favor it is indebted to the judicious policy he has ever pursued, and the wise forethought and deep interest he has displayed in safeguarding the important trust confided to him and in making it remunerative to stockholders and a safe place of deposit to the business men of the city and public at large. Mr. Humphreys is familiar with every detail of the business to which he has devoted so much of his time and energy, and having made a careful and critical study of the monetary questions in all their bearings, has won, as already indicated, much more than local repute as a banker, and today there are few financiers in Indiana whose abilities are so widely known or who command as great an influence. In addition to his large monetary and other interests he has always had the welfare of his city at heart, every worthy enterprise, for its advancement, finding in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron, while his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of measures for the intellectual and moral good of his fellowmen.

Mr. Humphreys has been twice married, the first

time on April 5, 1877, to Mattie Jackson, daughter of Dr. Evan and Susanna Jackson, who departed this life February 10, 1879, after less than two years of mutually happily wedded experience, the union resulting in the birth of one child, Guy Henderson Humphreys, now one of the most brilliant young attorneys of Bloomfield and a rising lawyer of the state. The career of the young man, though brief, has been attended by success such as few of much longer experience attain, and since beginning the practice of his profession he has moved steadily forward to a commanding position at a bar long noted for its high order of legal talent, and now has a patronage second to few of the attorneys at the county seat. Mr. Humphreys' second marriage was solemnized May 13, 1883, with Eva Schloot, whose birth occurred on the 29th of May, 1858, and who has borne him five children, namely: Willard, Horace, Anna E., Andrew and Trella Ruth.

Politically Mr. Humphreys is a Democrat, and while wielding a strong influence for his party, he cannot be termed a politician, much less an office seeker, never having aspired to public honors or leadership at the hands of his fellow citizens. Like the majority of enterprising and public-spirited men, he is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons, in addition to which he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while the Baptist church represents his religious faith, and his wife being a consistent and respected member of the German Reformed church.

As a citizen, Mr. Humphreys holds a position which

but few ever reach. No man perhaps who has attained to a high standing among the people of his county ever did less than he for the purpose of courting popularity. His motives have ever been lofty, his integrity unquestioned and his mind of that self-relying and independent stamp which goes forward towards the accomplishment of its ends for their own sake-because it seems they are wise and good-and does not stop from motives of policy or very often to inquire what others may think of them or him. This is a characteristic of every man of commanding influence. He acts with reference to laudable ends, nor when he has acted does he pause to gather up his reward of human praise. He leaves the action to speak for itself and goes about the even tenor of his way, anticipating the wants of the community, and to the extent of his ability supplying the same generously and unsparingly. In his intercourse with his fellow citizens of all classes he is frank and direct, but ever kind and cour-Perfectly simple and unostentatious in all his habits, warm and confiding in his friendships, sagacious and independent in thought, punctual in all his engagements, modest and unassuming, yet courageous and dignified, and of strong personality, he bears about him every mark of the gentleman and the man of business and presents as fair a model as can be found for the encouragement of the youth who have friends, fame, and fortune, yet to win, for his example proves that there is no royal road to success and that one must be able to go it alone if the high altitudes of life are reached.

JOSEPH EMMETT TURNER.

Good newspaper men, like poets, are born, not made. The complex duties of a newspaper man require the utmost in energy, courage and judgment, as well as that undefinable quality we call tact. A journalist has many opportunities denied those in other walks of life. His relation to the community is one of responsibility. His profession makes him a public man and his opinion upon leading topics becomes of paramount importance to his community. A chronicler of events, a dispenser of news, he is also the greatest factor in molding public opinion.

To assume such onerous duties with gravity and prove true to the loftiest ideals should be the ambition of every aspiring journalist who accepts success in the larger and broader sense.

It is our mission to briefly sketch here the life and labor of one who in all these varied relations has met them with unflinching zeal and rare ability—one whose heart and brain and versatile pen have ever been enlisted in behalf of the community that bore him.

Joseph E. Turner, editor and publisher of the Linton Daily Citizen, was born in Linton, March 21, 1873, the youngest of three children born to the union of Thomas A. Turner and Sarah (Moss) Turner, the latter a daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Moss, of Greene county. The father was a native of the Old Dominion, being born in Pulaski county, Virginia, and served with distinction in the Civil war as a member of Company K, Third Maryland Cavalry. He died in Linton, August 5, 1906. The other two children of this union are de-

JOSEPH E. TURNER.

THE SERVICE STREET

ceased. William F. Turner died September 9, 1871, at the age of two years, and Laura A., wife of William J. Hamilton, died January 9, 1892.

Joe was educated in the Linton schools, graduating with honor in 1889. He entered newspaper work at eleven years of age and has ever since been identified with such work. A brief summary of his editorial work follows: Laconic, 1890; the Linton Call, 1893; editor Lyons Herald, 1904; city editor Bedford Daily Democrat, 1901-02; managing editor Brazil Daily Miner, 1901; the Linton Record, 1900; secretary-treasurer Linton Call Company, 1904-05; staff correspondent Louisville Courier-Journal, 1906. He established the Linton Weekly Citizen in 1906 and the Daily Citizen in 1907.

Mr. Turner's editorial work reflects a brilliancy of mind rarely met with outside metropolitan centers. He conducts an independent Democratic paper, expressing his views on current topics in an able and fearless manner. The organ of no sect, the champion of no special interests, the paper is void of all clamor and is clean and outspoken on all matters pertaining to the public welfare. The mechanical equipment of the office is second to none in southern Indiana, only the most modern machinery being used.

Mr. Turner was married November 20, 1900, to Gertrude Cox, daughter of William Cox, of Chicago, who died in 1907. To them was born (December 19, 1904), one son, Eskin Cox Turner, who survives. On October 25, 1902, he was married to Miss Julia E. Mavity, daughter of Charles Mavity, of Linton. A son, Loren Adolphus, born January 27, 1905, died in infancy.

Mr. Turner was elected clerk and treasurer of the city of Linton on the Democratic ticket in 1898 and served his official term with honor and distinction. In 1905 he was his party's nominee for city councilman-at-large, but voluntarily withdrew before election on account of business interests which would, in his opinion, conflict with the conscientious discharge of his duties.

Fraternally Mr. Turner is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Red Men and the Sons of Veterans. He was the first great sachem of the local lodge of Red Men, which office he filled with distinction.

HON. CHARLES E. HENDERSON.

In no profession is there greater need of talent than that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation or more thorough appreciation of the ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom with the determination fully to utilize the means at hand are among the concomitants which insure success and prestige in this great profession, which among all civilized peoples stands as the stern conservator of justice. It is a calling in which none should engage without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and over-

come and the battles to be won, for success does not attend every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the legitimate result of capability and painstaking endeavor. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer and the calm, well-balanced mind essential to success in the higher sphere of the judicial tribunal, Hon. Charles E. Henderson, of Bloomfield, present judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit, stands today among the leading men of his profession in Greene county, besides attaining high standing in other than the particular field to which his practice in the main has been devoted. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, together with thorough intellectual and professional training, have so entered into his composition as to make him a natural leader of men, not only in the calling with which his life has thus far been identified, but in the public affairs of his county and state, in which he has ever wielded a strong and rapidly growing influence.

Judge Henderson is proud to claim the grand old commonwealth of Indiana as his native soil and, like others of her distinguished sons, he manifests a pardonable pride in her history and development and is always ready to sound her praises as one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of states. The family of which he is an honorable representative, is of English origin and figured in the early history of one of the eastern states, from which his grandfather, Charles R. Henderson, migrated to Indiana many years ago and settled in Greene county some time during the pioneer period. Thomas A. Henderson, son of Charles R. and father of the judge, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, and when a young man married

Nettie Markel, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Peter Markel, a veteran of the Civil war, who departed this life a few years ago in San Bernardino, California. Charles R. Henderson moved to Greene county in 1872 and engaged in the hardware trade with his son, Thomas A., under the firm name of Henderson & Son. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Henderson consists of four children, whose names are as follows: Charles E., the subject of this memoir; Arthur, who lives in the village of Petersburg; Nellie and Leon, whose present place of residence is St. Cloud, in the state of Minnesota.

Judge Charles E. Henderson was born January 31, 1871, in St. Paul, Indiana, but when a mere child was brought to Greene county, where he received his early educational discipline, attending during his youth the schools at Bloomfield. Later, in 1886, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Oregon and the following year entered the university of that state, which he attended six consecutive years without a day's absence, making substantial progress in his studies during that time and earning an honorable record as a close and critical student. The regular term at the above institution was nine months, and during the remainder of each vear he worked in a tin shop, thus assisting to defray the expenses of his university course, besides acquiring considerable proficiency and skill as a mechanic. Actuated by a laudable ambition to add to his scholastic knowledge so as to fit himself for the profession in which he subsequently achieved such signal success, Mr. Henderson prosecuted his studies and researches until completing the full course, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor

of Arts on June 22d of the year 1893. Subsequently, without any solicitation whatever on his part, indeed without his knowledge, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, this signal honor indicating not only the superior character of his scholarship and work, but also his high personal standing and popularity with the officials and faculty of the university, between whom and himself the most friendly and cordial relations had always obtained. Shortly after his graduation he returned to the East and during the summer and fall of 1893 was chair boy at the World's Columbian Exhibition, in Chicago, after which engagement he came to Bloomfield and the ensuing winter taught a term of school in Cass township, the remuneration for which he afterwards used to defray the expenses of his course in the law.

By husbanding his earnings with the most careful economy, Mr. Henderson, in 1894, found himself the possessor of sufficient means to carry into effect a desire of long standing, to prepare himself for the legal profession, accordingly in the fall of that year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where, by diligent and painstaking application, he completed the usual two years' course in one year, graduating in 1895 with a creditable standing among the brightest members of his class. Fortified by thorough mental and professional training for the calling to which he proposed to devote his life, he set about the achievement of his heart's desire without delay, by entering, soon after his graduation, the office of Emerson Short, of Bloomfield, where, from the very first day, he proved

decidedly successful in gaining clients and adding to the Rising rapidly to an influential business of the firm. standing in the profession, he soon established an enviable reputation for the manner in which he secured business, and such was his record for bringing his cause to a successful conclusion, that within an incredibly brief period he had a practice second to no other young attorney in the city, his name appearing in connection with most of the important litigation in Greene county during the seven or eight years following his admission to the bar. By reason of his influence and success in legal matters and his popularity with the people, Judge Henderson very naturally gravitated toward politics, and in due time became one of the acknowledged Republican leaders in Greene county. In 1896 he was nominated for the legislature and he carried the county by a very decisive vote, defeating Seymour Riddle, the candidate of both Democratic and Populist parties and establishing a reputation as a campaigner that made him feared as a political antagonist from that year to the present time. His victory over a very popular opponent and that, too, when interest in the Democratic and Populist principles was at its height, and success seemed assured, was a signal one, the strength developed by his candidacy, proving a surprise not only to the opposition but to the leaders of his own party as well, none of whom at the beginning of the campaign entertained very sanguine hopes of overcoming the well-organized coalition.

Entering the legislature with the prestige of a brilliant victory, Judge Henderson at once began taking an active part in its deliberations and was soon one of the influential Republican leaders of the body. In addition to serving on a number of important committees and bearing his full share of the more public deliberations on the floor, he was chosen secretary of the house caucus and joint caucus of his party that nominated Charles W. Fairbanks for the United States senate, his activity and influence being such as to attract attention and won for him a conspicuous place in the public gaze. His record as a law-maker was creditable to himself and honorable to his constituency and at the expiration of his term he retired with the good will of the people of his county, irrespective of political allignment, Democrats as well as Republicans recognizing his ability and integrity and expressing themselves not only satisfied with his course, but honored by the brilliant record which he made.

In the year 1898 Judge Henderson formed a law partnership with Colonel Aden G. and William L. Cavins which lasted until 1904, and which, during the interim, was not only the strongest and most successful legal firm in Greene county, but one of the best known and most influential in the southern part of the state. During the two years following his retirement from this partnership, Mr. Henderson practiced alone and built up a large and lucrative business, but at the expiration of that time his party again conferred upon him a signal honor by nominating him, in the year 1906, for judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Greene and Sullivan. In the ensuing election he again faced a formidable opposition in a normal Democratic majority of one thousand together and the information that no Republican had ever been chosen to the

bench in that district, notwithstanding which he entered the contest determined to do all within his power to uphold his cause and if possible undermine the strength opposed to him. The campaign was, indeed, an animated and exciting one, but personal popularity, backed by the prestige of former success, carried the day, and for the first time in its history the old fourteenth circuit was honored by a Republican judge, except George W. Buff, who was elected in another circuit and the legislature changed the circuit, making Vigo county a circuit by itself and Greene and Sullivan constituting the fourteenth. The distinction achieved as a practitioner at the bar enabled Judge Henderson to come to the bench well qualified to discharge the duties of the position and since taking the office he has won a conspicuous place in the esteem of lawyers, litigants and the general public, his career thus far being an eminently honorable one and fully meeting the high expectations of his friends and justifying the wisdom of his choice.

As a lawyer, Judge Henderson easily stands in the front rank of his profession in his county. At the beginning of his legal studies he made a thorough elementary preparation, and possessing a disciplined mind and a well-trained and retentive memory, combined with brilliant tact and readiness of manner, he is enabled to make instantly available all his learning and experience, with the result that he seldom fails to win victories for his clients. He excels both as an advocate and as a counselor and it is largely to this happy union and blending of all the qualities necessary to a good practitioner that has made him so successful in his profession and won for

him the high and responsible position which he now holds and which he so signally honors. The Judge was a delegate from the second congressional district to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1908.

First of all, he has the integrity of character without which, however brilliant his attainments, no man can worthily fill a place fraught with so many responsibilities and to which the people look as the arbiter of their rights. He also possesses the natural ability and essential requirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament, and is able to divest himself of prejudice of favoritism and consider only the legal and technical aspects of matters submitted to him. Judge Henderson is in the prime of life and the full vigor and strength of his mental powers and bids fair to live many years and to achieve still greater distinction and honor in the noble field of endeavor to which his time and energies are being devoted. highest ambition has been to excel in the line of his profession, to attain to a thorough understanding and mastery of legal science and to this end with a singleness of purpose, he has directed the untiring industry and energies of a life-time.

The domestic chapter in Judge Henderson's history dates from September 30, 1896, when he was happily married to Margaret Cavins, daughter of Colonel Aden G. Cavins, of Bloomfield, the union being blessed with two children: Amelia, born the 6th day of August, 1898, and Laurens Livingston, whose birth occurred September 7th, of the year 1901. The domestic life of the Judge and his estimable wife is all that the most critical and exacting could desire, their interests being mutual

and their home the center of a refined circle composed of the most cultured people of the city in which they live. Mrs. Henderson comes of one of the old and highly esteemed families of Greene county, her father, one of the most distinguished men of the state, being an influential citizen of Bloomfield and a leader in the various lines of thought and enterprise that have given the city its wide publicity and the honorable reputation which it enjoys as the center of education and culture second to no other city of the size in Indiana. Primarily a lawyer and making his interests as such paramount to every other consideration, Judge Henderson has not been unmindful of his duty to the community and the obligations which he owes to the public. Aside from the pressing claims of his profession and duties of his office, he has done much to promote the material development of Bloomfield and Greene county, being identified with a number of enterprises which in addition to advancing the business interests of the city, have added not a little to the liberal income of which he is the recipient. Among these is the Henderson Lumber Company, with which he is associated and which owns eight thousand acres of fine timber land in Arkansas, where a large manufacturing plant has been established, the business of the company being very extensive and steadily growing in magnitude and importance. He is also a director and large stockholder in the New Union Lumber Company, of Linton, and secretary and director of the American Post Company, of Bloomfield, besides owning valuable real estate in those cities and large holdings in Jasonville and elsewhere, his various property interests representing many heavy investments and making him one of the financially strong and reliable men of his part of the state. The Judge is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and for a number of years has been prominent in the affiairs of the order in Greene county, having been honored with high official positions from time to time and exercising an influence in Masonic circles second to that of none of his compeers. He is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, in all of which his services have been valuable and greatly appreciated.

Personally, Judge Henderson is a man of splendid presence, being over six feet in height, with a well-knit, symmetrically developed body, strong personality and dignified demeanor. He is easily approachable and a most courteous and affable gentleman, popular with all classes and conditions of his fellow citizens.

Judge Henderson commenced life with only that inheritance and resource so often the sole dependence of the sturdy western boy, viz., himself. By strict integrity, laborious study, energetic action and devotion to the duties and business of the profession he assumed, he has raised himself to rank among the foremost men of his state and brought no small honor to the dignified position which he now so ably and faithfully fills. Beloved with a fervent warmth of attachment by all who know him personally and respected by men of all parties, he stands today, though still a young man, at the head of his profession in the southern part of the state and the acknowledged leader of the political party with which he

affiliates. In the coming future, there are no honors to which he may not aspire and no place which he would not fill with dignity and honor to himself and credit to his state and country.

ISAAC BROWN.

It is a pleasure to record the life of any good man, whose deeds are those of pleasant memory; when united with incidents of great courage and bravery, admiration is created, and it is with increased delight that we review such characters. Our subject was the son of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Brown, and was born in Martin county, Indiana, October 5, 1843. The father came from Virginia and the mother from North Carolina. William Brown never knew his parents, for the father died four months before he was born and the mother when he was but seven days old. He was taken to Tennessee by an older brother on a farm. When about eighteen years of age he came to Lawrence county, Indiana, and was employed by Isaac Mitchell, for whom he worked until August 22, 1833, and then married his daughter, Elizabeth. Buying a wild tract of land in Martin county, he moved thereto and soon had a respectable farm. In 1846 he sold out and moved to Greene county and settled on a farm in Wright township, where he remained until his death in 1889. His wife preceded him in 1876. They were members of the Baptist church. He was first a Whig and then a Republican in politics. They had twelve

children: Fanny, Jacob and Sarah, deceased; Isaac, our subject; Harrison and Joseph, living in Wright township; Nancy, wife of Joseph Humphrey, now living in Spencer. Owen county; James; Anna, deceased wife of Benjamin Shaughter; George is on the old homestead in Wright township; Noah and Mary Jane, the oldest of the family, died in Martin county.

Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving a limited common school education. In his early day there was still in use the puncheon floor, stick chimney and greased paper for windows. The first school he ever attended was taught by Elder Harring, an old Baptist minister. He was only three years old when he came with his family to Greene county, and with the exception of his army life has lived in this county ever since.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Indiana Light Artillery and served with it until discharged at Indianapolis, July 11, 1865, where he was mustered in nearly four years before. He first went into camp at Louisville, Kentucky, and drilled for the fight at Fort Donelson. But owing to the intemperance of the captain they were not in the fight. Returning to Indianapolis, the captain was dishonorably discharged and a new one elected in his place. Returning to their Louisville camp for a short drill, they were then sent to Henderson, Kentucky, and participated in the battle there. They then marched to Shepherdsville, and then with three regiments of cavalry and two of artillery took after Morgan in his raid, and had a little skirmish with him south of Louisville, also at Frankfort, and followed him in a constant running fight for twenty-one days to Cumberland Gap. They were then ordered back to Elizabethtown: then marched to Gallatin. Tennessee, and occupied Fort Thomas for some time, and were used principally as scouts all over the country for nearly a year. They were then sent to Hartsville, Tennessee. At Murfreesboro a part of the force was imprisoned, but finally released, and finally returned to Indianapolis. spring of 1863 they were again sent to Tennessee and engaged in the fights at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and Atlanta. After reconnoitering about Atlanta they were then returned to Nashville to assist General "Pap" Thomas, and in the fight with Hood's army they marched and fought almost continuously for forty days and nights. The remainder of the service after returning to Chattanooga was occupying various points until their return to Indianapolis, where in a few months they received their discharge. might be said in detail of their soldier life, but this brief review only suggests its intense activity.

On his return from the war he first engaged in the saw-mill business in Sullivan, Monroe and Greene counties. Selling out to his partner, he bought a farm in Sullivan county, later a farm in Wright township, on which he staid until 1888, when he removed to Switz City.

On January 2, 1867, our subject was married to Phoebe Clark, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Clark, early pioneers of Greene county. She was born in Owen county, October 2, 1839, and died May 31, 1905. They had the following children—Ulysses M., who lives in Terre Haute; Ella, wife of Emmett Gray, now living in Terre Haute; Elizabeth Inez, who died in infancy; Anna,

deceased; Nora, who lives at home, keeping house for her father. He is a Baptist in church affiliations and a Republican politically. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN I. SPEEKER.

The subject of this sketch, one of Greene county's sturdy native citizens, was born February 23, 1877. His father, Martin Speeker, came from Maryland, while his mother was born in Ohio. Grandfather Speeker was also of Maryland, a blacksmith by trade, and came to Greene county, Indiana. From there he removed to Ohio, completing his days there, with the music of the anvil as one of his companions till life's close. He left three sons.

Grandfather Landis was a skillful farmer and came to Greene county, from Ohio, where he reared his six children, and ended his days here. John Landis, father of Mrs. Speeker and grandfather of subject, followed both carpentry and farming and was the head of a fine family of eleven children, all of whom are still living, a fact somewhat remarkable.

Our subject received his early education in the schools of Greene county and remained upon the farm until twenty-one years of age. Later he became a bridge carpenter, continuing at this for several years, whereupon he bought a half interest in a livery and sales stable, at Worthington, in which business he is still engaged. Since entering into partnership with Marion Mitten in 1907 the firm's business has steadily increased, and now easily

stands in the forefront compared with like enterprises in the county. This growth has been largely owing to the energy and integrity displayed in the management, these characteristics being sufficient to win confidence, esteem and patronage. The company owns the property in which they are located, and they have a large livery stock and give to the public first-class service.

On April 1, 1906, Mr. Speeker was united in marriage to Ida Blackburn, who was born in February, 1882, in Cass county, Indiana, and she has proved to be a most estimable companion and holds a high place in the esteem of her many friends. She is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Speeker is a member of the Eagles, lending hearty support to the order. Although a loyal Democrat he has never sought political prominence, but stands at all times for honest service and clean politics. He was nominated for trustee of Jefferson township in June, 1908, by the Democratic party.

GEORGE C. PORTER.

Among those whose depths of character strict adherence to principle and success in their chosen field of endeavor have won the confidence and respect of their fellow men, is the well-known physician and surgeon whose name furnishes the caption of this biographical review. The family of which Dr. Porter is a worthy member has been represented in this country from a very



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early period, but unfortunately, reliable data concerning its history is somewhat deficient. It is known, however, that the doctor's paternal ancestors were among the early immigrants from Ireland and that his great-grandfather, John Porter, was killed during one of the predatory Indian wars that were waged at intervals in the eastern colonies during the settlement of the country. From the eastern part of the United States descendants of the original stock gradually moved westward, and early in the nineteenth century the name appears in the annals of different counties of Ohio in which George Porter, the doctor's father, was born in 1837. Mary McGuyer, wife of George Porter, was also a native of Ohio, and presumably of Irish descent, as the name would indicate. This couple were married in the state of their nativity, and about 1858 moved to Martin county, where they located on the farm which the father owns and cultivates, the mother departing this life in 1806. Eight children constituted the family of George and Mary Porter, all but one of whom are living, their names being as follows: Thomas J.; Kittie, widow of Samuel Smith; Ina, wife of Albert Lay; McGuyer; Rosa, now Mrs. Daniel McCormick; Arthur and George C., the one deceased being a daughter by the name of Alice, who was called from earth when a child eight years of age.

Dr. George C. Porter was born December 30, 1876, in Martin county, Indiana, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place. Subsequently he took a teacher's training course in Mitchell, Indiana, and such was the progress he made in his studies that before his sixteenth year he was sufficiently ad-

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vanced to take the required examination and secure a teacher's license, the youngest teacher in the county of Martin when he took charge of his first school. During the ensuing five years he devoted his attention to educational work, but not caring to make teaching a permanent calling, he took up the study of medicine, in the meantime, and in 1899 entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he prosecuted his studies and researches until finishing the prescribed four years' course, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in April, 1903.

Dr. Porter began practicing his profession at the town of Midland, Greene county, the year of his graduation, but after remaining at that place until 1907, changed his field of labor to Linton, where he has since built up quite a large and lucrative business, many of his Midland patrons still retaining him as their family physician, while his following at Linton has steadily grown in numbers until he has now a business second to none of his associates.

Dr. Porter is a close student, aims to keep abreast of the times in all matters relating to his profession, and by his kindly presence and gentle touch, as well as by his efficiency and skill in both materia medica and surgery, he has won a warm place in the esteem and affections of the many patients who profit by his services. He has been successful financially as well as professionally, having succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency and placing himself in comfortable circumstances.

In politics the doctor is a Democrat, but not a politician in the sense the term is usually understood, and

in religion he is identified with the Christian church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, besides holding membership with the Eclectic Phylo Mathian, a college fraternity, in all of which organizations his influence is potent and salutary, and in most of which he has been honored with important official positions. On May 15, 1904, he and Miss Gertrude Morgan, daughter of George and Mable Morgan, of Greene county, were united in the bonds of wedlock, which has been blessed by the birth of two children, Jesse and Carl, both living. George Morgan is a brother of John and Henry Morgan, the extensive stock dealers and land owners, of Stafford township.

THEODORE INGERSOLL.

The worthy agriculturist whose brief life history we here append first saw the light of day December 3, 1854, in Jefferson township, Greene county. He is recorded as the son of William and Margaret (Inman) Ingersoll. They, too, were natives of Greene county. William was the son of Daniel Ingersoll, who also led a very active life. He was a carpenter and built locks in the old canal; also built a number of mills, barns and houses, and did much to improve the early condition of the country. He moved west in 1868, going first to Iowa, then to Kansas, and in the latter state died in 1872. He was a member of the old-line Whig party and later a Republican.

William, the father of our subject, was raised in Greene county, and grew up taking an active part in the pioneer struggles of that day. One improvement aided him greatly, and that was the introduction of the public schools. Through this avenue he got a good start toward an education. In the fall of 1849 he went to California, crossing the plains with an ox team, and was six months on the road. He remained there about two years and then returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City to Greene county in 1852. soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, and was in all the engagements in which the battery participated. After his return from California in 1853 he was married to Margaret Inman, a native of Greene county and daughter of Robert Inman, whose birthplace was Ireland, and an early settler in the county. William Ingersoll engaged in farming until 1868, and then went to Iowa, where he lived until 1872, and, returning, continued farming on a farm now owned by our subject. He died in 1879. To them were born five children-Theodore, Oran, Jennie, Lizzie and Jerry-all dead except our subject.

Like his father, our subject was raised on the farm and obtained his education from the common schools. In addition to farming he also learned the stonecutter's trade, and worked at it a great deal. Among many jobs he helped on was the Greene county court house. In 1888 he moved onto his father's old home place in Fair Play township and went to improving it still more, though it already contained one hundred and thirty-six acres of good land, and has lived here ever since. In 1888 our

subject was married to Belle Day, a daughter of George W. Day, an early settler in Putnam county, a native of Tennessee and a farmer. To them were born three children—Charles Leon, aged eighteen; Paul Hays, thirteen, and Mary, ten in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll are ardent members of the Christian church. He is also an Odd Fellow and belongs to Bee Hunter Lodge, No. 507. In politics he trains with the Republican party. He is at present supervisor of the gravel road system of Fair Play township. He is also on the advisory board. In 1895 he was elected township trustee of Fair Play township and served six years. He always takes a deep interest in politics and in all subjects affecting the general good of the country.

ALBERT B. KELLY.

This brief review endeavors to set forth some of the salient facts in the life of the subject, who was born in Martin county, Indiana, April 4, 1837, the son of John F. and Mary (Teverbaugh) Kelley. The former was born on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1806, the son of William Kelley, who was born in Ireland, coming to Masachusetts and married a Miss Allen. In 1815 they came west and settled on a farm where part of Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands. They later came to Martin county, Indiana, where they lived and died. John F. Kelley was a small boy when his parents came to Martin county. He grew up there and married,

after which he moved to Owen county, where he died very suddenly in 1876. He was a successful farmer, a Whig, and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Mary Teverbaugh was the daughter of Abraham Teverbaugh and wife, both of Kentucky, who came to Martin county, Indiana, in an early day, where Mr. Teverbaugh farmed and managed a flour mill, becoming a wealthy man before he died. John F. Kelley and wife had the following children: John, William, Daniel W., Mary E., Susan A., Nettie Ann, Cornelia, Mesouri Ann, Albert B., the subject, and Samuel.

The subject remained at home until he grew to manhood, receiving a meager education in local subscription schools in primitive log houses. He helped his father on the home place until he was thirty years of age. On November 8, 1867, he married Martha Haden, a native of Jefferson township, Greene county, Indiana. She is the daughter of William and Matilda (Clary) Haden, both natives of Virginia. They had eight children, as follows: Jane, Margaret, William Riley, Frances and Samuel; the rest died unnamed. His first wife died in 1855 and William Haden married Hannah Kelley, a widow. They had no children. He and his wife came to Greene county, Indiana, early in the nineteenth century. He was a Democrat and they were both members of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Kelley had the following children: Charles, who died in infancy; Fletcher, who died when three years of age; William Riley died in infancy; Harvey Homer died at the age of twenty-seven years in 1900, having remained single; Nettie Alice, wife

of John Herring, living near Linton, who is a coal miner. They have four children—Frederick, Clyde, Mattie. Harvey R. Isabella is the sixth child of the subject and is the wife of Leonard Chafey, living in Stockton township. They have two children, Hazel and Frank. Charlotte May, wife of William Chafey, is the subject's seventh child. They live in Washington township on a farm. They have one child, May. Mamie Ethel is the wife of Elmer Laughlin, and the subject's eighth child. She lives on a farm in Taylor township.

The subject lived for seven years on a farm belonging to his father in Owen county and then came to Greene county, and for the past thirty-three years lived in Washington township.

In April, 1861, the subject enlisted at Spencer, Indiana, in a company of one hundred and sixty members. They went into camp, but there were so many volunteer regiments waiting to be equipped that this company was disbanded and the subject returned home and put in a crop. But when the President issued a call for troops in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Volunteer Infantry, in Owen county. They camped and drilled there for a short time and went to Washington City. The first skirmish of this regiment, of which Solomon Meredith was colonel, was at Lewisville, near Washington City, September 11, 1861, with a part of Fitzhugh Lee's He was at the battle of Fredericksburg and cavalry. Bull Run, in which his immediate companions were killed. In the last named battle the subject had six holes shot in his clothes, but was not injured. In a fight at South Mountain the subject had a tent shot off his back while carrying it. He was in the battle Frederick, Maryland, and at Antietam. One of the subject's legs was injured from forced marching, which has always disabled him. He was internally injured by jumping a ditch at the battle of South Mountain. He was then put in charge of a field hospital, and later sent home after remaining in service until March, 1863. He was discharged at Frederick City, Maryland. After he returned home he was made a home guard and was elected first lieutenant, with John Nelson captain.

The subject is a Republican and cast his first and second votes for Lincoln, and for every Republican candidate for President since. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CLINTON THOMAS SHERWOOD.

Among the older residents of Greene county who came here in an early day and bore their respective parts in the growth and development of the country were the Sherwood brothers, Benjamin, James S. and the father of Dr. E. T. Sherwood, of Linton, who left their native Carolinas many years ago to seek their fortunes and carve out their destinies in the comparatively new and undeveloped west. Benjamin located at Linton, where he engaged in merchandising, being one of the early business men of the place as well as postmaster. He also conducted a hotel for a number of years called the Sherwood House, and for a considerable length of time was



Clutor P. Sherwood

directly interested in whatever made for the advancement of the town, besides taking active part in the general improvement of the county and the welfare of the people. James S. was also a public-spirited man and a praiseworthy citizen, served with a creditable record in the Civil war and is the only one of the brothers now living.

Hugh Melvin Sherwood, son of Benjamin and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bloomfield and when a young man married Mary Craig, whose birth occurred in Worthington in 1855. For a number of years he, too, was identified with the commercial interests of Linton, and is now living a life of retirement in the town, honored and esteemed by all who know him. Of the two children born to Hugh M. and Mary Sherwood, Clinton Thomas, whose name appears above, survives.

Clinton Thomas Sherwood was born October 1, 1876, in Greene county, Indiana, and has spent his life practically within its borders. He was reared to honorable pursuits, grew to manhood with well-defined ideas of life and duty, and in due time, after receiving a liberal education in the public schools and De Pauw University, started out to make his own way, his first business experience as salesman in a grocery house continuing five years. At the expiration of that time he became associate with his father in the hardware trade and was thus engaged for a period of eight years, during which he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and by his gentlemanly and urbane manner was intrumental in gaining quite a large patronage for the firm.

From his boyhood Mr. Sherwood has been keenly interested in public affairs, and since attaining his majority

he has given his support unreservedly to the Republican party and taken an active part in promoting its success. On February 20, 1907, he was commissioned postmaster of Linton in recognition of services rendered the party, and since that time has discharged the duties of the position in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, proving a very competent and affable official, whose friends are limited only by the range of his acquaintance. The Linton postoffice, which has been advanced to the second class, requires the services of an assistant postmaster and five clerks, with their city carriers, and seven rural routes, the business in its every detail being methodically arranged and managed in such a way as to meet the expectations of the department and of the general public.

Mr. Sherwood not only occupies a prominent place in business and official circles, but is deservedly popular in the social world, standing high in the esteem of his fellow citizens of Linton and ranking among the most enterprising and successful young men in Greene county. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Pythian fraternities, belonging to the Uniform Rank of the latter society, and at various times he has held important official positions in the same. He has a pleasant home in Linton, graciously presided over by a lady of culture and refinement, to whom he was united in marriage on the 27th of October, 1898, and who, prior to that time bore the name of Pearl Price. Mrs. Sherwood is the daughter of Levi M. and Margaret (Hale) Price. her father being a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Stockton township and the family one of the best known and most highly esteemed in the county. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood died in infancy.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER.

William Henry Miller, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 31, 1848, is the son of Samuel N. and Hannah (Phillip) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. Grandfather Miller moved to Ohio, where he farmed and spent the remainder of his life. His wife, who was a member of the Church of God, died when eighty-seven years old. She came to Indiana after the death of her husband. They had five children, who reached maturity. An aunt of the subject is still living in Ohio, and although she is eighty-three years old, takes a delight in letter writing. Jacob Phillip, brother of · Mrs. Miller's mother, was a soldier in the War of 1812, having enlisted in Pennsylvania, where the father of the subject lived until middle-age, when he removed to Ohio, where he lived until 1851, in which year he came to Greene county, Indiana, where he bought a farm and lived on it during the remainder of his life. He died in Samuel N. and Hannah Miller had eight children, all of whom lived to raise families. The subject's father was not only a farmer, but a minister in the Church of God, in which his wife was also an active worker. She died in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. subject's father owned one hundred and twenty acres of land. William H. Miller has the original farm, to which he has added eleven acres. He has never made but one move—that of being brought from Ohio when ten years old to his present home. For a part of two years he followed the carpenter's trade. With this exception he has preferred to devote his time to farming and stock raising. He sells stock cattle and has many varieties of blooded stock, and feeds most of his corn to prepare his hogs for market. William H. Miller was married in 1874 to Ella Knox, of Monroe county, Indiana. have eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Thaddeus, who is married and living at Linton, Indiana, being the father of four children; Claude is a school teacher in the Philippine Islands, where he has remained two years; after graduating from the Worthington (Indiana) high school, he took a three years' course in the State University at Bloomington; he is now receiving a salary of \$1,200 a year; he is married and has one child. Berton, the third child, is married and lives on his father's farm, being the father of three children; Berneith. is single and living at home; Maggie is the wife of Leroy Lofland; three children of the subject died in infancy. The subject was married a second time in 1893, his last wife being Ann M. Adams, daughter of William and Amelia (Argo) Adams, natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana many years ago.

James D. Adams, a brother of Mrs. Miller, was a soldier' in the Civil war, having enlisted in Kentucky and served three years in the Union army. He is now living in Worthington, Indiana. The subject has two children by his second wife—Lealdes, who died in infancy, and Kenneth, who is living at home. The subject's wife is a member of the Church of God. Also Maggie Lofland is a member of the same church. Mr. Miller is a Republican. He is known as an honest, hard-working man, and he has the undivided respect of all who know him owing to his gentlemanly qualities.

JOHN DAVID ALLEN.

This subject is a progressive farmer, veterinarian and minister of the Gospel, living in Greene county, where he was born October 25, 1841. His father was Hugh Allen and his mother Sarah (Owen) Allen, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first female white child born in Greene county. This was on October 23, 1822. She died August 19, 1887. Hugh Allen was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, September 1, 1818. came to Indiana from his native state in 1836 and died in 1856. Grandfather Owen was a native of North Carolina, who brought his family to Greene county, Indiana, about 1814, where he remained until his death in 1852, having devoted his life to farming. The Allen family had no less distinguished ancestors than Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary days. Grandfather Allen died on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch.

John D. Allen attended subscription schools in his native county when a boy. Being the only son, and his father having died when John was only fifteen years old, he was compelled to take charge of the home place, therefore he had but little opportunity to get an education. His mother remained a widow until she died in 1887. The subject has spent his entire life on the farm where he was born. This farm of two hundred and eight acres was jointly purchased by the subject's father and grandfather. The subject's farm is only a part of the original, which he assisted to clear and improve. The farm now owned by John D. Allen and wife consists of eighty acres, which is regarded by his neighbors as be-

ing the best producing eighty acres of land in Highland township. It would sell for the sum of ten thousand dollars any time. It is second bottom land. Mr. Allen's method of keeping the land in good productive condition is by following crops of corn with clover and oats—in short, he is a believer in diversified farming. The land is now producing fully as much per acre as when it was first cleared. He feeds nearly all the corn raised on the place to hogs, which he prepares for market. He raises pure-blood Durham cattle and Norman as well as registered traveling horses. At the present time (1908) he has a Norman filly three years old for which he can get two hundred and fifty dollars.

The house where the subject now lives, which was built in 1868, is in first-class repair from cellar to garret. The farm is enclosed and cross-fenced with woven and barbed wire fences. All outbuildings are convenient and in good repair.

Mr. Allen was married in 1866 to Margaret M. Dixon. (A record of the Dixon family is to be found elsewhere in this volume.) Nine children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Ethan, who lives in the state of Washington, is a graduate of the Worthington high school, possessing a three years' license as teacher when he left Greene county for Kansas in 1888, where he attended a normal school, receiving there a three years' license as teacher. He spent the year of 1889 in California in the larger cities. Then he went by sea from San Francisco to Seattle, Washington, where he spent a few months. He secured a three years' license to teach in that state. He taught there for thirty-three

months out of a period of three years. He is a successful hunter of large game, being a high-grade marksman, having brought down ducks, bears and mountain lions. He was superintendent of schools in San Juan county, Washington, for seven years. He is now farming preparatory to opening up a large fruit farm. He has a wife and two children. Sarah Elizabeth, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Allen, is the wife of Winfield Van Devanter, a farmer of Greene county, to whom six children have been born; Miranda is the wife of Henry D. Watta, living in Oklahoma; the fourth child of the subject died in infancy; John E., living in the state of Washington, is married and has one child; Hugh, living in Owen county, Indiana, is married and has one child; Margaret D., the wife of Henry Smith, of Worthington, has one child; Josephine is living at home; Clayon is training for a locomotive engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are active members of the Christian church. Mr. Allen has been an ordained minister of the Christian church for thirteen years. His wife has always taken an active part in church affairs. Mr. Allen is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having had a short war record. He was a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was changed to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. He was in the battle at Richmond, Kentucky, in 1862. He was honorably discharged May 1, 1863, on account of an injury received while in line of duty. He has never recovered from the injury. The subject is a Republican in political belief and was township road supervisor for twenty-six years.

WILLIAM DRAYTON RITTER.

James Ritter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of North Carolina and a true type of the sterling pioneer. He married Violet Burcham, of that state, and they raised twelve children, Elizabeth, Violet, Polly, Moses, John, Isabelle, Sallie, Nancy, Lazarus, James and Lewis. Moses Ritter, father of the subject, married Achsah O'Neil, of Newberry district, South Carolina. They lived in Surrey county, North Carolina. But tiring of his native community, Moses Ritter came to Washington county, Indiana, on foot and alone in 1817, where he remained four years, and in 1821 moved to Greene county. Indiana, where he procured a large tract of land. Being a carpenter and wagon maker, he followed his trade together with farming. He was given various commissions in the state by Governor Jennings. and was a justice of the peace. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. Coming to Bloomfield in 1827 he entered government land, south of the city, and also worked at his trade. He was a Quaker and later a Methodist. He died in 1870, and his wife died in 1873. Moses Ritter's mother came to Indiana in 1823 and lived with her son Lewis, seventeen miles from Indianapolis, until her death. Lazarus lived and died in Greene county. Indiana: John lived in the same county, where he owned and conducted a mill, later going to Texas; Lewis lives near Indianapolis; Elizabeth lived and died in the northern part of Greene county; Isabella lived and died in Jasper county, Illinois; Rosanna lived and died in Hendricks county, Illinois; Sallie lived in the same county; Violet



WILLIAM DRAYTON RITTER.

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lived and died in Greene county; Nancy and Polly lived and died in Morgan county, Indiana. Five children were born to Moses Ritter and wife, most of whom are still living. They are: Mary, who was the wife of William Mason; she lived and died in Richland township, Greene county, Indiana; Annie, wife of George Grismore, lives in Bloomfield, Indiana; William D., subject; Eliza, the wife of William W. Gainey, retired merchant and postmaster of Bloomfield; Emma is the widow of Henry Hill, who was an attorney of Bloomfield, where she still lives.

William Drayton Ritter was born at Newberry, Greene county, Indiana, April 7, 1827, and although his early schooling was meagre, he gained a good education by close application, and taught many successful schools. He finally attended Depauw University, where he made a splendid record for two years, beginning in 1846. Since then he has held school offices for eleven years and continued teaching. He lived with his parents until 1859. In October of that year he married Caroline Tebbutt, widow of Robert Tebbutt and a daughter of James and Ellen (Fricker) Sawford, of Hampton, Middlesex county, England, where they lived and died. He was a blacksmith and for some time postmaster. Mrs. Sawford's brother, Henry, came to America in 1870, and was killed by accident in Chicago, Illinois, in 1903. Ritter's first husband came to America in 1856, living in Bloomfield. Mr. Sawford died in 1857. In 1859 she and William Drayton Ritter were married, and they have six children. They are, Claude, who for the past fourteen years has been employed in Chicago, in the postoffice, and he is also interested in the street railway

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business. He married Louise Rickart and they have two children, Ruth and Drayton; their second son, Grant, also lives in Chicago, being engaged with a manufacturing concern. He married Anna Johnson and they have two children, Herbert and Bernice. Ella lives at home; she has been a teacher and dress maker. Emma married Adam Bormuth, a tailor of Bloomfield, Indiana. They have two children, Gerald and Dale. Annie is the wife of David Soames, of Terre Haute, Indiana. They have one son, Merrell. William married Catherine Axe. He is in the dairy and farming business. They have three children, Morris, Mary and Paul.

William Drayton Ritter lived in Bloomfield for six years after he married. In 1865 he moved to where he now lives and bought two hundred acres of land, which was only partly improved, but he made many changes on it and soon had a fine farm as a result of his industry and sound business principles. He has many head of fine Jersey cattle and other blooded stock in which he takes a great interest, especially his horses, being a splendid judge of all kinds of live stock. He has always been interested in the development of the county. He was a Whig and is now a Republican. He is an active worker in the Methodist church, of which he has long been a member. He has been retired from active business for several years. The subject is known as a historical writer and was named after the Drayton family of South Carolina. Mr. Ritter has always stood high in the esteem of the people of Greene county, owing to the fact that he has maintained a high standard of integrity and has been faithful in the performance of his duty in every respect, both in private and public life.

CHARLES FRANKLIN JESSUP.

One of the striking facts in connection with the growth of the American republic is the harmonious blending of people of various nationalities and rank in life into one united whole, forming a product which is at once unique and unlike any to be found among the nations of the earth. Mingled with this civilization is a generous measure of those who were not only people of rank, but of high ideals and broad culture.

Mere reference to the class that preceded our Revolutionary heroes is sufficient to illustrate the view here advanced. Among others that left their foreign abodes to make their home in America were the ancestors of Frank Jessup, the subject of our biography, who was born March 11, 1855, in this county. His father, Verlin Jessup, was a native of North Carolina, and was a descendant from an ancestry whose patriotism and merit are a just basis of pride on the part of all his descendants.

The genealogy may be traced to Queen Anne, when Judge Jessup handed down many decisions that are extant.

In America we find the records before 1641 showing a John Jessup, as a landed proprietor at Westfield, Connecticut. He, with others, founded the town of Stanford, and later moved to Southampton, New York.

Before 1649 Edward Jessup was settled in New England. Another of the family was Joseph Jessup, an intimate friend of William Penn. It was on the farm of another of these worthy ancestors, Thomas Jessup by name, who settled in North Carolina in 1722, that the

great battle of Guilford Court House, with General Greene in command of the patriots and Lord Cornwallis directing the movements of the British. Jonathan Jessup, son of Thomas Jessup, was at that time ten years old and assisted in taking care of the wounded that were brought to the Jessup home.

Ebenezer Jessup was a sergeant in the American army of the Revolution, and left his wife and family in the care of an old slave, "Governor Tom," who, when danger threatened, loaded the family into the wagon and with the ox team retired until all signs of hostility had disappeared.

General Scott said of Sidney Jessup, a veteran of the War of 1812, "He deserves everything that conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country." In the Seminole war he was regarded as a superhuman being by the Indians, and was called the "Double-Eved" on account of the glasses he wore.

Caleb Jessup, grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, November 20, 1778, and came to Indiana in 1818, ending his days in Greene county, September 26, 1843. He was three times married and became the father of seventeen children. His first wife was Nancy Clark, and after her death her sister, Mary Clark, became Mr. Jessup's second wife and was the mother of Verlin Jessup, father of our subject.

Verlin was born in North Carolina, June 25, 1814, and died at Worthington, Indiana, October 24, 1878. He was married on June 24, 1841, to Charlotte Owen, of Point Conner, Greene county. She was born January 6, 1823, and died February 18, 1899. She was the mother of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity.

Our subject, Frank, received his early education in the public schools of Greene county, and remained at home on the farm until twenty-two years of age. he went to farming for himself, and later purchased the tract upon which his present residence stands. put on high-grade improvements and has succeeded in obtaining first-class yields from the land. He now gets a better quality of crops and a greater yield to the acre than in former years, thus demonstrating his skill as a student of agriculture. On January 26, 1878, he was married to Alice Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, and to this union were born three children-Burton, November 5, 1879; Maude B., April 17, 1881; Josie, March 5, 1882. Burton saw active service in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Jessup is a member of the Order of Red Men and affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church. Many of the members of the same family, consisting of brothers, uncles and cousins, took conspicuous part in the Civil war. This family, as is thus shown, deserves a grateful remembrance on the part of posterity on account of unselfishness and effective devotion to the nation's cause.

FRANK WILSON.

One of the substantial farmers of Greene county, Indiana is this subject, living one and one-half miles east of Worthington, and who was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 10, 1860, the son of John and Eliza (Ridg-

way) Wilson, the former a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born August 31, 1824. He did not start to school until he was fourteen years old, then he attended subscription schools for a few months during the winter of two or three years. He worked on the old farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight or ten years. He bought a water saw-mill and after running that for some time, purchased a steam sawmill in 1800 at Farmersville, Ohio, which he continued to operate until 1884. In 1870 he moved his mill to Greene county, Indiana. The following year he bought the first steam threshing machine to be operated in this county and operated that in connection with his saw-mill up to 1801, when he bought the farm which his son, Frank Wilson, the subject of this sketch, now owns, and which he managed for some time. About thirty-five acres of this land has been cleared since he purchased the farm, which consists of one hundred and four and onehalf acres. It lies about two miles east of Worthington, is in first-class repair and in good productive condition, and a splendid residence has been built on it by Frank Wilson. Most of the fencing is smooth wire. He is discarding the barbed wire as fast as possible. Mr. Wilson turned his farm over to his son, our subject, in 1886, and moved to Worthington. He purchased a corn grinder and the power to run it, and furnished the power for operating a planing mill, which he run for two years. He sold this property and bought another threshing machine, which he continued to run until 1902, when he turned it over to Frank, his son, subject of this sketch, and retired. He lived in Worthington until he died in 1905 at the age of eighty-two years. He and his wife had three children, two of whom are now living, one dying in infancy. Both John Wilson and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The latter is still living in her seventy-fourth year (1908). Grandfather Wilson entered land in Guernsey county, Ohio, spending most of his life there, and in Noble county, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-six years. His life and that of his wife were remarkable in that they both lived to such an extreme old age and both died when ninety-six.

The youngest brother of the mother of the subject was a soldier in an Ohio cavalry regiment in the Civil war, having enlisted when only fifteen years old. All of the family are now dead but one.

Frank Wilson, the subject of this sketch, attended school first in Ohio, in six different districts, all but one in the country. One term was spent at Chillicothe, Ohio. After this he came to Indiana and attended school in six different districts, all public schools. During this time he was working with his father while not in school, commencing work in the saw-mill when ten years old and continued in the saw-mill, threshing and farming business with his father as long as the latter was in active life, since which time he has managed his own farm without any outside business.

Frank Wilson was first married in 1886 to Sarah Cowen, a native of Greene county, and the daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (Tuttle) Cowen, of Kentucky. Two children have been born to this union. Harry died in infancy and Grace died when five years of age. The sub-

ject's first wife died in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Wilson married Laura Dyer, a native of Owen county, Indiana. She is the daughter of Albert and Sarah (Snyder) Dyer. One child has been born to this union, Blanche. Mr. Dyer, father of Mrs. Wilson, was a soldier in the Civil war in the Seventy-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He remained in service until the war closed. His father and his only brother were also in the war.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rebecca Encampment and Red Men. He is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are church members, the former of the Church of God and the latter of the Baptist church. They are both considered excellent neighbors and have a host of friends throughout their neighborhood.

HENRY C. HILL.

Among the men closely connected with the growing interests of Greene county was the one whose name heads this review. He was born December 13, 1834, and was the son of John and Jane (Johnson) Hill, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. They came to Greene county in quite an early day and began life as farmers.

John Hill was a man that inspired confidence and was prevailed upon at one time to take the office of county treasurer, which appointment he accepted and filled with singular success and satisfaction. He passed to rest in 1872, and his wife was called hence in 1874.



E. C. Chair

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HENRY C. LILL.

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H.b. Hill

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They were devout Christian people, and were loyal supporters of the Baptist church. Their family consisted of the following children: Peter, of Sanborn, Knox county, Indiana; Henry C., our subject; Lewis A., of California; John Wesley, of Sanborn, Knox county; Johnson, of Greene county, and Sallie, deceased.

Henry C. was reared on the farm, receiving the usual common school education, and later attended the private school at New Lebanon, Indiana. He afterwards (1859) graduated from the law department of the State University at Bloomington. Following this he came to Bloomfield and entered into partnership with Mr. William Mack. When Mr. Mack later removed to Terre Haute Mr. Hill continued the business for himself and practiced until his death, May 4, 1865.

He not only gained success professionally, but took an active part in promoting the best interests of the community of which he formed a part. He was a member of the Methodist church, being a steward in the local organization at the time of his death, and an interested worker in the Sunday school. He was also school examiner for Greene county for one term.

On June 25, 1861, he was married to Emma Ritter, who is still living in Bloomfield, where she was born and raised and has always resided.

JOHN OSCAR CALVERT.

John Oscar Calvert, a farmer of Highland township, was born in Kentucky, January 5, 1837, where he attended subscription schools when a boy and worked on his father's farm until he enlisted in the army, April 9, 1865, and was mustered out August 4th the same year, after which he returned to farming. He married in 1855 Levina Bryan, daughter of John L. and Mary A. (Turley) Bryan, natives of Kentucky. Levina was born in Greene county, Indiana, September 15, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert had the following children: Alice, who died in infancy; Philander, who also died young; Clara I., deceased, wife of Jerry Bender; Robert L., a farmer in Highland township, to whom were born two children; Allie, wife of Wyatt Miller, a farmer in Highland township, to whom one child has been born; Tilman A., a farmer in Highland township, who has four children; Mary J., deceased; John B., a farmer in Highland township, to whom was born two children; Della, wife of William Crites, a farmer in Greene county, to whom has been born five children.

The parents of the subject were Robert W. and Celia A. (Russell) Calvert, the latter a native of Maryland. The Calvert family was originally from Virginia. Grandfather Calvert went from that state to Kentucky and worked as a tailor, dying there when seventy years old and leaving four sons and three daughters, all living to maturity. He was a Baptist and a Democrat.

Robert W. Calvert was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and attended subscription schools in Kentucky. He was a farmer; also owned and managed a saw-mill, which was operated by waterpower. He left Kentucky in 1842 and settled in Highland township, Greene county, Indiana, where he bought a farm consisting of one hundred acres, which was added to from time to time

until he had six hundred acres, partly improved. Later he had most of it cleared. When he first bought the place the buildings on it were log and the fences were rail. He married Celia A. Russell and they raised a family of four boys and three girls, all but one boy and one girl reaching maturity. The subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth. Robert W. Calvert died in 1857 and his wife died a few years later. The former was a Democrat. The latter was a member of the Methodist church.

Two brothers, Constantine Calvert and William O. Calvert, were also soldiers in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert are members of the Baptist church. He is a Democrat and served five years as trustee of Highland township. Robert L., his son, is now a trustee of Highland township.

JOHN WHITE CISNEY.

At this point we enter a brief record concerning another of the representative farmers of Greene county. Interest is attached to the resume of his career from the fact that he is a pioneer of the section where he now lives, having maintained his residence in this county for a combined period of nearly half a century, which fact implies that he located here as one of the advance guard of progress and material advancement.

John W. Cisney was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 19, 1841, the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Cisney. His grandfather Gibbons was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio, working as a farmer, a blacksmith and later as a manufacturer of wagons. He was a poor boy and was "bound out." Later, borrowing money from his parents, he entered eighty acres of land, riding on horseback fifty miles to pay the money back; but his mother reloaned the money to him and he forthwith entered another eighty, and finally became well fixed financially, having had some of the sterling traits of his Pennsylvania ancestors, who were of Dutch descent, being known as people of thrift. Both grandfather Gibbons and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of five children. The former died in Iowa, where he was on a visit.

The subject's father, Stephen Cisney, was born September 11, 1811, and remained in Ohio until 1855, where he attended the common schools, which were of a very primitive sort in his day. Having learned the tinner's trade, he followed this while he remained in his native state. Coming to Indiana in 1855 he settled on one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land in Greene county, for which he paid one thousand dollars. He cleared and improved this farm and lived there in comfort the rest of his life, dying in August, 1867, at the age of fifty-six years, leaving a widow and six children, the mother dying in 1877, at sixty years of age. Both she and her husband were known to be active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John W. Cisney, our subject, attended the public schools in Ohio until he was fourteen years old, when he was brought to Indiana by his parents, with whom he remained until reaching his majority, when he rented a farm and continued this manner of work for thirteen years, when he went to Illinois, remaining one year, after which he returned to Greene county and bought forty acres of good farming land, which was later joined by a twenty-acre field which he purchased of a neighbor. time he sold this farm and bought another consisting of seventy-five acres. Then his wife inherited seventy-three acres adjoining it, all of which was sold and another farm purchased. In fact, the subject traded in farm lands for several years before he located on the farm where he now lives, having made a trip to Nebraska and bought an eighty-acre farm, which he managed for three years, when he went to Kansas, bought a farm and there remained for three years. Returning to Greene county in 1904, he purchased the farm of two hundred and twenty acres where he now resides.

Mr. Cisney was united in marriage to Nancy Ann Larue, August 1, 1863, who was born in Greene county, of French extraction. Two children were born to this union, one now living, Joseph D., who was born November 7, 1864, who is in Tennessee engaged in the lumber business. His first wife died in 1879 and the subject was again married October 30, 1880, to Margaret L. Crites, daughter of William and Mary Crites, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. One of the brothers of the wife of the subject was a soldier in the Union army from Indiana. Three children have been born to the subject and his second wife, namely: Zelma L., the wife of widely and favorably known for his industry and uprightness at all times.

and the wife of Lee Harris, of this county; she also has one child, Rex. Ruby Pearl, the youngest child, is living at home.

The subject enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, feeling that it was his duty to sacrifice the pleasures of home and his business to save his country, serving three months, and he came near losing the sight of one of his eyes from disease contracted while in line of duty. It has always troubled him and he is now practically blind in it, but he does not regret his service to his country. His brother George was also a soldier in Company A, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who served three years and was with Sherman on his march to the sea and in many battles. Another brother, Joseph, was a private in Company I, Fifty-ninth Indiana Regiment, who served three years and two months, when he was wounded before Vicksburg May 22, 1863, after which he was never able to do soldier duty and was assigned to the invalid corps, never fully recovering from the wound. He was in fifteen battles and always acquitted himself with honor. died in 1896.

The subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For fourteen years he has preached, from time to time, having been licensed to the ministry in the Church of God, in which he has always taken an active part. He has also been Sunday school superintendent. His wife is also a member of the same church, as are also his children except the oldest, who is a Methodist. Politically Mr. Cisney is a Republican. He is widely and favorably known for his industry and uprightness an all times.

GEORGE DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

The business-like management of the affairs at the postoffice at Worthington is owing to the care and discretion of the present postmaster, whose name initiates this sketch. This gentleman was born at Worthington, August 23, 1866. His father, Merritt C. Tavlor, was a native of Greene county, but his mother, Emily (Topping) Taylor, was born in Ohio. Merritt C. Taylor was a merchant of this city and died here September 24, 1809. His military record is worthy of being preserved. He enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and his sterling qualities were soon recognized, for he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and participated in the siege of Corinth, together with all of the other important campaigns up to 1862. Later he resumed the responsibility of raising another company, which was mustered in as the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A, which was to serve for six months, and Mr. Taylor was also given the rank of first lieutenant of the same, which saw active service in eastern Tennessee and elsewhere.

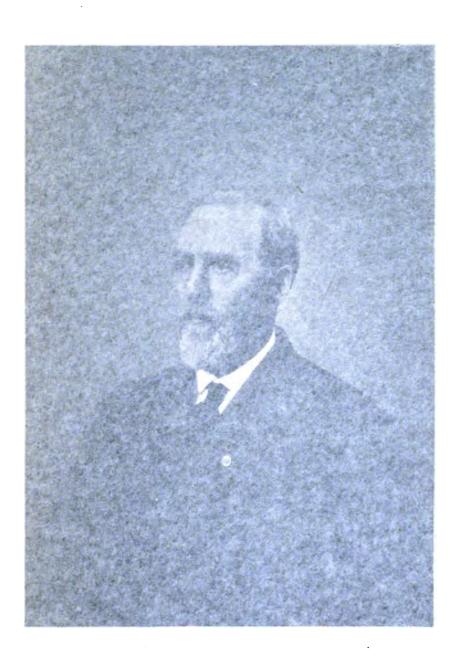
George D. Taylor received his early education in the public schools of Worthington and upon reaching maturity devoted himself to business and farming. As a merchant he managed his affairs with singular success, having the faculty of combining strict business methods with a congenial temperament. It was owing largely to these qualifications that led his friends to encourage him to accept the appointment to the postoffice, where he is now acceptably serving his first term. He is a Repub-

lican in politics, but at no time does he place party above principle, preferring rather to win out on the line of square dealing with every one.

Mr. Taylor affiliates with the Episcopal church, in which he has for several years acted as warden. He is a good mixer and finds not only a social welcome among his many friends, but quickly inspires confidence on the part of newly formed acquaintances. He owns business and residence property in Worthington. Fraternally he is a Mason, Blue Lodge, No. 577; also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 362; the Knights of Pythias, Worthington Lodge, No. 253. He is past master of the Masonic lodge and has passed the chairs in the Knights of Pythias and is keeper of records and seal of the Knights of Pythias. He took the office February 20, 1906, and holds same for four years in the third class.

LEVI J. FAUCETT.

A dry recital of dates and events of a man's career can convey no adequate notion of what manner of person he is in the flesh, of his methods, his ideals and influence among his fellows amid the busy scenes of daily life. Only those who come in contact with the subject of this review understand how thoroughly nature and training and habits of thought have developed his powers of mind and heart and made him what he has long been, a fit representative of the large and respectable class of citizens to which



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LEVI J. TAPCEU

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Lop. Faucett,



he belongs, and in no small degree a leader of thought and moulder of opinion in the various lines of business activity to which his energies have been devoted.

Levi J. Faucett, for many years a leading business man and representative citizen of Bloomfield, is a scion of two of the oldest pioneer families of Greene county, to which part of the state his grandparents, both paternal and maternal, migrated in a very early day, the latter as long ago as 1819, settling originally on a tract of land in Taylor township, which is now in possession of the subject.

Abel J. Faucett, father of Levi, was a North Carolinian by birth, but grew to maturity in Orange county, where in his young manhood he married Almira Fellows, who was born in Greene county, and who bore him a family of nine children, all except two sons and one daughter dying in early life.

The subject's maternal great-grandfather served five years in the Revolutionary war, going in at the age of fifteen years.

On the paternal side he was English, and in an early day, on account of the religious wars, the family went to Ireland and there settled until they came to the United States and settled in Carolina until they located in Indiana.

The subject's father served four years in the Civil war and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

The subject's maternal grandfather, whose arrival in Greene county is noted above, served with distinction in the War of 1812, and shortly after moving to Indiana was made colonel of militia, which position he held for a

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number of years, doing much the meanwhile to develop the system and render efficient the command under his immediate charge. By occupation he was a tiller of the soil, cleared and brought to successful cultivation a fine farm, and in addition to his efforts in promoting the material development of the country wielded a wholesome moral influence among his fellow men and was long a recognized leader in all movements having for their object the advancement and general welfare of the community in which he resided. He also was a millwright, and built and operated a mill for many years. The Faucetts were also among the substantial people of the county of Greene, and for a series of years the name has been inseparably connected with the material growth of this section of the state and closely interwoven with whatever tends to the intellectual and moral progress of the community.

Few lives in recent history more clearly illustrate the possibilities of the great American republic and its institutions than that of Levi J. Faucett, to a brief epitome of whose career the reader's attention is here respectfully invited. Born near Bloomfield, Indiana, on the 27th day of July, 1843, with advantages in no wise superior to those of the majority of youths reared amid the busy scenes of rural life, by sheer force of character, indomitable courage and industry, directed and controlled by sound discretion and well-balanced judgment, he has surmounted obstacles and difficulties and steadily forged to the front in the business world until he now occupies a leading position among his fellows and is recognized as one of the influential men of his day and generation in

the community long honored by his citizenship. early opportunities for an education were confined to the country schools, but feeling the need of higher mental discipline than could there be acquired, he subsequently entered Moore's Hill College, where he prosecuted his studies until 1869, when he laid aside his books and began the struggle of life upon his own responsibility as a partner of his father in the milling business. The firm then constituted, operated a mill which manufactured both lumber and flour, and, the volume of business continuing to increase under the joint management, the enterprise, after a few years, was removed to Mineral City, where a larger and much better equipped plant, operated by steam power, was erected. The patronage now took a very wide range, and in due time the business grew to large proportions and became the most extensive of the kind in Greene county, the reputation of the firm for safe and conservative methods and essentially honorable dealing, obtaining the meanwhile a wide publicity throughout a large section of south central Indiana. The better to find a still wider field and more enlarged facilities the plant was subsequently transferred to Bloomfield, where the same line of business was conducted until 1905, at which time the mill was thoroughly remodeled and equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of chairs, which branch of industry, under the personal management of the subject, has since been carried on, the factory at this time being the largest and most important industrial enterprise in the city.

As may be inferred from the foregoing, Mr. Faucett is a business man of ripe experience and sound judgment,

whose enterprising spirit nothing can discourage, and all of whose transactions have been characterized by scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens by reason of large success, unblemished character, just and liberal life and has nobly earned the eminent position he occupies in business circles and the universal respect with which he is regarded by the people of his city and county.

In addition to his business career, Mr. Faucett has a military record which, though comparatively brief, is eminently honorable and replete with duty bravely and conscientiously performed. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in the following August, his command, in the meantime, , being stationed in the Shenandoah Valley and near Winchester, where it was variously employed. His brother, George Faucett, was also a soldier, entering the service at the beginning of the rebellion, serving four years in the Infantry, Colonel Indian**a** Cavin's ment, and falling in the bloody battle of the Wilderness while gallantly upholding the honor of the Union.

In his political relations, Mr. Faucett supports the principles of the Republican party in state and national affairs, but in matters purely local, gives his support to the candidates best qualified for the offices to which they aspire. He keeps in close touch with the trend of current thought on all matters relating to the public, is well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day, but has never asked official position at the hands of his fellow citizens. Interested in all that is calculated to

benefit the community, materially, educationally, morally and religiously, his influence has ever been exerted on the side of right and, from what he has accomplished in the various avenues to which his talents have been exerted, it is easy to see that the world has been made better by his presence. The Methodist church, of which he has long been an active and consistent member, holds his religious creed, and L. H. R. Post, No. 326, Grand Army of the Republic, represents his fraternal relations.

Mr. Faucett's domestic life dates from October 27, 1871, at which time he was united in marriage with Susan Ashton, daughter of Joseph and Marinda (Prather) Ashton, a union blessed with the following children: Joseph A.; Charles W.; John M., deceased; Wendell H.; Frank F.; Hattie, deceased; Aldah; Mary, Read; the two oldest being associated with their father in business.

He owns seven hundred and fifty acres of land in Richland and Taylor townships.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON BOYD.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success, for it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual characteristics and acts as a powerful stimulus to others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. A man who has profited by the little things of life and turned the seeming trivial opportunities to

splendid account, thereby reaping abundant success, is the gentleman whose honorable record we now call the attention of the reader to, William D. Boyd, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, for it will be seen upon perusing it that he is one of the most enterprising agriculturists of Grant township.

Mr. Boyd was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 19, 1859, but he was twelve years old when he was brought to Greene county, Indiana, by his parents, where he attended the common schools, making good use of his time, and worked on his father's farm during the months that the schools were not in session, preferring to remain with his parents until he reached manhood, when he engaged in farming in the same neighborhood for some time. In 1804 he settled on his present valuable farm of two hundred and five acres, which his minute knowledge of agriculture has made one of the choice farms in this county. His success in this respect has enabled him to erect comfortable buildings and purchase all necessary modern farming implements to make his work lighter and more satisfactory. But Mr. Boyd does not depend upon the fertile fields of his farm alone for a livelihood, dealing extensively in all kinds of good stock, and his excellent judgment in the selection and care of stock, especially horses, cannot be questioned.

Mr. Boyd was happily married to Ella Himebrook, a native of Grant township, and the daughter of Frederick and Mary Himebrook, the former a native of Germany, who came to America when he was twelve years old. The home of the subject and wife has been blessed with the following children: Faith C., who is in high

school (1908); Margareith, Pearl and Helen. They are all apt in music and promise to become proficient in it. Their father has presented them with a high-grade piano.

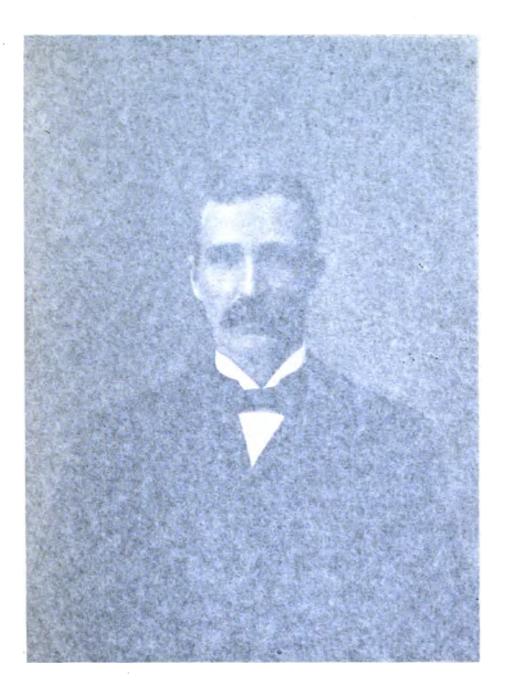
The parents of William D. Boyd were Eli B. and Elizabeth (Davidson) Boyd, the latter a native of Ohio and the daughter of Thomas Davidson, a native of New Jersey, and in politics an old-line Whig. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought at Brandywine. Eli B. Boyd was the son of Berryman Boyd, who was a native of Ireland, having come to the United States in an early day and settled on a farm in Ohio. Eli lived on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, until 1876, when he came to Greene county, Indiana, settling in Smith township, where he farmed until his death. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call in 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining at the front until the close of the war. He was a Republican and cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He was a Baptist, while his wife remained in the Christian church. She died in 1899.

Politically William D. Boyd, our subject, is a stanch Republican and an active worker in that party. He served six years as township trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs and represented his lodge at the meeting of the grand lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Boyd was for a number of years a teacher in the common schools of Grant township. He is a member of the degree staff Rebekah lodge at Lyons.

The Boyd family is spoken of in the highest terms by all who are fortunate enough to be numbered among their friends and acquaintances.

BENJAMIN B. MITTEN.

A man of unblemished character and sterling worth, who has stamped his individuality upon the community and discharged worthily important trusts, Benjamin B. Mitten is distinctly one of the representative men of the day and generation in Greene county, and occupies a conspicuous place among those who have contributed to the standing and stability of the section of Indiana, honored by his citizenship. The Mittens are of Irish lineage, the branch of the family in America springing from a single representative who settled in one of the eastern colonies a number of years prior to the War of Independence. Little is known of this ancestor beyond the fact of his having married and reared a family, descendants of which are now scattered over various parts of the United States. It is fair to assume, however, that he was a man of good mind, consecutive energy and well defined purposes, as these attributes appear to be characteristic traits of all who bear the family name so far as known. Mitten, the subject's father, a native of Maryland, was born November 22, 1819, and when a young man married Susan Beck, whose birth occurred on April 23, 1823, in Pennsylvania. The former, who was educated at Westminster, Maryland, devoted the greater part of his life

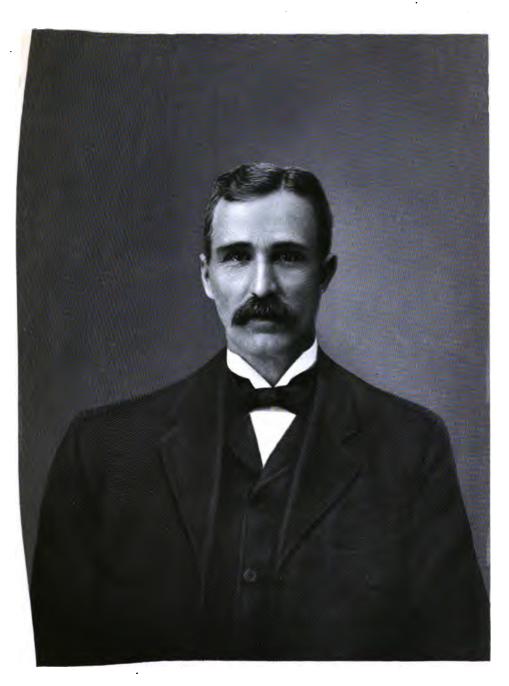


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to teaching, and he is remembered as a man of fine intelfect and deeply religious, having long been a zealous member of the United Brethren church, of which his wife was also an active and consistent communicant. prived of educational privileges in her youth, never having attended school more than three days in her life, Mrs. Mitten took advantage of every opportunity to improve her mind, and in due time became not only a practical scholar, but by a wide range of reading in many subjects acquired a fund of valuable knowledge such as schools and colleges fail to impart. She was a diligent and critical Bible student and many divines and others well versed in the Scriptures were wont to speak in high terms of her familiarity with the word of God and bear testimony to the clear, original and logical manner in which she interpreted the same. Profoundly pious and exemplifying her family by a life devoted to good words, it was a pleasure to hear this good woman discuss sacred subjects, as she possessed rare ability in the art of public discourse and by her expositions and practical deductions never failed to interest and edify her hearers.

Nimrod Mitten died November 21, 1900, his wife following him to the unknown world on December 11, 1901. They reared a large family of fifteen children, the oldest of whom, Mary E., was born July 11, 1841, married Charles Reed, who was killed in the Civil war, later becoming the wife of Noah Fiscus, by whom she had five children, two children having been born to her first union. William T., the second of the family, was born January 12, 1843, and departed this life August 14, 1851. Sarah Ann, born July 13, 1844, is the wife of L. C. Ar-

ney, of Owen county, Indiana, and the mother of six daughters and three sons. All but one of the sons are living. J. P., born March 5, 1846, a farmer of Owen county, married Eliza Heaton, who died in 1890, the mother of nine children, five of whom are deceased. Eureth, the fifth in order of birth, born August 29, 1847, was married the first time to Lawrence Fiscus, by whom she had seven children, one being deceased. Some time after the death of Mr. Fiscus she became the wife of Thomas Fulk, with whom she is now living in the county of Owen. Catherine, wife of Alexander Childers, by whom she has two sons living, was born January 9, 1849. She is now a widow, her husband having died in January, 1908. Samuel J., born November 23, 1850, is a farmer in Owen county and has been twice married, both wives deceased. To the first union two children were born and one to the second, all living. Martha, born May 12, 1852, is the wife of Lawrence Currie, of Bloomington, this state, and the mother of six children, one deceased. Amanda Jane, whose birth occurred May 1, 1854, married Solomon Arney, of Owen county, and has two children. Margaret M., born February 28, 1856, is the wife of R. S. Bledsoe and lives in Kansas, being the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. Albert A., a resident of Shelby county, Iowa, who was born February 9, 1858, is married and the father of three offspring.

Benjamin B., the subject of this sketch, is the twelfth in order of birth, after whom is George O., who was born May 15, 1863. He lives in Spencer, Owen county, and has a family consisting of a wife, two sons and three daughters. Jesse W., the next in succession, also a resi-

dent of the county of Owen, was born October 19, 1865. He married in that county and is the father of six children, four daughters and two sons.

James, the youngest member of the large and interesting family under consideration, lives at New Castle, Indiana, and dates his birth from September 14, 1867. He, too, is married and the head of a family consisting of one son and two daughters.

Benjamin B. Mitten, to a brief review of whose life the remainder of this article is devoted, was born March 16, 1860, in Owen county, Indiana, and spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead, receiving his early educational training in the public schools, subsequently pursuing the more advanced branches of study in a normal institution of higher grade. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and when a youth earned his first money working as a farm hand in the neighborhood of his home, later engaging in tilling the soil upon his own responsibility. In due season he moved to a farm of his own, which he cultivated in connection with stock raising for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which time he turned his attention to the manufacture of flour. After operating a mill with fair success for three years he disposed of his interest in the same, and, returning to his farm, devoted the ensuing eleven years to agriculture, meeting with encouraging success the meanwhile.

At the expiration of the time indicated Mr. Mitten discontinued the cultivation of the soil to become clerk and salesman with a hardware and furniture firm at Worthington, in which capacity he served until receiving the nomination for the office of county treasurer one year later. Severing his connection with his employers, he

entered heartily and enthusiastically into the campaign and made a thorough and vigorous canvass, not only to advance his own interests, but, if possible, to insure the success of the entire Republican ticket. Being quite popular with the public, irrespective of political ties, he received the full strength of his own party and no little assistance from the opposition. His triumphant election to the position of treasurer was a compliment to his great personal popularity as well as a recognition of his peculiar fitness for the place, and the eminently satisfactory manner in which he discharged his official functions fully demonstrated the wisdom of the party in making him a candidate, it being conceded by the Democrats and Republicans alike that the county has never been served by a more capable and popular public servant. Previous to his term as custodian of the public funds Mr. Mitten served four years as township trustee, in which office he displayed sound judgment, wise discretion and business ability of a high order, and the creditable record made while looking after the interests of his jurisdiction did much to recommend him to the favorable consideration of his party when a candidate was needed for the more important trust to which he was afterwards chosen.

Mr. Mitten has been identified with the Commercial State Bank of Worthington ever since its organization in 1906, and as vice president of this institution he has contributed greatly to its success and popularity among the patrons and the public at large. His high standing as an able and judicious business man and his unblemished character in every relation of life have won for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Greene county, and in view of the fact that he has heretofore dis-

charged worthily his every duty and proved loyal to every trust reposed in him it is eminently fitting that his numerous friends and admirers should predict a future in which he shall be called to larger spheres of endeavor and more signal public honors.

Mr. Mitten is a member of the Masonic Brotherhood, the Odd Fellows Order, Red Men and Woodmen of America, in the deliberations of which fraternities he is an active participant and in which he has at various times been elevated to positions of honor and trust. To all matters relating to the well-being of fellow men or the advancement of the interests of the community he has contributed of his time and influence unsparingly and, being public-spirited in all the term implies, he is naturally looked to as a leader in measures and enterprises for the common good.

On March 31, 1881, Mr. Mitten was happily married to Martha M. Miller, of Owen county, daughter of David and Catherine Miller, four children resulting from this union, namely: Marion E., born January 16, 1882, is married and lives in Worthington; James Ralph was born December 22, 1886, and is still under the parental roof; Rhoda J. was born August 24, 1888, and is still a member of the home circle; Floyd M., a student in the schools of Worthington, was born September 13, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Mitten have a pleasant home, which is a favorite rendezvous of the best social circles of Worthington, and their popularity is bounded only by the limits of their acquaintance. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also the older son and sister, and active in all benevolences and other laudable work under the auspices of the same.

JOHN CRITES.

The ancestors of the subject were farmers and he has preferred to follow in their steps rather than choosing any other line of work, and owing to the fact that he has devoted his life to the study of agriculture he has made farming successful in nearly all its diversified phases. His farm in Highland township contains about three hundred acres.

The subject was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in October, 1845, the son of William and Mary (Dorrough) Crites. George Crites, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio in the early thirties and bought a farm there, which he worked until he moved to Indiana in 1860 and bought a farm in Greene county, where he made his home up to the time of his death in 1870, when he died in the Union station at Indianapolis from heart failure, grandmother Crites having passed on to the next existence before him. There were eight children in that family who grew to maturity, one of whom, Eli Crites, was a soldier in the Civil war. Grandfather Dorrough died about 1850 in Ohio, where he had come from his native state, Pennsylvania. widow came to Indiana in 1857, where she lived until her death in the early sixties. They had fourteen chil-William Crites, father of the subject, spent his early life in Ohio, having been brought to that state by his parents when he was but a child. He was deprived of early educational advantages. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Ohio, which he conducted until he came to Indiana in May, 1856, having

traded his Ohio farm for a farm consisting of three hundred and sixty acres in Greene county. The farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, is a part of his father's old About one-half of the original tract has been cleared. All the present buildings on the place have been erected by the subject, except the dwelling house, which is the one in which his father lived. John Crites has never lived more than one and one-fourth miles from that place. His father also spent all his days while in Indiana on that farm, dying there in 1886, at the age of His widow survived until 1895, dving at seventy-one. the age of seventy-five. She was a member of the Church of God.

John Crites, the subject of this sketch, attended three terms of school in Ohio. After he came to Indiana he worked on his father's farm up to 1863. In 1864, shortly after the first of the year, he began his career as a soldier, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He spent most of the time of his enlistment in garrison duty at Nashville, Tennessee, and Decatur, Alabama. He was mustered out in September, 1865. He was disabled by contracting a disease while in the line of duty and he was not able to work for a vear after returning home. Then he began work on his father's farm on the "shares," where he continued to work until 1870, when he went to Kansas, where he remained for nearly a year, working as a farm hand. Then he came back to the home farm and conducted that until 1881, when he moved onto a farm which he had previously bought, remaining on this one long them he will a and purchased a part of the like mesteral on which he has since resoled. He has a loed wing a loes to the one hundred and sixty he originally purchased. How farm is now in an excellent condition, being well improved and it is now producing as much as it is when first cleared, and is underlaid with about the thousand rods of tiling.

Mr. Unites, while he managed the farm, dealt in stock and cattle, handling a good grade. He fed about all the commithat the place produced to high. He is now fending alt gether with wire. He has since bought eighty acres, principally of White River bottom land, which is rich, the soil needing no fertilizers, having deposits of silt spread over it occasionally by high waters.

The subject was married in 1871 to Julia Hodges, a native of Greene county and a daughter of William and Mary J. (Turley) Hodges, natives of North Carolina. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted from Indiana. They had six children who grew to maturity, namely: Alma A., wife of Reuben Devilbiss, to whom four children have been born; Alice is the wife of Clarence Chipman. They have four children. Charles E. is the third child of the subject. He is married and has three children. George, the next son, has been twice married. He had one child by his first wife. Sarah, the fifth child, is the wife of John M. Rose. She has one child. Julia, the last child, is single and living at home. Her twin sister died in infancy. The subject's wife died March 4, 1883.

Mr. Crites was married a second time to Mrs. Frances M. Long, December 23, 1883. She had three chil-

dren by a former husband, one of these Byron F. Long, serving in the United States regular army, and remained with the subject for some time. He is now in New Mexico, as is also George Crites, who served in the Spanish-American war and later three years in the United States regular army. The subject had no children by his last wife. He never affiliates with any political party, but he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and they are regarded as hospitable and upright people by all who know them.

HENRY THOMPSON JEWELL.

Henry T. Jewell, a well known agriculturist living near Worthington, has spent his life in Greene county, having been born in Highland township, September 18, 1841. His father was William P. Jewell and his mother's maiden name was Mariah Miller. Grandfather Iewell was a native of Ireland, having been born there in 1776, who came to America when young and settled in Ohio, moving from there to Kentucky and then to Indiana in 1836, settling in Highland township, where he worked both as a farmer and a miller, having established the first mill to be run by horsepower in Greene county. It ground both corn and wheat, the latter being bolted by hand power, the bolt having been turned with a crank. The grandfather of the subject continued in the milling business during the remaining years of his life, then one of his sons managed the mill until other mills of a more

modern type were established in the county. The compensation for grinding the corn and bolting it was a part of the corn. His grandfather also owned a farm which is supposed to have been entered from the government. He died about 1843. Grandmother Miller lived and died in Kentucky. William P. Jewell, the subject's father, got what education he could from the Kentucky public schools. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood days and later entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Greene county, Indiana, which he cleared and improved. He lived there the balance of his life and was assisted in improving the place by his sons. He and his wife were members of what was then called the Regular Baptist church. He died March 11, 1800, at the age of seventy-eight years, and she died September 29, 1845, at thirty-six years.

Henry T. Jewell, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of Greene county, working in the meantime on his father's farm, on which he remained until 1860, when he began working out as a farm hand, which he continued to do for two years, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, on August 12, 1862. He was drilled at New Albany, Indiana. The regiment was moved a month later into Mississippi and took part in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th of that year. The subject was in the battles around Vicksburg and Port Hudson and Jackson. The colors of this regiment were the first to be hoisted on the state house there. It then engaged in the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, after which it was sent to Vicksburg and remained during the remain-

der of the siege until that city surrendered on July 4th. The regiment was next in the battle of Missionary Ridge and was sent to Knoxville with General Thomas' command and wintered at Huntsvile, Alabama. In February, 1864, the subject came home with his regiment on veteran furlough, returning to the front in thirty days. The regiment assisted in the Atlanta campaign and joined Sherman's army there and went with it to the sea. The subject was in the battle of Savannah, after which he went through the Carolinas with the regiment, visiting Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, participating in the grand review, and where he was mustered out May 30, 1865.

After the war the subject went to work as a farm hand at one dollar per day, which work he continued for one year. Then he rented a farm, which he worked for twelve years, then bought it and has since lived on the place continuously. It was an improved farm, consisting of fifty-five acres. There are now one hundred and twenty-one acres in the farm, comprising both bottom and upland. He now rents the farm out, but superintends it.

The subject was married December 13, 1866, to Laura S. Allen. (A complete history of the Allen family is to be found under the sketch of John D. Allen in this work.)

Fifteen children were born to this union, namely: Italy, living at Worthington; Mary R., deceased; Hugh E., living at Devil's Lake, North Dakota; William, who is married and has one child, lives at Champaign, Illinois; Daisy, living at home; Malcolm H. is married and

lives on a farm near Vermillion, Kansas; the seventh child died unnamed; Henry, living at Evansville, Indiana; Laura Adella is the wife of Edward Reed and the mother of one child, living on a farm near Jasonville, Indiana; James A., deceased; Newton L. is also deceased; Sarah J. is the wife of Lee Hixson, of Linton, and the mother of one son; Louisa Edith, wife of Charles Bloom, of Indianapolis; Jessie L. died in childhood; the last child died in infancy.

The subject's wife is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Jewell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 91, at Worthington, Indiana. For many years he has been senior vice commander. He is a Republican and has served as township trustee and supervisor. Mr. Jewell and his family are highly respected people and are regarded as good farmers and good neighbors.

JAMES ADAM DECKARD.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record of the well known gentleman whose name heads this brief article and who is now occupying a high standing among the progressive agriculturists of Grant township. James A. Deckard was born in Sullivan county, this state, October 24, 1850, the son of John and Mahala (Butcher) Deckard, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Monroe county, Indiana, where the subject's father came with his parents when a child,

having been among the early settlers there. John Deckard was raised in Monroe county, and after his marriage moved to Sullivan county, where he lived on a well cultivated farm until his death. His wife died at the home of the subject. The former was a Presbyterian and the later a Methodist. Mr. Deckard was a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. They had born to them the following children: James, the subject of this biography; George, who lives in Sullivan county; Matilda also lives in that county; William, a resident of Bloomfield; Kizzie Arbell is deceased; Martha lives in Georgia; John lives in Grant township on a farm; Sampson, Andy, Jane and Daniel V. are deceased.

James A. Deckard was reared on a farm in Cass township, Sullivan county, and received what education he could in the common schools, remaining at home until he married Elizabeth Walters, a native of his own community. She is the daughter of Sampson and Elizabeth Walters. Sampson Walters was a native of Kentucky and an early settler in Sullivan county. They had the following children: Coatney, deceased; John, who lives in Sullivan county; Frances, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of the subject; Mary Ann, living in Sullivan county, and Sampson also resides in Sullivan county.

To the subject and wife the following children were born: Laura, the wife of William Winter, a farmer of Grant township; John, who married Ella Courter, living in Grant township; William Ezra, who lives with the subject; Clara, the wife of Roy Frakes, who lives in Sullivan county; James G., Elizabeth, Fanny Jane, Charles, Rosa May, all live at home; four children died in infancy.

Mr. Deckard's life has been one of close application, but it has yielded rich results. He came to the farm in Grant township on which he now lives in 1800. It consists of one hundred and forty acres of highly improved land. He also owns sixty acres in another tract. But few farmers in that community seem to understand how to successfully manage a general farm better than the subject, since he always reaps splendid harvests from his fertile fields and is able, year by year, to raise some stock, usually of an excellent quality.

Mr. and Mrs. Deckard are members of the Christian church at Lyons, Indiana. Fraternally the former is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodges at Lyons, being a charter member of the latter.

THOMAS ALDERSON.

A farmer and stock raiser, living near Worthington, Indiana, was born in the county of Durham, England, April 1, 1854. His father was George Alderson, who was accidently killed in 1861. His mother, who was Margaret (Scott) Alderson, died in Clay county, Indiana, in 1904, in her ninty-fifth year. The parents of our subject had eight children. William died just as he was preparing to emigrate to America. He was married and left two children; Elizabeth married a Scotchman and died in England, leaving seven sons; Charles came to the United States; he lived in different states and died while working in 1903; John

still resides in his native country; Jane married and resides in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; Mary Ann died in England, leaving one child; Sarah married and is living in England; George was accidently killed in a coal shaft in Parke county, Indiana; Thomas, our subject, and Ralph reside in Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

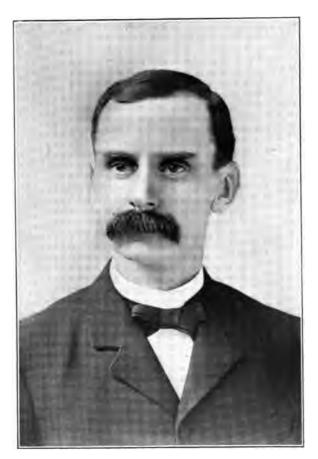
Our subject came to the United States in 1879 and settled first in Brazil, Clay county, Indiana, where he worked as a stationary engineer in the coal mines. was with the Brazil Block Coal Company for twenty-two years. Then he came to Greene county, Indiana, where he bought a small farm, and since 1903 he has been the manager of his brother Charles' farm, which is near his own. Charles is deceased. Thomas spends most of his time managing the affairs of the two farms and rents most of the tillable ground. Having begun working in the mines in his native country when but nine years old, he had but little opportunity to attend school. He also worked at the blacksmith's trade in England for four years; then he was a fireman for two years, and was an engineer on a railway train for an equal number of years, Later he was a boiler tender for sixteen boilers for two vears.

Mr. Alderson married Sadie Triplet in 1897, the daughter of John and Esther (Underwood) Triplet, natives of Clay county, Indiana. Bush Triplet, an uncle of Mrs. Alderson, was a soldier in the Civil war, who after receiving an honorable discharge, returned to Indiana, and is now living in Nebraska. Mr. Alderson is a Mason and a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and are highly respected and influential citizens in their community.

JOSIAH D. MYERS.

A broad-minded man of affairs, whose enterprising spirit and large business experience have contributed much to the material advancement of Worthington and given his name wide publicity throughout the greater part of Indiana, is the well known gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection. Josiah D. Myers is a native of Ohio and dates his birth from December 7. of the year 1854, being the second of two children that constituted the family of George and Anna (Delp) Myers, both parents born in Pennsylvania. George Myers was reared in the state of his nativity, where he carried on business for a number of years and in 1866 came to Indiana, where he has since lived, being at this time a resident of Worthington. His wife is the daughter of a Pennsylvania Quaker who migrated to Ohio in an early day, thence at a later date to Owen county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying a number of years ago, leaving a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Myers was the second in order of birth.

Jacob H. Myers, the older of the two sons of George and Ann Myers, was born in 1852, and is now connected with a manufacturing institution where wagons and carriages, automobiles and other vehicles are made, operating quite an extensive establishment in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a married man and the father of three children. Josiah D. Myers, who name furnishes the caption of this article, was about twelve years old when brought by his parents to Indiana, since which time he has been very closely interwoven with the history of Greene county. After devoting his early years to study in the



J. D. Myers

public schools, he took a high-school course and while prosecuting the same, worked at intervals in a printing office. After two years at the printing business he took up the study of telegraphy, in which he soon acquired proficiency and for seven consecutive years this constituted his principal line of work.

Discontinuing telegraphy in April, 1875, Mr. Myers accepted the position of bookkeeper for J. E. Miller, of Worthington, who was engaged in the grain and wool business, in which capacity he continued until the death of his employer, in 1899, when he purchased the establishment, and in due time built up a large and steadily growing business, which he now conducts. To say that the enterprise under his able and judicious management has been more than ordinarily successful is but a conservative statement, as all cognizant of the facts freely admit. Beginning on a modest scale he has steadily extended the scope and volume of the grain business until it now extends throughout four counties and has nine agencies, and the wool business extends nearly over nine counties, requiring twenty-two agencies, the two representing over half a million dollars annually, and in 1902 lacked but very little of one million bushels of grain. In addition to the buying and shipping of grain Mr. Myers deals very extensively in all kinds of field seeds. His career throughout presents a series of successes, such as few achieve and the prominent place in business circles which he has reached is due to sound judgment, wise discretion and rare foresight, together with the strict integrity and high sense of honor which have ever been among his predominant characteristics

In his political relations Mr. Myers is a Republican

and as such has rendered valuable service to his party in recognition of which he has been honored at different times with positions of trust, including four years' service as president of the city council, one term as city clerk, eight years' membership on the school board and councilman at large for the county, which office he still holds. He has long been an Odd Fellow, having joined that fraternity in 1880, and besides filling all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, he has twice been elected a member of the grand lodge. In matters religious he has firm belief and well founded convictions, being identified with the Christian church of Worthington, to which his wife also belonged.

Emma M. Sanders, who became the wife of Mr. Myers on the 4th day of May, 1875, was born October 12, 1855, in Greene county, the daughter of Addison G. and Louisa (Needy) Sanders. She bore her husband three children, and after a happy wedded experience of twenty-five years' duration, departed this life July 10, 1900, esteemed by all who knew her for her beautiful Christian character and many estimable qualities of mind and heart. Louie Edith, the eldest of the children born to this couple, whose date of birth was April 9, 1878, is deceased; Marien A., born December 3, 1883, is the wife of George C. Ellis, of Louisville, Kentucky; Charles A., whose birth occurred on March 14, 1883, is associated with his father in business

HON. ROBERT F. WEEMS.

The subject of this sketch belongs to that class of newspaper men whose motto is, "He never fails who never gives up," and with that bit of old-time homely philosophy constantly before him he has become one of the leading citizens of Greene county.

Mr. Weems was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and when a child came to Vincennes with his parents, James A. and Martha V. (Prather) Weems, both of whom have long been dead. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm within sight of that historic old town, where he attended the common schools. Later he attended Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, after which he taught school in Knox county for several years, beginning with a common district school and closing as principal of a town graded school. In March, 1884, Mr. Weems accepted a position on the staff of "The Daily Commercial" in Vincennes, Indiana, and remained with that paper continuously for eighteen years, filling acceptably in succession positions as collector, solicitor, reporter, city editor and editor. His long service and devotion to his labors while in the journalistic field gave him a wide acquaintance. He has been correspondent for several large metropolitan papers, besides doing considerable magazine writing.

In the spring of 1902 Mr. Weems resigned his position on "The Daily Commercial" to take up the practice of law, having devoted his spare time to the study of law while doing regular newspaper work, and he was admitted to the bar in Knox county a month after he left his editorial post. He formed a partnership with his brother, James P. L. Weems. Shortly afterward Robert W. Weems was elected secretary of the Knox County Bar Association. Although busy in the exac-

tions of his career as a lawyer, Mr. Weems found time to continue some journalistic work. He has always taken an active part in political affairs, being a loyal Republican. He served as secretary of the Knox county Republican central committee for two terms and was a well known figure in all of the gatherings of Republicans for many years.

The subject was appointed deputy oil inspector for the second congressional district of Indiana and four years later he was reappointed for another term of four years. At the Republican county convention in 1902 he was renominated for the legislature, and he made an active canvass of the county. Although he was defeated, he made a splendid race, and reduced the Democratic majority from one thousand to two hundred.

The subject is a well known secret order man. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen and the Noble Order of Buffaloes. He filled two terms as national recorder of the last named order and was the first editor-in-chief of "The Buffalo," the official organ of the order.

Robert F. Weems was married June 16, 1884, to Minnie Cassady, a teacher at Oaktown, Knox county, Indiana. Two children have been born to this union—Chester F. and Caroline L. The former is a sophomore (1908) in the University of Indiana and the latter is a teacher in the city schools at Linton, Indiana. Both are graduates of the high school at Vincennes.

At present the subject of this sketch is devoting most of his time and attention to "The Worthington Times," of which he is editor and proprietor. It is a semi-weekly, established in 1853, and it has a large job printing department. Mr. Weems purchased this paper in July, 1905, at once becoming editor and manager. There were two papers in that town then, but the other left the field two years later, leaving "The Times" the entire field. Mr. Weems has greatly improved both the mechanical appearance and the editorial quality of this paper since he assumed its management, and its circulation has rapidly increased.

The subject and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and they are among the most favorably known people in Worthington and vicinity.

Mr. Weems is recognized as a local historian at Vincennes. He wrote a history of Vincennes which was published by Hardacre & Company which has been pronounced both authentic and entertaining. This history was adopted by the board of education and a copy was placed in every school room in Knox county.

SIMEON GRAY, M. D.

This well known physician and surgeon, who practices his profession at Worthington and throughout the northern section of Greene county, has achieved honorable distinction in the line of his calling, and by common consent is accorded a high place among the successful medical men of the part of the state in which he resides, having gained the confidence of the public as to build up a large patronage and gained for himself

more than local repute in a section of Indiana noted for the high order of its medical talent. Dr. Grav comes of g soil old colonial stock, and traces his lineage back to a remote period in the history of New England, where his paternal ancestors lived a number of years prior to the War of Independence. The great-grandfather Grav joined the patriot army at the beginning of that struggle, was in Washington's command at Boston when the hostilities commenced, and fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. Ephraim Grav, the doctor's father, was a native of Orange county, and when a young man married Phœbe Scott, of Shelby county, Kentucky, a near relative of General Winfield Scott, and a lady of many sterling qualities of head and heart. Ephraim Gray was born while his parents were en route to Indiana. The family settled in Lawrence county, where he was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed until his death at the age of fifty-Mrs. Gray survived her husband and departed this life at Bloomfield at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. Of the ten children born to this estimable couple, the doctor is the fourth in order of birth and the only one living in the town of Worthington.

Dr. Simeon Gray is a native of Indiana and was born in Springville, Lawrence county, April 20, 1847. His early life, under the wholesome influences and active duties of the farm, was conducive to healthful moral discipline and well rounded physical development, and in the district schools, which he entered at the proper age, he laid the foundation of the substantial intellectual training which he subsequently acquired while preparing for his professional career. Having decided to make the

healing art his life work, he began his preliminary course of reading at the age of eighteen, and after spending three years under the direction of a competent preceptor he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he prosecuted his studies and researches with commendable zeal for two years and then began the practice of his profession at Hobbieville, Greene county, Indiana. After spending two years at that place and winning well merited success as a general practitioner, he sought a wider field for the exercise of his talents in southern Kansas, where for a period of eight years he devoted his attention very closely to his chosen calling, with the result that he soon acquired a good patronage.

Disposing of his interests in the West he returned to Indiana and located at Worthington, where during the past twenty-nine years he has ministered to the ills of suffering humanity, his name being known in nearly every family circle within a radius of many miles from his place of residence.

His career since engaging in the practice of medicine has been steadily progressive and, as previously stated, his series of continued advancement have been rewarded, not only with professional success of a very high order, but also with financial emolument that has made him independent and one of the solid men of the community in which he lives.

Politically Dr. Gray supports the principles of the Democratic party, being a student and thinker. His wide range of reading has made him familiar with the leading questions and issues of the day, on all of which

his opinions carry weight and command respect. He has served as secretary of the county board of health, of the town board, and for a period of three years was president of the local pension board, besides serving for some time as Indian agent at Colville, Washington, prior to the admission of that territory to statehood. In matters religious he is a Methodist. He is one of the leading spirits of the Greene County Medical Society, in which from time to time he has been honored with important offices.

May 16, 1866, the doctor was happily married to Jane Louder, of Lawrence county, Indiana, daughter of Hiram and Sallie Louder, the union being blessed with children, as follows: Walter E., born September 23, 1867, is in the railway service and resides at Terre Haute, having a wife and two children; Maggie, born May 17, 1871, is deceased; Earl E., also deceased, was born October 24, 1874; Everett H., born April 4, 1876, is engaged in the coal business as Sturgis, Kentucky, being unmarried; Lizzie, whose birth occurred on the 17th of August, 1878, married John H. Griffith, of Worthington, and died in 1899, leaving a husband and one child to mourn her loss. Edith, the youngest member of the family circle, born March 30, 1886, is still an inmate of the household and her mother's assistant in the management of the home. In addition to his own children the doctor and wife have taken to their home their little grandson, Lyle Gray Griffith, whose mother died when he was three and one-half years old, being at this time (1908) nine years of age, an intelligent lad with a promising future. The uplifting influence of this worthy subject is far reaching.

EDWARD E. MILLER.

The present is essentially a utilitarian age and in every avenue of activity the young man of practical ideas is very much in evidence. To his thorough training and wisely directed energy are the leading industries of the country largely indebted for their continuous success and solid financial standing, and in this connection it is a compliment honorably earned to give fitting recognition to a young man of the type suggested, whose abilities have achieved commendable results, and whose influence in business circles has done much to advance the varied interests of his town.

Edward E. Miller, cashier of the Commercial State Bank, of Worthington, was born December 6, 1876, at Point Commerce, Greene county, Indiana, being the oldest of three children, whose parents, Fred N. and Florence (Brown) Miller, were also natives of the Hoosier state. The former was born in the county of Greene, the latter at Spencer, Indiana. The subject's paternal ancestors were Carolinans. His Grandfather Miller left the south when a young man and located at Point Commerce, Indiana, where he engaged in the milling business, having learned the miller's trade in his native state. He was a man of industrious habits and sterling worth, contributed largely to the material development of the community in which he resided, and after a long and useful life was called to his reward in the year 1873. The maternal antecedents of the subject were natives of Indiana. The grandfather, Fred T. Brown, was judge of the common pleas court in Owen and Greene counties for a number of years, and among its most highly respected citizens. In addition to the subject, Fred N. and Florence Miller had a son by the name of Carl F., now a resident of Urbana, Illinois, where he holds a position in the laboratory department of the University of Illinois, and a daughter by the name of Jessie, who married J. T. Molt, also a resident of that state.

Edward E. Miller was reared in the county of his birth and enjoyed liberal educational advantages, attending the public schools until completing the prescribed course of study, graduating from the high school at a comparatively early age, after which he obtained his first experience in practical affairs by accepting a position with his uncle, James E. Miller, who was engaged in the grain business at Worthington. After five years in this capacity and after the death of his uncle, he became bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank of that city, which place he held for one year, when he was promoted to the more responsible position of cashier, the duties of which he has discharged in an able and eminently satisfactory manner for a period of seven years, during which time he has achieved marked prestige as a financier, being not only familiar with the varied details of the banking business, but also manifesting a lively interest in whatever tends to the advancement and general prosperity of the community.

Mr. Miller possesses sound discretion and well-balanced judgment, has borne an influential part in shaping the policies of the institution with which he is connected and to him, as much as to any other, is due its undiminished credit, and continuous growth in public favor. He is also secretary for the Greene County Building, Savings and Loan Association and the Greene County Telephone Company. An accomplished accountant and able financier, his manifold duties are so systematically arranged as to cause him little inconvenience, while as head of one of the most important departments of the bank, his record has ever been honorable and upright. While making every other consideration secondary to his business affairs. Mr. Miller has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, as is manifested by the interest he has ever taken in the public welfare, all enterprises having for their object the good of his fellow men finding in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron. While not a politician in the strict sense of the term, he is well informed on the leading questions of the times, and as a Republican has contributed not a little to the success of his party. Fraternally he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since becoming identified with the same has passed all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, besides adding much to its numerical strength and making his influence a tangible good in the community. Mr. Miller is a believer in revealed religion and makes his life conform to the faith which he professes, for a number of years having been an influential member of the Episcopal church, and at the present time holds the position of treasurer in the Worthington parish.

The Commercial Bank of Worthington, with which Mr. Miller is identified, was organized in the year 1892 as a private enterprise with a capital of eight thousand dollars, the following well-known business men being the promoters: James E. Bull, Otto F. Herold, Thomas C.

Owen and C. C. Ballard. Later Messrs. Bull and Owen purchased the interests of Messrs. Herold and Ballard and became exclusive proprietors of the enterprise, which, under their joint management, grew steadily in public favor and in due time took high rank among the leading local institutions of the kind in the southern part of the state. Still later Mr. Owen disposed of his interests to Isaac Bilderback, who subsequently, on the death of Mr. Bull in 1901, sold out to Mrs. Bull and daughters, following which, in 1906, it was reorganized as a state bank, with an increased capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with Joseph Moss, of Linton, as president, and B. B. Mitten, vice president, since which time the bank has become one of the leading institutions of the kind not only in Worthington, but in Greene county, its standing being second to no other local bank in the state, and its management under the capable and conservative business men who now constitute the official board and directorate affording the best evidence of its continued success and prosperity.

Following are the officials in 1908: Joseph Moss, president; B. B. Mitten, vice president; E. E. Miller, cashier: directors, Julia A. Bull, Vernie I. Bull, Joseph Moss, B. B. Mitten and E. E. Miller.

The following is self-explanatory:

BANK STATEMENT.

Report of the condition of the Commercial State Bank at Worthington in the state of Indiana, at the close of its business on May 14, 1908:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$89,192.80
Overdrafts	2,328.19
Other bonds and securities	6,182.08
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
Due from banks	21,632.37
Cash on hand	6,911.27
Cash items	792.54
Current expense	148.34
Total	5128,187.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus	1,500.00
Undivided profits	1,212.91
Exchange, discounts, etc	594.22
Demand deposits	99,880.46
-	
Total	\$128,187.59

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF GREENE, SS:

I, E. E. Miller, cashier of the Commercial State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

E. E. MILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of May, 1908. Fred E. Dyer, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 24, 1912.

JOSEPH WRIGHT GREEN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Indiana, May 5, 1875. His father, William L. Green, was born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1824, but his mother, Elizabeth (Grimm) Green, was born in Ohio. On the paternal side our subject's grandfather was a native of North Carolina, while the grandmother hailed from Delaware. William L. Green, Joseph's father, was a graduate from the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine, and began the practice of his profession at Graysville, Illinois, continuing there for six years. He then followed his profession for eighteen years, there purchasing in the meantime a farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he made his home in 1869, continuing in active work at medicine for twelve years longer. At this time he met with an accident which prevented further professional work. He remained on the farm until 1905, whereupon he removed to his residence at Worthington, and where he died in 1908, at the age of seventy-four. His worthy companion in life, Elizabeth (Grimm) Green, bore him six children, five of whom are still living.

Alice, born in 1869, is deceased, leaving two children; Alonzo was born in 1872, and now resides at Linton, Indiana. Our subject was the third child in the order of birth; Oren B. was born in 1878 and has his home in Worthington; Byron was born in 1880 and is the father of one child; Sophrona, born in 1883, who is at Redlands, California, having charge of the local telephone exchange.

Two uncles of our subject, Lewis Green and John A. Green, saw much active service in the Civil war, having taken part in many of the hard fought contests.

Joseph W. Greene, whose name introduces this biography, was educated in the public schools of Worthington. For two years he attended the State Normal at Terre Haute, and taught for five years in Greene county and four years in Edgar county, Illinois; also attended one year at State Normal at Normal, Illinois, and one year at State Normal at Charleston, Illinois. He then entered mercantile work at Linton, Indiana, remaining there for one year, after which he conducted a similar business for two years at Elnora, Indiana. He then became a traveling salesman and after one year of life on the road he came to Worthington. Here, in conjunction with his brother Byron, he opened up a grocery and meat market, and this they are engaged in at the present time. The firm has built up a splendid trade, having established a good reputation for fair and honest dealing, as well as progressive business methods.

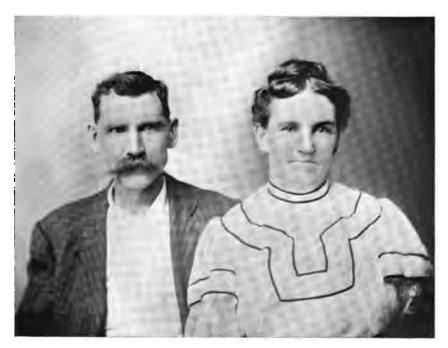
In 1895 Mr. Green was united in marriage to Ethel Coke, who was born in Worthington, being the daughter of William and Sarah (Hatfield) Coke. She is a member of the Christian church, and takes an active interest in the advancement of the best interests of the community.

Mr. Green is an Odd Fellow, and his quiet temperament and unassuming manner have given added force to his effectiveness as a force in the lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having served as venerable counsel. In politics Mr. Green is a believer in the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian Democracy.

THADDEUS HOMER DUGGER.

The worthy and enterprising subject of this brief review was born in Jackson township, Greene county, September 2, 1853. He worked on the home place and attended the rural schools until he was twenty years old. In 1877 he married Lucy M. Landis, who was born October 6, 1861, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Dr. B. F. Landis, who came to Greene county, Indiana, and settled in Jonesboro, where he practiced medicine for several years and where he and his wife both died. They were the parents of six children - Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; John D., living in Linton, a merchant; Charles L., of Linton; Joseph, deceased; Lucy M., wife of subject; Anna Belle, deceased. After his marriage the subject lived in his native community until 1888, when he came to Richland township, and bought a half interest in eight hundred and twenty acres of land. He now has seven hundred and twenty acres of land and there are one hundred and fifty acres in Jackson township. He carries on general farming on an extensive plan. He raises large numbers of Polled Angus cattle and deals extensively in mules, horses and Poland China hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock, Buff and White Plymouth Rock chickens, and a fine variety of turkeys. He is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in his community. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugger had eight children, namely: Bertie and William Everett, both deceased; Marion Garfield, who married Lulu Cox. He is a farmer living in Richland township. Greene county, Indiana. They have



MR. AND MRS. THADDEUS H. DUGGER.

one child, Helen. Roscoe L., who married Clone Lutz. They have one daughter, Mina. He is a farmer and in the telephone business. Thomas is a student in the University at Valparaiso. Benjamin Harrison is farming at home. Curtis McKinley died in infancy. Eunice is at home.

Thomas Dugger was the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Sabra Floyd, a native of East Tennessee, and came to Jackson township, Greene county, in an early day, and engaged in farming. He was a Republican and a member of the Christian church. He passed away in 1872, his widow surviving until 1905. They had the following children: Sarah Ann, living at Bloomfield, Indiana; she married J. L. Oliphant, now deceased; Hester who married Ambrose Meredith, deceased; she now lives at Dugger, Indiana; F. M., of Bloomfield, Indiana; Elizabeth J., who married O. B. Richardson, of Bloomfield; Nancy, living at the same town, the wife of J. T. Lamb; Mary and Susan, twins, both died in infancy; William works in the mines at Dugger; Thaddeus Homer, the subject of this sketch.

They are members of the Christian church and esteemed throughout the community for their personal traits, which are of a high order.

DAVID WETNIGHT.

The large measure of success achieved by the well-known subject of this review and the influential and honorable position to which he has risen among his fel-

low men indicate the strong mentality and well-balanced judgment with which he is endowed. Few in a much longer life have accomplished such signal results or so impressed their personality on the public and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the strong, virile and far-sighted men who have given character and stability to Greene county and high moral standing to the populace.

The Wetnight family had its origin in Germany and was first represented in the United States by Jacob Wetnight, the subject's grandfather, who settled in Maryland many years ago. He was a potter by trade and followed the calling to the end of his adoption. Of his family of eight children, Samuel Wetnight, father of David, was the first born. Samuel Wetnight married Lydia Selsman, whose parents came from Germany and settled in Maryland, where the father of Mrs. Wetnight worked at the trade of shoemaking. Samuel and Lydia Wetnight had a family of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, all but two of whom are living. David being the first in order of birth. The father, a man of high character and sterling worth, was a zealous worker in the German Reformed church, and for years held the office of deacon in the local congregation, to which he and his wife belonged. He spent his entire life in Maryland and died there March 20, 1876, at an advanced age.

David Wetnight was born in the above state September 16, 1851, and remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, attending school at intervals during his childhood and youth, and when old enough to turn his labor to account worked as a farm

hand among his neighbors. In 1872 he came to Indiana, and during the four years ensuing found employment as a farm laborer near Cambridge City, at the expiration of which time he rented a farm not far from Indianapolis, where he lived for a period of eight years. He next embarked in general merchandising at Brazil, which, not proving successful, he discontinued at the end of four years and in 1898 opened a general store in Jasonville, Greene county. Disposing of his stock about eighteen months later he again turned his attention to agriculture, which he has since pursued with success and financial profit, owning at the present time a farm in Greene county, one in Daviess county and two in the county of Owen, his real estate in the aggregate amounting to one thousand acres, the greater part under cultivation and highly improved and all under his personal management.

Mr. Wetnight is a farmer of advanced ideas and modern methods, familiar with the soils, the productiveness of which he maintains by judicious rotation of crops and in addition to agriculture he is also quite extensively engaged in the raising and selling of live stock. The improvements on his farms are first class in every particular and he spares no expense in keeping his land up to the higest standard of fertility, expending every year large sums for artificial fertilizers, besides clovering quite extensively. Recently he has given considerable attention to horticulture, and now has a number of acres in fruit, making a special of apples, pears and peaches, which he raises in large quantities and of the finest varieties. In all of his undertakings he displays clear judgment and rare forethought, and his success has been such as to

place him in a condition of independence and give him a place among the financially solid and reliable men of the county in which he lives. In addition to his large holdings in the county he also owns much valuable city and town property, having at this time thirty houses, which he rents, and several others in the course of construction. He does business on an extensive scale, is careful in forming his plans and when matured he seldom fails in carrying them to successful conclusion.

Mr. Wetnight supports the principles of the Republican party, but aside from serving two years in the city council has never sought office nor aspired to leadership at the hands of his party. In his church relations he is a Presbyterian and for a number of years has been active in the discharge of his religious duties and obligations, having served as deacon, besides holding the position of assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and teaching a class in the same.

Mr. Wetnight was married on February 16, 1876, to Ellen Woodfield, of Marion county, Indiana, daughter of Jackson and Rachel Woodfield, who bore him three children, namely: Pearl Ardella, born February 2, 1877, now the wife of Lee Tarvin, of Daviess county; Catheryne, born in 1870, married Homer Freman and lives in Terre Haute, and Robert J., of Jasonville, whose birth occurred May 23, 1882. The mother of the children dying, Mr. Wetnight afterwards entered the marriage relation with Isabella, daughter of Reed and Isabella (Wiley) Hixon, who has since been the presiding spirit of his home and judicious councilor in many of his business affairs. Mrs. Wetnight was left motherless in

infancy and was reared by an aunt, in whose home she lived until her marriage. Her father lived until a good old age, dying March 7, 1908, in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Wetnight, too, is a member of the Presbyterian church, a zealous Sunday school teacher and worker in all lines of religion and philanthropic enterpise. She is a lady of many noble qualities and has a large circle of friends among the people of the town in which she lives.

STANLEY DEE DEMPSEY.

Although a young man, Mr. Dempsey has forged to the front as a party leader, and by his clear, concise and logical editorials has earned wide repute as a writer of vigorous English and an honorable place among the leading newspaper men of this part of the state. He was born May 31, 1874, in Ohio county, Kentucky, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dempsey, both parents natives of the Blue Grass state and of Irish extraction.

After receiving a preliminary training in the common schools of his native county, Dr. Dempsey became a student of Haford College, where he was graduated with the class of 1898, following which he finished a commercial course in the Lexington Business College, and then accepted a clerical position with a law firm, his professional life dating from October, 1899. He was employed as stenographer by various law firms, later taught several terms of school and in May, 1904, embarked in journalism at Jasonville, Indiana, which calling he has

since followed with most encouraging success. As already indicated, Mr. Dempsey displays distinctive ability as a newspaper man, wielding an elegant and trenchant pen, is eminently fair in discussing the leading questions and issues of the times and his influence in strengthening the local Democracy and shaping the policies of the party has been fruitful in salutary results. His career thus far has been eminently honorable and praiseworthy and the conspicuous place to which he has risen in his chosen field of endeavor may be taken as an earnest of still greater achievements and a more extended sphere of usefulness in years to come.

On the 12th day of February, 1905, Mr. Dempsey was married to Emma Stine, of Jasonville, Indiana, daughter of John and Sarah Stine, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, a son named Leon and a daughter who answers to the name of Olga. Mrs. Dempsey is a member of the Christian church and a lady of many estimable qualities, who moves in the best social circles of the town in which she resides. Although not identified with any church, Mr. Dempsey has profound respect for religion and morality and gives his influence and material support to all legitimate means for their advancement. His public spirit also manifests an abiding interest in the material prosperity of Jasonville and Greene county, and he takes great pride in the honorable reputation which this section of Indiana enjoys.

ALFRED FRANKLIN MARSHALL, M. D.

This gentleman, whose life and energies are being devoted to the noble and humane work of alleviating hu-

man suffering, has achieved success in his chosen sphere of endeavor and occupies a prominent place among his professional brethren of Greene county. His ancestors on both sides of the family were among the sterling pioneers of North Carolina, from which state in an early day they migrated to Kentucky, and as long ago as 1828 his paternal grandfather, Ambrose Marshall, moved to Washington county, Indiana, where he entered land and improved a farm. Grandfather Marshall was a typical pioneer of the period in which he lived-sturdy, brave, fearless and industrious, and the possessor of those homely but sterling virtues that made so many of the early settlers noted in their day and generation. He died some time in the sixties, leaving a family of nine children, of whom Singleton Marshall, the Doctor's father, was the Singleton Marshall accompanied his parents upon their arrival in Indiana, spent all of his life as a tiller of the soil and reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living at the present time (1908). His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Allen, was born in Washington county, Indiana, and, as above indicated, sprang from one of the pioneer families of North Carolina, her father and grandfather both moving to Indiana many years ago.

Alfred F. Marshall, a native of Washington, Indiana, was born February 11, 1855, and spent his childhood and youth with his parents on the home farm. He early learned to appreciate the dignity of toil, and in the public schools laid the foundation of the mental training which, subsequently strengthened and increased by a course in the seminary at Farmersburg, enabled him to

prosecute successfully his preparation for the profession which later became his life work. After teaching two terms of school in his native county he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he pursued his studies and researches until completing the prescribed course, being graduated from that institution in 1880 with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Marshall commenced the practice of his profession at Jasonville immediately after graduating, and in due time overcame the difficulties and embarrassments which young physicians usually encounter and built up quite an extensive and lucrative patronage. After fourteen years of continued successful practice at that place he removed to Hymera, where he remained until March, 1903, when he returned to Jasonville, where he now enjoys a large and remunerative professional business. The Doctor keeps fully abreast of the times in all matters relating to his profession, being a close and critical student, familiar with the leading authorities on the healing art and ready at all times to take advantage of modern researches and discoveries which, of recent years, have done so much to modify and change methods of practice long in vogue. Entering in his efforts to advance the welfare of his patients and ever ready to respond to the call of suffering, he has won an abiding place in the hearts of the people and his future is bright with promise.

Dr. Marshall in the year of 1890 was united in marriage with Alice Rogers, of Greene county, daughter of Oliver and Martha (Shepherd) Rogers, the union being blessed with one child, Lucile, a bright and promising

young lady, now (1908) attending DePauw University. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics and fraternally belongs to the Masonic and Pythian brotherhoods. Mrs. Marshall was a member of the Christian church and a lady of high social standing. She died in September, 1895.

WILLIAM ORVILLE NASH.

An enterprising business man of Greene county and postmaster of Jasonville, is a representative of two of the oldest pioneer families of southwestern Indiana and inherits many of the sterling qualities for which his ancestry was long distinguished. On the father's side, Mr. Nash people were Tennesseans. His grandfather, Obadiah Nash, of that state, migrated to Greene county, Indiana, as early as 1824, and after following various kinds of industry during the fifteen or twenty succeeding years, entered forty acres of land which he cleared and improved and on which he spent the remainder of his life. He left a family of seven children, the fourth of whom, George W., father of the subject, was born in Beech Creek township, and when a young man, married Phidelia Gaston, whose parents, also pioneers, came to this state some time in the early twenties, from Kentucky. According to the most reliable data obtainable, Mrs. Nash's grandfather, Hugh Gaston, entered land in Greene county about the year 1820 and was one of the first settlers of the community in which he located his home. He reared a family of children, one of whom, the subject's grandfather, James

M. Gaston, taught school during the pioneer period, teaching the first school in his native township, served as township trustee and justice of the peace for many years, was long a man of influence and local prominence in the community and departed this life at the ripe old age of eighty-four. George W. Nash was a farmer by occupation and a man of excellent parts and honorable repute. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving from the beginning of the struggle to its close and took part in a number of campaigns and battles which made that period historic. His brothers, William and Jeremiah, were also in the army, as were his brothers-in-law, Hugh and James H. Gaston, in addition to whom he had five cousins who did noble service in defense of the Union. William Nash was killed in the battle of Stone River and Jeremiah died at Lagrange, Tennessee, while in the discharge of his dutv.

George W. Nash was mustered into service as private of Company C, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was later transferred to the First Heavy Artillery and at the end of his three years' service veteranized and served until discharged on account of physical disability.

William O. Nash, son of George W. and Phidelia (Gaston) Nash, was born August 25, 1867, in Greene county, and has spent the greater part of his life near the place of his birth. After attending the public schools until finishing the prescribed course of study, he devoted three years to teaching and at the expiration of that time, embarked in merchandising at Newark, where he remained ten years in the enjoyment of a successful business.

In 1899 he disposed of his interests at that place and removed to Jasonville, where he continued merchandising two and a half years and then turned his attention to real estate and insurance in which he built up quite a lucrative patronage. April, 1907, he withdrew from these business interests to take charge of the postoffice at Jasonville, which position he has since held and the duties of which he has discharged in a very able and acceptable manner, proving an efficient and accommodating official, one of the most popular, indeed, that Jasonville has ever known.

Mr. Nash exercises a commanding influence in public and political affairs and for a number of years, has been one of the Republican leaders in Greene county. He is also active in fraternal and benevolent work, being prominent in Odd Fellowship, having filled all the chairs of the lodge with which identified, besides contributing to its growth and success in various other capacities.

Eva Robertson, who became Mrs. William O. Nash in 1890, is a native of Owen county, Indiana, and daughter of George W. and Sarah (Lovas) Robertson. She has borne her husband four children whose names are as follows: Fern, Wayne, Doretha and Helen. Mr. Nash is a methodist in his religious belief; his wife being identified with the Baptist denomination.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MILAM.

Success comes from practical industry wisely and vigorously applied which leads a man forward, bringing

out his individual character, at the same time acting as a stimulant to the efforts of others, and the greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of sound sense and persevering industry. The everyday life with its duties, cares and necessities affords ample means for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide the true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement.

Abraham Lincoln Milam, the subject of this brief biographical mention, is a leading business man of Worthington, to the material advancement of which place he has contributed largely of his time and energies. ancestors on the paternal side were natives of Tennessee, and his mother's people were among the early settlers of Kentucky. John Milam, the subject's father, was born in Indiana, and some time in the early fifties married Mrs. Nancy Owen, who was formerly Nancy Miller, later became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Greene county. The family of this excellent couple consisted of two children, the older of whom, a daughter by the name of Mary, is the wife of Andrew Bucher, of Greene county, the other being the subject of this sketch, whose birth occurred September 30, 1860, and who was reared on the farm where he early developed a strong and vigorous physique and the independence of mind which have since enabled him to take advantage of opportunities and discharge successfully the duties of a very active business life. His preliminary mental discipline acquired in the public schools was supplemented by a course in Franklin College, after which he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on the family homestead which in due time came to him by inheritance. This place consisted of originally two hundred acres of highly improved land, forty acres of which he sold but later made other purchases until the area was increased to three hundred and twenty acres, making it one of the best and most valuable grain and stock farms in the county. On this place Mr. Milam lived and prospered for a period of twenty years when he disposed of it and purchased a half interest in a furniture and undertaking business at Worthington, becoming a partner of Arthur Lowe, with whom he is still associated with

The firm of Lowe & Milam have the only establishment of the kind in Worthington, and do a large and lucrative business, which under the management of the subject, has steadily grown in magnitude and importance until it is now one of the leading commercial enterprises of Greene county. They handle a full line of furniture and a finely equipped undertaking department supplied with the latest and most approved appliances used, owning a commodious two-story building, the ground floor devoted to the business of the firm and the second story consisting of an Opera Hall of ample dimensions, furnished with fine scenery and otherwise well equipped. This is also under the immediate direction of Mr. Milam, who has spared no pains to provide a first class place of entertainment, and like his other enterprises, it too, has proven a very remunerative investment.

Politically Mr. Milam gives his allegiance to no particular party, being independent in all the term implies, and casting his ballot for candidates best qualified for the positions to which they aspire. Fraternally Mr. Milam is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is active in the work of the lodge which meets at Worthington. The domestic life of Mr. Milam dates from November, 1880, when he was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Avis L. Sanders, daughter of Leroy and Frances (Vest) Sanders, their home being blessed by the presence of three children, Hazel, born March 4, 1888, was graduated from the Worthington high schools with the class of 1907, John S., a student of the city schools, and Pat; the two vounger were born in the years of 1895 and 1903, respectively. Mr. Milam and his wife are esteemed members of the Baptist church at Worthington, in which he holds the office of trustee, the daughter being an efficient and popular teacher of the Sunday school.

GUY GEORGE OSBON, M. D.

Although one of the youngest professional men in Greene county, the subject has achieved marked success in his responsible and exacting calling and today there are few physicians and surgeons in his place of residence as widely known and as universally esteemed. The paternal branch of his family came from Pennsylvania and settled at Bloomfield a number of years ago, where his grandfather, George W. Osbon, grew to maturity and followed the trade of harness making. This ancestor served twenty consecutive years as justice of peace, lived to a good old age, dying in 1903 and leaving a family of six children, of whom Emmett L., the Doctor's father, was the fourth in order of birth.

Emmett L. Osbon was born and reared in Bloomfield, learned saddle and harness making in his father's shop when a youth, and later became a telegraph operator, which calling he followed until engaging in the mercantile business at Indianapolis, where he now resides. Mary Wines, who became the wife of Emmett Osbon, was also born in Bloomfield, where her father was quite a prominent resident and an influential man of affairs, having served as clerk of the circuit court, besides holding at various times other important trusts.

Guy G. Osbon, the only child of his parents, was born November 13, 1878, in Bloomfield and received his education in the city schools, graduating from the high school at quite an early age. During the five years ensuing he clerked for a mercantile firm of the town and in 1896 entered the State University, where he prosecuted his studies with the object in view of preparing himself for a professional life. Having early manifested decided predilection for medicine, he took up the study of the same in due time, and the better to fit himself for its arduous and exacting duties, became in 1899 a student of the Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, which he attended four years, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1903.

The same year in which he finished his professional course, the Doctor opened an office in Bloomfield, but after eight months removed to Jasonville, where he has since practiced with a large measure of success, having at this time his share of professional patronage with encouraging prospects of greater achievements and larger sphere of usefulness as the years go by. A critical student, keeping

in close touch with professional thought and abreast of the times concerning modern discoveries in the domain of medical science, Dr. Osbon has won the confidence of the public and, being enthusiastic in his efforts to alleviate suffering and minister to the comfort of afflicted humanity, his friends feel justified in predicting for him a future fraught with great good to his fellow men.

Although making every other consideration subordinate to his professional work, the Doctor has not been remiss in the duties of citizenship, or to the debt which every intelligent man owes to the public. He is deeply interested in the material growth of Jasonville and the welfare of its populace, and as a Republican wields an influence for his party, but has never aspired to official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He is prominent in various lines of fraternal work, being identified with the Masonic, Red Men and Eagle orders, and a leader in the Sons of Veterans at Bloomfield, which he has served as captain, besides filling other official stations.

The Doctor is a married man and has a beautiful home, the presiding spirit of which is a lady of culture and refinement, who formerly went by the name of Lily Lowder, but who since April 30, 1901, has been known to the world as Mrs. Osborn. Mrs. Osborn was born near Springville, Indiana, and is the daughter of James and Mary (Holmes) Lowder.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn's home is often the mecca of numerous admiring friends and acquaintances, and their hospitality is never stinted, which fact renders them among the most popular residents of Jasonville.

REV. GEORGE S. HENNINGER.

Rev. George S. Henninger, the subject, is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Linton; which forms an important link in the religious prosperity of this city and Greene county. It is the largest and most progressive religious organization, with a membership of about seven hundred, and a Sunday school numbering in excess of four hundred pupils and seventeen teachers. The church edifice was erected in 1903 at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars and is the handsomest church building in the city. A beautiful parsonage costing three thousand dollars adjoins the church property, but the Rev. Mr. Henninger is worthy of all these advantages in his religious work. Before coming to Linton he was never transferred to another field without its being an advancement and also against the protest of each circuit or station in which he formerly labored.

Mr. Henninger was born in Vernon, Indiana, Jennings county, September 22, 1871. His father and mother were both born in Germany and are now living in Vernon, and they are both unstinted in the praise of their youngest child, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Henninger had two brothers, who each died in infancy. He has two sisters, each of whom is married and now living in Vernon. His education deserves no little honorable mention, which, in addition to his superior natural endowments, has been a great aid to him in his professional career. He graduated as the valedictorian of his class in the Vernon high school in 1888, after which he took a five years' course preparing for the ministry,

as provided by the Indiana conference, and in a class of fifteen, he carried off the honors as second.

In 1897 he was ordained as deacon and two years later he was advanced to the eldership. His first charge was New Washington, where he remained one year. Every change from this one was made with a view of advancement. His next place was Crothersville, where he stayed for two years. From here he went to Port Fulton, Jeffersonville, remaining there three years; thence to the Indianapolis Trinity church, staying there, too, for three years, and Hall Place Methodist Episcopal church, also of Indianapolis, for two years, going from there to Linton.

He is beloved by every member of his congregation and wields an influence for civic righteousness that is felt in all circles.

On June 21, 1894, he was married to Miss Carrie Nelson, daughter of Dr. H. G. Nelson, a prominent physician, of Vernon. Mrs. Henninger received a superior education at Butler high school and at Moore's Hill College, which eminently aided her as a fit helpmate for her husband. She also possesses by nature these rare graces that make her attractive and beloved by all. Each one of this couple being thus endowed by both nature and education for their work reveals the secret of their success. This, coupled with the spirit of earnest consecration, cannot fail to ally them to every laudable effort to uplift humanity. They have no children. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Henninger is a Royal Arch Mason, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. These affiliations aid him greatly in his work, as it brings

him in touch with the men who so greatly need spiritual guidance and comfort. In politics he is an independent voter, leaning to the Republican national politics.

DAVID M. DICKINSON.

David M. Dickinson, a farmer and stockman of Taylor township, was born June 8, 1849, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He had but little opportunity to become He remained on his father's farm until he enlisted, October 1, 1863, in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Indiana Heavy Artillery, at Indianapolis. He was sent of New Orleans and was in the battle of Fort Spaniard, Fort Blakeley and many skirmishes. He also served in Kentucky and Tennessee and was in the Army of the Gulf. He was incapacitated through an attack of fever at Dolphin, Alabama, and he also contracted sore eyes, which have given him trouble ever since. He was discharged at Mobile, Alabama. After the war he came home and later went to Martin county, Indiana, where he lived until 1877, then he married Viola Hannah, who was born in Greene county, the daughter of Alex and Rachel (Mathews) Hannah, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Jefferson county, Indiana. They came to Greene county in 1850, locating in Taylor township, where he conducted a farm. They were members of the United Presbyterian church. They had the following children: James, deceased, who was in the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Agnes, living at Oglanta, Nebraska; Elizabeth, deceased; William, who

lives in Owen county, Indiana; Anna, deceased; Viola, wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. David M. Dickinson are the parents of the following children: James, living in Daviess county, Indiana, who married Maude Woodrow; Clyde, a barber in Scotland, Indiana; Elsie, who lives at home; Jennie, the wife of A. Laughlin, of Linton, Indiana; Carl, who lives at home; Lulu also lives with her parents.

Mr. Dickinson moved to Martin county, Indiana, in 1877, where he remained one year. Then he went to Daviess county, Indiana, and farmed there for five years. He then moved to Chase county, Nebraska, where he lived for six years. He returned to Scotland, Indiana, in 1893, where he has since resided. He is a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian church.

David M. Dickinson was the son of George and Mary (Watson) Dickinson, both natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio when children. They grew up and married in Indiana. George Dickinson was a farmer, locating in Martin county, Indiana, in 1853, where he bought a farm of two hundred acres, partly improved, where he lived for twenty-five years. He then moved to Crawford county, Illinois, where he died in 1875. widow returned to Martin county, Indiana, and died there in February, 1895. They were members of the Methodist church. He was a Republican. They were each twice married. To their union was born the following children: David, subject of this sketch; Emanuel, living in Port Orchard, Washington, working in the government navy yard; Samantha, the wife of Robert Stiles, living in Martin county, Indiana; James, who is living in Sidney, Washington.

PHILBERT FRY.

March 15, 1857, our subject was born in Greene county, the son of John R. and Lucy (Bunton) Fry, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of West Virginia. Philbert's paternal grandfather, Bryant Fry, moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, and from there to Greene county, Indiana, in 1825, and here ended his days near the city of Worthington. Mr. Bunton, maternal great-grandfather of our subject, was a man of high patriotic ideals, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. He passed to rest while residing in what is now West Virginia.

John R. Fry, father of our subject, was born in 1820, and was left an orphan when nine years of age. When a little older he made his living by working on a canal, and later took up farming. He entered the Civil war, serving in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry and continued in the service until the close of the struggle, after which he operated a saw mill in Vigo county, Indiana, continuing at that until 1877, when he returned to his farm in Greene county which is now partly included within the corporate limits of Jasonville, having been sold by the heirs. Here he passed to rest in 1898. He and his companion were active workers in the Christian church, and contributed materially to the welfare of the community in which they lived.

Their family consisted of eleven children, Philbert being the eighth in the order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Vigo county, and as a lad worked

in his father's mill, continued at that until he reached his majority. He finally devoted his attention to farming, and has followed that to a greater or less extent ever since. In addition to the managing of the farm, however, he has taken up insurance and still writes fire insurance as opportunity offers. Being a registered pharmacist he conducted a drug store for a time in Jasonville, conducting it on a clean and successful basis. He was also the first assessor elected under the new tax law and servin this capacity for six years. In 1900 he took up the handling of real estate and began leasing properties for mining purposes, and through his activity in this particular field the discovery and development of the coal lands in this vicinity were begun. In 1901 he sank the Fry mine, practically the first coal mine established here, and this venture was followed by the activities of such corporations as the Lattice Creek and the Green Valley Coal companies, the result being a great advance in the property value of this section. In 1907 Mr. Fry purchased a stock of gents' furnishings and has since conducted the business with abundant success. Although a busy man Mr. Fry has not been indifferent to his duties as a citizen, and is now serving as treasurer of the school board, his service on the board having been marked by a progressive and straightforward policy.

In 1880 Mr. Fry was united in marriage to Jennie Love, of Clay county, Indiana, daughter of James and Harriet (Wright) Love. Philbert and Jennie Fry have eight children, here enumerated in the order of birth: Lura H.; Lena, wife of Everett M. Ingleman and the mother of one child; Clippenger, the second child, is living

at Jasonville and has two children; the third child died in infancy; Robert J. was born March 5, 1886; Grace, born in August, 1888, is the wife of Ira Rogers; John A. was born in September, 1890; Paul P. was born July 18, 1892, and Madge H., born June 1894. Mr. Fry has traveled extensively throughout the United States and has tried all means and methods of getting over the country, varying from the parlor car to the box car, profiting by, as well as enjoying his experiences. He is an active Mason and is also a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

GEORGE R. ANTHONY.

Great Britain has ever been the home of a sturdy and independent people, strong in their convictions and fearless in their undertakings and among the various classes that have made this island their home and have there forged their nationality from the fires of war and conflict, none have emerged with a more creditable record than the inhabitants of Wales, where may yet be found the old-time loyalty to conviction and the valour that would not down before oppression or defeat. It is from such an ancestry that we have among our citizens one whose name forms the caption of the present review.

George R. Anthony was born in Maryland in 1861, son of Reuben and Ann Anthony, both natives of Wales. George's paternal grandfather, a shoemaker by trade, came to America in 1846, leaving his native hills to try

for himself the realities of a land reputed to be second to none on the globe. He settled in the state of Maryland, and there he lived out his allotted years, passing to his reward at the age of seventy-six. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Mr. Llewellyn, belonged to the mining class, plying his occupation in the busy coal fields of Wales, and after coming to America in 1848, continued in that work in the state of Maryland, later removing to Wyoming, where he finished his days. He was the father of four children.

Reuben Anthony, father of our subject, was reared and educated in the state of Maryland and became engaged as a bookkeeper, following that work until his death at the age of seventy-one. Eight children were born into the family, of which George was the third in order of birth, and the only son. He received his education in that state, and after reaching maturity became engaged in mining also. In time he arose to the position of superintendent of mines, and for twenty years was employed in that capacity.

In 1883 he emigrated to Indiana, and after a time became engaged in mercantile work. He soon went into business for himself and at once demonstrated his broad grasp of affairs by the successful issue of his undertaking. He established at Farmersburg, and commanded not only success, but also the deepest respect among his associates as a man of the highest business integrity. He closed up his affairs at Farmersburg in August, 1907, and came to Jasonville, and became the manager of the corporation known as the Jasonville Mercantile Company. His previous successful experience was a guarantee of his

fitness for the responsible duties there devolving upon him, and the subsequent business prosperity of the company has demonstrated the wisdom of the arrangement.

In 1884 George Anthony was joined in marriage to Ramsay Scott, who was born in California, and is the daughter of Robert and Jennie (Robb) Scott. This home has been adorned with a family of five children, who have found the family hearthstone a most precious heritage, and the cradle of noble ideals and lofy aspirations. Wiliam, born in 1885, is a commercial school graduate; Eula, born in 1887, is the wife of Carl Baxter, and is the mother of two children: Leroy and Lavinia, twins, born in 1893, are at home in 1908 and attending school; the fifth child, Margaret, is of recent birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were also keenly alive to their opportunities and obligations as members of society and are active participants in Christian work, being members of the Methodist church, and have been a great help in all the phases of church work. In politics Mr. Anthony is a Republican and maintains that the first duty of every office holder is to have an eye single only for the impartial and honorable discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

CLARENCE CLARKE BARNETT.

In 1678 there was born at Londonderry, Ireland, John Barnett, ancestor of our subject, who, with his family, emigrated to America prior to 1730, settling in Hanover township, at that time Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, being among the first settlers in that section. One

of the descendants of this family was a major in the Revolutionary war.

Allen Barnett, father of our subject, was born at Hanover, Pennsylvania, in 1799. He was the only member of the family that came to Indiana in 1840, settling in Clarke county, where he remained until his death in 1879, attaining the age of eighty years. He was a coppersmith by trade and possessed considerable skill as a mechanic, being the inventor and constructor of the first cooking stove put into use west of the Alleghany moun-This was patented in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1827. In 1838 he associated himself with Judge Read, purchased a steamboat and entered into the Arkansas river trade. Later he became a good land speculator, operating in several of the western states. Later he was made the managing officer of the First National Bank at Jeffersonville, Indiana. His farm at Charleston, Indiana, was known as the Elk Park farm, and this was his home at the time of his death. This land was a part of a patent grant to one of the soldiers of George Rogers Clark. was left to the mother of our subject and is now in possession of Barton Barnett, the youngest son of the family and the brother of Clarence.

Allen Barnett's first marriage was to Elizabeth Shaffer, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom he had six children. His second companion was Edith Jacob, to whom he was married on October 21, 1847. Nine children were born to this union, Clarence, our subject, being the fourth in the order of birth. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, August 15, 1855. Receiving his early education at Barnett Academy he followed it with a course in the College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Kentucky.

He then went to Illinois, buying a portion of land that his father had previously entered, and remained there four years, and then returned to Clark county, purchasing farming interests and for the next nineteen years was engaged in the managing of agricultural affairs, also becoming connected with the Louisville Cement Company, and still retains that relationship. In order to secure better educational facilities for his children he removed to Hanover, Indiana, where the opportunities of Hanover College were available. This purpose being realized he moved on a sixty-three acre farm near Worthington, and put upon it almost all of the present improvements.

In January, 1877, he was joined in marriage to Mary Foster, of Owen county, Indiana, daughter of Orlando E. and Louisa (Archer) Foster, natives of Kentucky, who after coming to Indiana, ended their days at Worthington.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have been the parents of two children, Edith, the first born, was called hence in 1902. She was a junior in Hanover College. The second daughter, Mary, is a junior (1908) in DePauw University, where she is held in high esteem by both students and faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett are active workers in the Methodist church. Mr. Barnett is a Republican in politics, but places principle above party, standing first of all for an honest and impartial discharge of public duties. A half brother of Mr. Barnett's was a soldier during the Civil war, being a member of the Thirtyninth Indiana Volunteer Artillery. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and on this account was honorably discharged. Two years later he succumbed to the effects of the wound thus received.

JACOB BUCHER. By Mrs. Hugh A. Owen.

The history of the Bucher family, as far back as information can be obtained, begins with Henry Bucher, born 1775 and who lived to be seventy-six years old. He married Catharine Hickman, who was born in 1776 and lived eighty-eight years.

To Henry and Catharine (Hickman) Bucher were born Michael (1800-1883), John (1802-1883), Elizabeth (Danner) (1804-1884), Henry (1806-1884), (1809-1898), Andrew (1812-1869). John Bucher, second son of Henry and Catharine Bucher, married Eda Ann Winkler. The earliest information obtainable in the history of this branch of the Bucher family is that of Lawrence Winkler and his wife, Fanny Payne. Lawrence Winkler was born near Morgantown, Burk county, North Carolina, January 15, 1771. He was married to Fanny Payne in the year 1795, who was born in Wayne county, Virginia, November 18, 1775. To this union were born the following children: Rebecca (Moller) (1795-1887), John (1799-1886), George (1801-1876), James (1804-1844), Lydia (Hudson) (1806-1878), Mary (1809-1826), Eda Ann (Bucher) (1812-1893), Jacob (1815-1890), Enoch (1819-1871). The average of this generation reached sixty-six years.

To John Bucher and Eda Ann (Winkler) Bucher were born Elizabeth (Crail) 1837 ——), Jacob (1840——), John B. (1842 ——), Andrew M. (1849 ——), Mary Ellen (Owen) (1854 ——). Not a death has occurred in a family of five children, the eldest aged

seventy-one years, a remarkable thing to be able to say. The native state of this family of children is Ohio. The family moved from that state to Indiana in 1857 and settled at the old Bucher home near Liberty church in Highland township, Greene county.

Jacob Bucher, eldest son of John and Eda Ann Bucher, married Mary Clay Stalcup, December 24, 1865. The earliest record of this branch of the Bucher family is that of William Stalcup, the name of whose wife is not known. To them were born six sons; Peter, William, Isaac, Hon. John, Samuel and Eli. Isaac, the third son married Miss Osborn. To them were born twelve children, James, Alfred, Isaac, Benjamin, John, L., Susan, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Nancy, Polly and Margaret. James, the eldest child, was born August 22, 1786. He married Margaret Marlin, born December 17, 1795, on the 6th day of September, 1812. James was of German descent and his wife was Scotch-Irish. She came across the ocean when seven years old and settled in North Carolina. They moved to Indiana at an early date and settled in Greene To them were born George B. (1814-1880), Catharine (Ballard) (1815-1897), Isaac (1818-1895), Elizabeth (Dixon) (1822-1869), Rebecca (Short) (1825-1861), William (1828-1888), Maria Louisa (Burnam) (1832-1864), Elvira Josephine (Andrews) (1835 ——).

George B., eldest son, was married to Mary Buckner, August 28, 1834. The earliest history of this branch of the Bucher family, is that of Edward Bucher (1784-1861) and his wife, Elizabeth (1788-1854). To them were born; Jeremiah, Mary, James, Nancy, Louisa and Jonathan.

To George B. Stalcup and Mary (Buckner) Stalcup were born; Nancy (1840-1845), Elizabeth (1842-1842), Margaret (1837-1844), Mary Clay (1844 ——), Edward (1850-1854), Louisa (1848-1850), and Josephine (1855 ——).

To Jacob Bucher and Mary Clay (Stalcup) Bucher were born eight children: George B. (1867 —), Arabella (Owen) (1868 —), John (1870-1872), Williard M. and Walter G. (1873-1873), Edward P. (1875 —), Jacob Guy (1877 —), Blanch May (Hays) (1883 —), George B. married Thursia Heaton (1872-1900), in 1892. To them were born a daughter, Mabel H. (1895 —), Arabella married Hugh A. Owen (1862 —) in 1902. To them was born a son, George B. in 1905. Edward P. married Lola Newsom (1880 —) in 1903. To them was born a daughter, Helen Frances, in 1906. Jacob Guy married Arle Owen (1881 —) in 1905. To them was born a son, Jacob David, in 1907. Blanch May married Wilbur Hays (1882 —) in 1904. To them a daughter, Mary Louise, was born in 1905.

Jacob Bucher enlisted in Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, November 15, 1861, at the age of twenty-one. He was in the engagement at New Madrid, Missouri, and at Island No. 10, Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, and Jackson, Mississippi. His regiment had the honor of planting the first United States flag on the state house at Jackson after the war begun. His brother, John B., was wounded in the battle at Jackson. The subject was also in the siege of Vicksburg and in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. From this place he marched with his regiment to Chattanooga

and Lookout Mountain, taking part in all these engagements. From there he went to Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, Georgia, later making the noted march to the sea, thence marched to Raleigh, North Carolina, and was relieved from duty at Wilmington, that state, which closed his active service of three years and five months. He was honorably discharged April 22, 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

After the war he rented a farm for a number of years and finally bought it, living there until the present time (1908), in Highland township, Greene county, Indiana, where he is influential and highly respected by all.

HOMER OLIVER HART.

This exemplary and popular young business man of Linton, Indiana, was born in Newark, Greene county, August 20, 1879, the son of Joseph and Bertha (Lyons) Hart, the former born in Noble county, Ohio, June 4, 1850, and the latter was born in Stanford, Greene county, Indiana, February 18, 1861. The father of the subject was a mechanic and a flour mill workman of more than ordinary skill. To this union was born four children—Homer O., the subject of this sketch; Opal is the wife of Aaron Arthur, a farmer in Daviess county, Indiana; Lloyd, a farmer in the same county; Oscar is in school. Joseph Hart died in Greene county, February 18, 1893, after a useful and busy life, which was crowned with success.

The subject was educated in the common schools at Newark and began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store at Bloomfield, where he remained one year. He was similarly employed at Spencer, then he clerked in the same kind of a store in Linton for three years, having developed into an unusually fine salesman.

On July 1, 1904, he was appointed assistant postmaster at Linton under Oscar Fitzpatrick, and he is still in the office under C. T. Sherwood, the present postmaster. Mr. Hart is a Republican in political belief, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias; also the Elks, holding in 1908 one of the leading offices in thte former and taking an active interest in the same.

Mr. Hart has preferred to travel life's pathway alone, enjoying single blessedness.

The Lyons family as represented by the mother of the subject is one of the pioneer families of Greene county, having been well established there for many decades, where they were well and favorably known.

Although young in years, Mr. Hart has shown what persistent individuality, coupled with honesty of purpose, can accomplish when rightly directed.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. OLIPHANT.

Distinguished as possessing a most unselfish loyalty in the service of his country, we have in the character of Captain Joseph T. Oliphant a true type of the American patriot. He was born March 31, 1833, in Monroe county,



CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. OLIPHANT FAMILY GROUP.

Indiana, being the son of Lawson and Ruth (Pennington) Oliphant, emigrants to Indiana from North Carolina, having settled in Monroe county in 1820. Lawson Oliphant entered a one hundred and sixty acre tract of government land and addressed himself assiduously to its cultivation. The timber was heavy and the wild animals of the forests were still in evidence. Oliphant killed many bears, as well as other wild game that was in abundance, while his wife often shot wild turkeys from their cabin door. Their first home was the usual log structure common to the times. In 1835 the family removed to Lawrence county, remaining there upon a farm until 1846, at which time they came to Greene county, finding here conditions for farming similar to what they were elsewhere. Here they cleared and improved some land and spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Oliphant departed this life in 1881, and was followed by his companion in 1886. They were active workers in the Old School Baptist church, and were regarded as models of uprightness by all who knew them. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are still surviving: Francis M., a merchant of Bloomington, died in 1905; Louisa departed this life while in Texas; Nancy, deceased, had her home in Dubois county; Jefferson L., a farmer, died in Bloomfield in 1907; Joseph T., our subject; Parthena D., now living at Lincoln, Nebraska; Sarah has her home at Dugger, Indiana; Mary Ann, now living at Linton, Indiana: Belinda, residing at Dugger, Indiana.

The Reverend Thomas Oliphant, grandfather of our subject, was a minister of the Old School Baptist faith,

and formed what is known as the White River Baptist Association. He was thrice married, and completed his days in Monroe county.

Joseph Pennington, maternal grandfather of our subject, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1820. He married a Miss Martindale, and followed farming, rounding out his days at that occupation, and was gathered to rest in the above mentioned county.

Joseph T. Oliphant received but a limited schooling, but managed to broaden his outlook upon life by means of reading and observation, and in this way acquired a training that was both practical and effective. He remained upon the home farm until he acquired his majority, and was married July 6, 1854, to Mary M. Alexander, of Bloomington, Indiana, a daughter of Williamson and Elizabeth Sherley Alexander, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. Williamson Alexander's parents, William D. and Martha (Dunn) Alexander, settled in Monroe county in 1817, and were closely connected with the early history of the county. William D. Alexander assisted in laying out the city of Bloomington, and was made the first treasurer of that county. A Whig and later a Republican, he proved a leader and moulder of public thought. He was also a licensed physician and practiced medicine in Greene county, coming later to Bloomfield, where he departed this life in 1871, followed by his companion in 1886. They were members of the old Presbyterian denomination. Seven children were born into this family, three of whom still survive. They are Mary E.; Martha of Bloomington, Indiana, and William, of Chicago.

Mr. Oliphant and wife became the parents of seven children, six of whom reached maturity: Elizabeth, deceased, married Joseph Armstrong, and to this union were born seven children: Harrison, a farmer and real estate dealer in Harrison county, Missouri; Francis, a lumber dealer, at Harrisburg, Indiana; Darwin, a postmaster at Cainsville, in Harrison county, Missouri; Mary A., wife of F. M. Carmichael, of Bloomfield; Bertha, wife of Grant Wilson, also of Bloomfield; the seventh child, Mary D., died at the age of three years.

In 1862 Mr. Oliphant responded to the call of his country and enlisted in Company E, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was speedily promoted from the rank of private to the lieutenancy, and then to the rank of captain of the company. Soon after going into camp at Terre Haute, the troops were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and later to Bardstown and Memphis, Tennessee. They took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and later in the war marched with Sherman to the sea.

On June 27, 1864, Mr. Oliphant was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, a bullet passing through the left ankle bone, making it necessary for him to return to his home where he was confined to his house for over twelve months.

He later established a general store at Jonesboro, Greene county, from where he was elected county recorder. He was subsequently engaged in business in Lawrence county at Harrisburg, and in 1890 came to Bloomfield, serving since that time at pension attorney. For ten successive years he was treasurer of the State Grange.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was commander of the post at Hobbyville. He has taken an active part in the Grand Army of the Republic work and has assisted materially in the organization of the work in the surrounding country. He is an active Mason, is a member of excellent reputation in the county for straightforwardness and integrity.

REV. WILLIAM NELSON DARNELL.

William Nelson Darnell was born Carolina. October 27, His father 1830. John Darnell and his mother's maiden name was Martha Fields. The family came from England in 1664, part of them settling in Maryland and part in Virginia and North Carolina. Grandfather Fields was born in England and came to America when a young man, settling in Maryland. Afterwards he came to North Carolina. Several members of the family were soldiers in the early American wars. The subject's great grandfather Fields was a whale fisherman and the grandfather of the subject, John Darnell, was a mechanic and farmer and he spent his life on the place he settled in North Carolina. John P. Darnell, the father of the subject, grew to manhood in that state, working on a farm and at the shoemaker's trade. In 1834 he moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, and took up government land, where he lived during the balance of his life. The well known Darnell cave is adjoining this farm. The father of the subject had four children, all of whom grew to maturity, three of them now (1908) living. One of the Darnells and one of the Fields were Confederate soldiers, while others fought for the Union. One of the Fields, a Confederate soldier, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Mary Darnell was the wife of Charles Carroll, of Charrolton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

William Darnell received his education in the common schools of his native township. He was taught by his mother and did not enter school until he was eight He remained on his father's farm, going to school and teaching until he was twenty-one years old, having taught his first school when but sixteen years old and he taught two terms after he was twenty-one. He learned the carpenter's trade which he worked at three years. He attended the Bedford Academy when seventeen years old, then he attended school at the old Bedford Academy and county seminary. In 1854 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, remaining in the Indiana conference for two and one-half years, then he went to Minnesota where he joined the conference and was a pastor for five years. Then he enlisted in Company I. Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and was in the wars against the Sioux His first service was guarding the Chippewa Indians on the frontier. He was burned out by Sioux Indians at Painsville, Minnesota, in which fire he lost his library and household goods and although his family escaped, the death of two children which followed were no doubt due to exposure. He went to Mankato and guarded the Indians during the winter of 1862. He was present at the hanging of thirty-eight braves. In the summer of 1863 he was in the Sibley expedition in Dakota. He had charge of the sick men and the field hospital for a short time. He then went overland to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and from there to St. Louis and remained at Schofield's barracks for a short time, here he was promoted to First Lientenant of Company F, Sixty-fifth United States colored troops, and was sent to Louisiana under Generals Banks and Canby. He was engaged in garrison duty there for some time. After hostilities ceased he was on garrison duty at Baton Rouge. The regiment was one of fine discipline and drill. Only one other was said to be as good. He continued in service from the day he enlisted until January 10, 1867, when the regiment was mustered out. He was promoted to captain a year and a half before he was discharged.

After closing his military career Mr. Darnell entered the Mississippi Mission conference. His professional work was looking after the freed men of the South. He was stationed at Jackson, Mississippi. He traveled, looking after the interests of the church and organizing churches, in which work he was very successful. In his district he increased the membership from two to six thousand and added \$10,000 in value to the church property. During all this time his family remained in Minnesota. He was then transferred to the Missouri. conference and was pastor for three years at De Soto and for two years at Lebanon, Missouri. He finished the work of one church while there and paid it entirely out of debt. He was then appointed presiding elder of the Kansas City district in which work he continued for

two years. During this time the farmers were cursed with grasshoppers. In order to do what he could to relieve the situation, the Reverend Darnell came to Indiana and got four hundred bushels of seed corn and distributed it among the farmers whose early corn crops had been destroyed by the insects. He considered this one of the best acts of his life as to results.

Reverend Darnell resigned from his work in 1875 on account of the pople being too impoverished to stand the expenses of his services and came to Indiana, settling in Smith township, Greene county, near Worthington, where he has since resided. He settled on wild land, which he had cleared and improved until it is now an excellent farm.

He has given much attention to horticulture. His orchard contains all kinds of fruit that this climate will grow. He has three hundred acres of land.

The subject was married July 4, 1855, to Mary Adams, a native of Tennessee, and was brought to Indiana by her parents when young, living in Morgan and Putnam counties. She had a brother who was a soldier in General Harrison's regiment. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Alice, who was born in 1866, died when six years old; Martha, who was born in 1859, died within a few days of her sister; John, who was born in 1862 is living on his father's farm. He is married and has one son. Edward, the subject's fourth child, was born in 1868, is living in Kansas City, engaged in the railroad business. He is married and has three sons. The wife of the subject has always been an active worker in the church. The oldest son belongs to the Methodist church.

Reverend Darnell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, post at Worthington, Indiana. He is a Republican, and was representative in the legislature the year General Harrison was elected President. He was nominated by the Republican party for congress, but was defeated by his opponent on the Democratic ticket, and he was a member of the county council for four years. The subject is holding two commissions signed by Presisident Lincoln, which he prizes very highly. The colored regiment which ne served, had the largest list of mortality of any regiment. There were eight hundred twenty deaths in three years, from disease.

The life of the subject of this sketch has been one of unusual activity and is worthy of emulation and commendation. He is a remarkable man in many respects and a valuable citizen.

HENRY ADAM WOLF.

Not a few of the most interesting citizens, especially agriculturists of Greene county, are either natives of Germany or direct descendants of the thrifty sons of that country, and of this class our subject, who was born in Clay county, Indiana, February 12, 1861, is a worthy representative, having been born of German parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Croft) Wolf, the former being brought from that country to Ohio in his youth where he received his education. He finally came to Clay county, Indiana, when he entered eighty acres of land and in 1885 came to

Greene county, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres which has since been divided among his heirs. He is now (1908) living at the age of seventy-six, his wife having died July 7, 1907, at the age of seventy-six years. In his early life he was a shoemaker, later a farmer. Grandfather Henry Wolf, who was born in Germany, came to America, settling on a farm in Owen county, this state, and spent the balance of his life there, dying in 1858, at the age of sixty-seven years, having been survived several years by his wife who was seventy years old when she joined her husband on the "undiscovered bourne." Grandfather George Croft was a German who settled in Owen county among the first settlers who entered land there. He was in Pennsylvania and later in Ohio, having spent his last days on a farm in the last named state. Adam Wolf, the subject's uncle, was an Indian soldier in the Union army and was killed in battle.

The subject of this sketch was no less industrious from the first than his ancestors and he spent his youth working on his father's farm and attending the common schools until he was twenty-one years old when he rented a farm which he managed a few years, then he bought eighty acres which has been his home to the present day. having added forty acres, all of which is in cultivation with the exception of fifteen acres. The subject carries on a general farming, raises cattle and hogs and feeds all his grain to his stock in preparing it for the market. He exercises splendid judgment in the rotation of crops, using clover as a fertilizer, and in the general management of his farm which is well improved and a valuable place.

Mr. Wolf was married in 1883 to Rozena Yegerleh-

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ner, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Swartz) Yegerlehner, both natives of Switzerland, who settled first in Ohio, later in Owen county, Indiana, then in Clay county, where they owned a farm and where the father died, being yet survived by his widow. Eight children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Emma was born in 1884; Anna was born 1886; Ella, born in 1888; Minnie, born in 1890; William Henry, born 1892; Samuel, born in 1894; Pearl, born in 1896; Grace, born in 1898. All the children of the subject are at home most of the time. Mr. Wolf is a Democrat politically, and while he does not find time to devote his attention to local political affairs, yet he is always ready to lend his aid in furthering any cause that will benefit the county in which he resides.

RALEIGH MORTON BUSKIRK.

Metaphorically speaking, we are told that success treads on the heels of every right effort, and amid all the theorizing as to the cause of success, there can be no doubt that this aphorism has its origin in the fact that character is the real basis in any field of thought or action. He of whom the biographer now writes is a successful farmer of Greene county, where he was born February 14, 1863, the son of Philander A. Buskirk, and a man whom his fellow citizens have honored with their fullest confidence and esteem. The subject's grandparents were Alfred and Lithia (Dayhoff) Buskirk, natives

of Spencer county, Kentucky, who came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1823, settleing in Highland township, among the first pioneers. Later they moved to Smith township where Mr. Buskirk operated a pottery kiln for a number of years. He died in Highland township in 1829 and in 1835 his widow married Joseph Myers, with whom she removed to Butler county, Kentucky, where she died in 1845. Philander A. Buskirk, the subject's father, went to his mother in Kentucky, but when eighteen years old returned to his native community in Greene county, Indiana, living with an uncle until 1848, when he began farming in Smith township, soon owning a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he divided up among his children, having moved to Worthington in 1902 and retiring from business. In August, 1862, the subject's father responded to the President's call for troops to suppress the great rebellion that was threatening the Union enlisting in Company H, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, but shortly afterward he was transferred At to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. the Richmond, Kentucky, Mr. Buskirk was captured His parole having expired and paroled. he was at Terre Haute, he again enlisted and was sent to the front, but was soon afterward captured a second time in Kentucky. However, he was exchanged and when his parole had expired went to Tennessee, later returning to Kentucky, thence to Georgia, where he took part in the campaign around Atlanta, and on December 15 and 16, 1864, was in the battle of Nashville against Hood's forces. He was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. The subject's father was first married to Nancy Elgin, April 9, 1848. Alfred D. was the only child born to this union. His second wife was Martha Godfry, daughter of Elijah and Theodosia (Clark) Godfry. children were born to this union, R. M. Buskirk, our subject, being the youngest in the order of birth, having been raised on the same farm where he has ever since resided and from which he walked some distance to the neighborhood school during the winter months. His social business and religious life have always been lived in perfect harmony with the strict teachings of his just and wise parents. Mr. Buskirk is now the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all but eight acres of which are in cultivation. Although the superindence of the work in his fields requires a great deal of thought and attention, his time is taken up very largely with the breeding of and raising live stock, principally horses and mules for the market, raising both draft and road horses, the former being Percherons. He not only feeds all the corn that the place produces, which is a very large amount, but he buys large quantities of corn which he also feeds, and as a consequence of his sound business principles and his judgment in the rotation of crops, together with systematic methods of tile drainage, the soil on his land is now in higher state of productiveness than when it came into his possession many years ago. It is interesting to note that his first tax receipts were only thirty-four cents; those for 1908 were for \$163.50 cents. None other than a man of extraordinary ability could have made the great success that has attended the efforts of Mr. Buskirk. Besides his farm of one hundred and sixty acres he owns valuable property in Linton.

The subject was united in marriage in 1894 to Harriet Inman, daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Wines) Inman, natives of Ireland, the former having come to America when twenty-one years of age and settled in Greene county, Indiana, having spent his life on a farm and dying in 1864, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving a wife and seven children, one of whom, John, was a soldier in the Union army, a member of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having died of disease in a St. Louis hospital while in the army. Mrs. Buskirk was for thirteen years a teacher in the public schools, five years of that time having been spent in Nebraska. There has not been any issue from this union, but the subject and wife are raising an orphan boy. Mr. Buskirk is a Republican and a member of the Baptist church, while his wife is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. No people living in the vicinity of Linton, Indiana, are spoken of in any higher terms than they, everyone admiring their upright lives and their congenial dispositions.

WILLIAM ALVEN MURRAY.

The popular and efficient proprietor of "Murray's Annex," the finest confectionery store in Linton, Indiana, is regarded as one of the prominent young business men of this vicinity and is well entitled to representation in this work, for a biographer delights to write a sketch that shows the worthy traits in a man's nature, shows how the subject has overcome obstacles that beset his early

life and at last landed in a pleasant and well paying business and established a comfortable home. These are some of the things that Mr. Murray has accomplished in his youth and early manhood years, all of which augurs a prosperous and bright future.

William A. Murry was born in Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana, December 27, 1870, the son of John S. and Sarah C. (Ebright) Murray, the former having been born in Western Tennessee, April 17, 1840, and the latter in Ohio, April 12, 1841. Both are living at Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, where the father held many political offices of minor importance. He also held several important offices in the gift of the people in Spencer county. He has a family of seven sons and five daughters; three of the sons having died in infancy: James N. is a miner at Boonville, Indiana; Joseph is a farmer in Oklahoma; William A., the subject of this sketch; Felix P. is a first sergeant in the United States army, One Hundred Forty-eighth Coast Artillery, at present stationed at Fort Baker, California. He has spent the past fifteen years in the army, having been in Cuba and the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. The following daughters were born after the seven sons: Sarah and Clara, twins; the former having married William Collins, and the latter, Malcomb Strain, a tobacco merchant. Both sisters live in Boonville. Ida, the third daughter, is the wife of James Hemenway, a miner. Ada, the fourth daughter, is single and living at home. Laura is the fifth daughter.

William A. Murray lived in Spencer county, Indiana, until he was fourteen years old. He felt the "call of the wild" early in life and permitted himself to be led out by

the wanderlust until he visited nearly every state in the Union. He talks fluently and interestingly of his travels and he has become broad minded and generally educated by reason of his contact with the world. After returning from his tour of the United States, Mr. Murray located in Daviess county, in 1895, engaging in mining for a period of eight years, during which time he accumulated considerable money by habits of industry.

The subject was married June 22, 1897. to Anna B. Brown, the accomplished daughter of George B. and Anna Brown, of Montgomery, Daviess county. Mrs. Murray is a native of Illinois. Her parents were born in Scotland, where two of their six children were born. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have five children, namely: Maude, Avery, Jessie, Johnny and Russell.

In 1902 the subject of this sketch came to Linton, Indiana, where he was employed in the mines for three years. Finding that his business ability and opportunity lay in a more profitable and pleasanter field, he abandoned the mines and engaged in the confectionery business on Main street for a year. Then he moved to his present location, which is an annex to the Grand Opera House, a conveniently situated business point, in fact, one of the best locations in the city, on A street, northeast. It opens into the lobby of the opera house, and a crowd of customers is to be found gathered at the place most of the time. He serves ice cream, fruits and confectionery of his own excellent manufacture; also carries a choice line of cigars and tobacco, and he has a fine trade in his line, in fact, the largest in Linton-everybody knows where "Murray's Annex" is, and it has long ago become generally popular.

Fraternally Mr. Murray is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows encampment, and also a member of the Rebekahs. His wife is also a member of the latter. He is independent in politics, always voting for the best man, regardless of party prejudice. Both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, and no members in that congregation stand higher than they.

WILLIAM AXE.

William Axe, the worthy subject of this sketch, is a prosperous farmer living in Bloomfield, Indiana, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 22, 1837, and who traces his ancestors back to Germany, from which country his grandfather, Jacob Axe, came to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed the profession of charcoal burner. He spent his life in the Keystone state and raised the following children: Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch; Isaac, John, William, Reuben, Sarah and Katherine. The subject's father, Jacob Axe, married Eliza Darrough, both natives of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, but they were married in Wayne county, Ohio. About 1855 they moved to Greene county, Indiana, and settled in Richland township, where they bought one hundred and thirty acres of land, mostly unimproved, from Jacob Moore, but the father and son soon cleared the land and had a comfortable home. He and his wife were members of the Church



WILLIAM AXE FAMILY GROUP.

of God and were good Christians. Jacob was a Democrat. They had the following children: Catherine, Margaret, William, Thomas, John, Daniel, all living; Jacob, Elizabeth, Reuben and Almeda, all deceased. The subject's father died in 1866. His wife died in 1871.

The subject of this sketch was seventeen years old when the family came to Greene county, Indiana. ing remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, he was able to obtain a limited education in subscription schools, taught in log school houses with puncheon floors and seats. In 1858 he married Mary Henry, and soon afterwards hired out, working by the day for fifty cents. He split rails for fifty cents per hundred, splitting five thousand five hundred in one spring at fifty cents per day for Alfred Cutch in Richland township. He finally bought a team and rented ground until 1878, when he bought a twenty acre farm in Fair Play ship, Greene county, Indiana, which he still In 1884 he bought another forty acre farm in the same township, which he still owns. He also owns thirty acres in the White River bottom in Washington township and his home place in Bloomfield, Indiana. In 1896 he retired and moved to town, to enjoy the rest he had so well earned by an unusually active career.

The wife of the subject is a native of Richland county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Lewis and Susie Henry, who came to Greene county, Indiana, about 1851, where they farmed and spent the remainder of their lives. The Henry family was highly respected, and took great interest in the work in the Church of God. Mary (Henry) Axe, wife of the subject, was called to her reward March

27, 1908. The subject and wife had the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of William Briles. She had five children, namely; the first, died in infancy, Everet, Oscar, Walter, Lela. Lewis was the subject's second child, who died in early life; William lives in Kansas. He is a farmer and married Rachel They have four children. Jacob, the fourth child of the subject, has been deceased for some time. He married Mary Bond. They had one child, Mary E. John, the fifth son of the subject, lives on his father's farm in Fair Play township, Greene county, Indiana. He first married Rettie Sheppard, who died, leaving one child, Harold. He married the second time, his last wife being Minnie Rusher. They have three children, Naoma, Herbert and Esther. Thomas, the sixth son of the subject, is living in Grant township, Greene county, Indiana, on a farm, having married Catherine Muterspaugh. have seven children. Rettie, the seventh child of the subject, is the wife of William Daily, who lives in Richland township on a farm. He has three children, Mary, Robert and Renie. Catherine is the eighth child. She is the wife of William Retter, a dairyman, who lives in Richland township. They have three children, Morris, Mary and Paul. The subject's wife was a member of the Presbyterian church.

The subject of this sketch gladly offered his services in the defense of his country, and enlisted in August, 1862, as a recruit to the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and participated in the following battles: Corinth, Raymond, Mississippi; Jackson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the right

arm from which over six inches of bone had to be removed. He was sent to a hospital where he remained until the close of the war, having been discharged at Madison, Indiana, in June, 1865.

The subject is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is a loyal Republican. He was coroner of Greene county, Indiana, for twelve years, having performed the duties of this important office with the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Axe is not only well but favorably known for his honesty and sound business principles.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BALLARD.

Among the prominent and successful citizens of Greene county may be mentioned the subject, who is a prosperous farmer and a respected and useful member of society. His valuable estate, which is located in Smith township, attracts attention and favorable comment. His entire life has been spent on the same farm, in the same house, of which fact he is justly proud, for many and obvious reasons.

Thomas Franklin Ballard was born August 29, 1865, the son of James F. and Mahulda (Danley) Ballard. The great-grandfather of the subject spent his life in Kentucky. His grandfather was born in that state but later moved to Greene county, Indiana, settling on a farm which his father had given him and where he spent the remainder of his life, raising four children by his first

wife of which the father of the subject was the second in order of birth, having been born in Kentucky but was brought to Greene county, Indiana, and spent part of his life on a farm which is now owned by John J. Ballard. Three children were born to the subject's grandfather by his second wife. The subject's father was always a farmer, remaining in Greene county after he first took up his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was fifty years old. Five children were born to this union, three of whom are now living, namely: Benjamin, deceased; Columbus, connected with the Citizens' State Bank at Bloomfield; he has been county treasurer for two terms. William was the third son; he is in the elevator business at Worthington, Indiana. fourth child, is deceased; T. F., our subject, was the youngest.

The subject spent his youth working on the farm and attending the country schools. Inheriting his father's homestead of two hundred acres, he has added eighty acres, all of which comprises one of the most desirable farms in the county. Much of this large farm was cleared and put under the plow by Mr. Ballard; in fact, his unexcelled judgment as an agriculturist has transformed this naturally excellent tract of land into a model farm that would bring a high figure if thrown on the market. It is now practically all in grass and pasture, over which range large herds of cattle, droves of sheep and hogs, all of good quality. His sheep are sold for mutton and he also sells much wool, while he is preparing his other stock for market. All of this farm is naturally drained, being rolling for the most part, and the

soil not only rich but in perfect order, the fencing being mostly of wire.

Mr. Ballard was united in marriage to Laura Simmers in 1892, a native of Greene county and the daughter of William and Mary (Gamble) Simmers, the former having been a soldier in the Union army, as was also his brother John. Thomas Ballard, an uncle of the subject, was a member of an Indiana regiment, and was lost in battle. The wife of the subject was called to her reward in 1907. There was no issue from this union. Mrs. Ballard was a consecrated Christian, being a member of the Christian church, of which the subject is also a member. Politically he is a stanch Republican. His probity, fidelity and sterling worth have won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens and he receives the respect and esteem which ever follow an upright career.

PROF. L. H. MARTIN.

While Professor Louis H. Martin, the worthy gentleman whose brief life history we are glad to give representation in this volume, is not skilled in versification, yet he is, in a way, a representative of the same class of men as the great poet, John Milton, who, because he became blind, did not despair and curse his fate, as many a weaker soul has done, similarly afflicted, but he accomplished gigantic things and wrote regarding himself that "they also serve who only stand and wait." He fulfilled the mission of the strange God "who moves often in mys-

terious ways," as William Cowper, a lesser genius, but no less a consecrated man wrote after recovering from a temporary attack of mental aberration. And our own Fannie Crosby, the noted American hymn writer, who went blind in early youth as the result of an attack of scarlet fever, said only recently that she regarded it as the most fortunate thing that could have happened to her, owing to the fact that she saw in it the workings of a Divine force which resulted in her being able to do an incalculable amount of good through her inspirations given to the world in the form of songs. So the subject of this sketch is doing what good he can with his music, teaching the young and inspiring them to develop the esthetic. He soothes the aged and comforts them through his splendid interpretations, and all those who hear him can certainly attest to the ancient saying that "music hath power to charm." He did not let his mistortune discourage him, but rather help him to higher achievement, and today he is loved and admired by a large proportion of the inhabitants of Linton, Indiana, where he resides.

Professor Louis H. Martin was born March 4, 1880, near Washington, Indiana. When a small child he was afflicted with a disease which deprived him of his sight. He was educated at the state insitution for the blind at Indianapolis, having made a remarkable record there, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in teaching music in Linton. He is proficient both on the piano and the organ, especially the pipe organ, and he has been very successful with his work, instructing large classes in music. He is organist at the First Methodist church, a position

he has held since the installation of the pipe organ there. He is considered one of the most proficient as well as one of the most popular music teachers in Linton. He has developed wonderful skill with his hands, his technique being beyond criticism, and he can operate a typewriter with ease, accuracy and dexterity. Professor Martin is a favorite with all classes in Linton.

SAMUEL R. JACKSON.

Prominently identified with the industrial, business and civic affairs of Greene county is the subject of this sketch, who is a well known and highly respected citizen of Bloomfield. He was born December 13, 1861, at Madison. Indiana, while his mother and some friends were on their way to Indianapolis, where Mrs. Jackson later made her home with a family that had been residing there for some time, having remained with them several years until she was married a second time. When the subject was five months old he was placed in an orphans' home, where he remained four months, when he was taken by a family in Greene county, with whom he made his home until eighteen years old, on a farm in Richland township, two miles north of Bloomfield. Having been ambitious to become a skilled workman he apprenticed himself at the stone cutter's trade for three years, showing from the first that he had unusual natural talent-in fact, an artistic bent-that would eventually lead to great success if properly drawn out. After he had thoroughly mastered the rudiments of this trade and became fairly skillful he engaged in general work, following this trade for ten years, when he began business for himself in Bloomfield under the firm name of Jackson & Neidigh, which continued with marked success until 1903, when the subject sold his interest and engaged in the restaurant and bakery business, which he has since conducted with a pronounced degree of success as the result of careful and straightforward business methods which he has employed in the management of his establishment.

On October 7, 1883, in Bloomfield, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Carrie B. Neidigh, daughter of Levi and Maria Neidigh, old settlers of this county. By this union one child was born, Floyd R., who married Lou Hannum, of Worthington, and who has one child, born May 26, 1908.

The Jackson family affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Accolade Lodge, No. 63. He has held all the chairs in this organization. He is also a member of the Court of Honor, District Court, No. 336, and he bears out the teachings of these orders and those of the church to which he belongs in his daily life, as all who know him can attest.

Mr. Jackson owns a comfortable home on Mechanic street in Bloomfield and he is otherwise well fixed, while yet scarcely past the age when one is called a young man. He is a collector of curios and old coins, having a very beautiful and valuable collection. He has found time during his busy life to travel, and, being a man who sees

things as they are, he has become broad-minded and generally educated in the things of the world. He enjoys sports of all kinds, believing that there is much good in the present-day recreations to both body and mind.

He can write fluently with either hand in opposite directions at the same time, a feat seldom accomplished. He is a pen and ink artist of no mean ability and he does a very high grade of artistic carving on stone, being naturally gifted by nature, having received only a common school education in Greene county. He is enjoying the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends as well as a good patronage.

MADISON MILLER.

We now take under review the career of one of the sterling citizens of Greene county, where he has resided upwards of half a century, or the major part of his active and useful life, and where he has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, being one of the successful and influential farmers of Smith township, where he owns one of the most attractive and productive farms in this favored section of the state. Mr. Miller was born in Owen county, Indiana, April 5, 1860, but before proceeding to recount a few of the important facts connected with his life it will be well to study the characters of some of his ancestors and immediate relatives in order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the principles that have been dominating factors in his career.

His grandfather, Samuel Miller, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1798, but was raised in Westmoreland county, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade, devoting the latter part of his life to farming, coming to Owen county, Indiana, in 1853, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married his first wife in 1822, and after her death he married again in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 4, 1833, his last wife being Anna Richey, who was a native of Switzerland, where she was born May 18, 1800, and who came with her parents (her father being Samuel Richey) to America when seven years old. Samuel Miller died in 1874, having been regarded in Owen county as a man worthy of the highest esteem. Adam Miller was the father of the subject and the son of Samuel Miller by his second marriage, his birth occurring in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 8, 1834, being the eldest of ten children. When four years old he was taken by his parents to Holmes county. Ohio, and from there to Indiana. About 1853 he entered forty acres of canal land, which he disposed of in 1864 and moved to Greene county, where, by diligence and economy, he secured a valuable tract of six hundred acres, which he improved. Adam Miller and six brothers were in service at one time. His brother Samuel is described as a man of unusual physical strength, being almost a giant, measuring six feet and six inches, and many feats of strength and endurance are told of him. Responding to his country's call for loyal citizens to save the flag he enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after three years of service he re-enlisted and served in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth

Indiana Volunteer Infantry until mustered out early in 1865, and was detailed on garrison duty at Decatur, Alabama. He had many holes shot in his clothing, being a fine target for the enemy owing to his great size, but he was never seriously wounded. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis. Peter Miller served in an Ohio regiment; Jacob Miller was in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and died of smallpox while a soldier; John W. Miller served through three enlistments, receiving an honorable discharge each time; Samuel Miller served three years in the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry and then in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment; Henry H. Miller also enlisted from Indiana and was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea and in all his campaigns, and is now living in the state of Washington; Noah Miller enlisted from Owen county in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry. He received an honorable discharge before his enlistment expired owing to the fact that he contracted a disease while in line of duty, which finally caused his death. Adam Miller, the subject's father, was married in Owen county February 14, 1856, to Sarah A. Hubbel, daughter of Oliver and Delilah (Middleton) Hubble, natives of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively, Mrs. Miller having been born in Owen county, Indiana, September 14, 1834, and to her union with Mr. Miller nine children were born, as follows: Marion, Madison, our subject; Marilda, Julia A., Amanda, Merinda, Anna, Samuel O, and Delilah: the six last named are deceased. Adam Miller was a practical and progressive man, an active member of the Christian church, for many years being an ordained elder, and also served as pastor of his church.

Madison Miller's boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in the district school, having remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, after which he still associated with his father in farming and stock raising, which association continued for fifteen years. Then he and his father bought a farm together, which the subject moved to and managed, needless to say in a most satisfactory manner. It was later divided up and our subject managed a farm of his own, which he still owns. In 1906 he moved to his present fine farm in Smith township, which is owned jointly by his mother and himself. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres, under an excellent state of cultivation, being at present largely in meadow and pasture. It is naturally drained and well fenced with wood and wire. Mr. Miller feeds all the grain that the place produces, preparing cattle for the market, also raising and feeding hogs. He uses excellent judgment in the selection of his stock, keeping fine Hereford cattle, which are eligible for register; also Poland China hogs, crossed with thoroughbred Chester White.

In October, 1882, our subject was united in marriage with Margaret E. Fry, daughter of Samuel A. and Lucinda (Pigg) Fry, the former a native of Greene county and the latter a native of Sullivan county. Mrs. Miller's brothers and sisters are: Sarah, Elizabeth, wife of our subject: Lydia Ann, Hannah, Benjamin, William, Effie Alice, Rosa, Ephraim, Nolten and Stella.

Eleven children have been born to our subject and

wife, as follows: Salina M., born June 18, 1884, is living at home; Galen G., born in 1887, is also at home; Marion D., born October 27, 1888, and died January 23, 1889; Eva A., born October 26, 1889; Franklin Clifford, born July 14, 1891; Nellie E., born June 22, 1893; Samuel A., born February 20, 1895; William C., born January 23, 1896; Jesse W., born December 13, 1897; Paris R., born August 7, 1901; Oma Marie, born October 19, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their oldest daughter are members of the Church of Christ, in which the former was a deacon for several years. The church organization was discontinued in his neighborhood. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He is honored by all who know him for his honesty and integrity and admired for his business ability, and his entire family is well spoken of by every one in the vicinity where they live.

THOMAS FLEMING SECREST.

Admired and respected for his general intelligence and his progressive spirit, as well as for his sterling qualities as a neighbor and citizen, no man in the township of Grant, Greene county, Indiana, stands higher in public esteem than the worthy individual, the salient facts in whose life and characteristics are herein set forth. He has by patient effort and persistent endeavor worked his way from an humble beginning to a comfortable exist-

ence, at the same time always retaining the utmost respect of his neighbors.

Thomas F. Secrest was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, July 30, 1848, but he had occasion to migrate to Sullivan county, Indiana, early in life and later to Greene county, in each of which he availed himself of the opportunities to train his mind in various studies, which has greatly aided him in his after career, causing him to avoid mistakes in the formulation and carrying out of plans necessary in carrying on life's work.

By his industry and good management the subject was soon able to purchase a farm, which he selected in Greene county, in the southwest corner of Grant township. It consisted of fifty-three acres. Finding it to his advantage in 1892 to dispose of this farm and purchase another consisting of seventy-nine acres in a better section of this township, the transfer was made, and Mr. Secrest moved on the splendid farm which he now owns. It is considered excellent land and is always kept in first-class condition.

On February 14, 1868, Mr. Secrest was united in marriage with Polly A. McPeak, who was born near Dugger, Sullivan county. She is the daughter of William and Sally McPeak, natives of Sullivan county, and the parents of three children, namely: Nancy Jane, William and Polly, the last named being the subject's wife. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Secrest, as follows: Jane, wife of Daniel Templeton, of Linton, Indiana; James, a farmer, who married Flossie Himebrook, living in Grant township; John W., who died in early infancy; Marvil, a barber residing in Linton; Rosa,

the wife of Harley Smith, of Linton; Julia, who is deceased; George, a farmer in Grant township, who married Laura Moss; Ida, who lives at home.

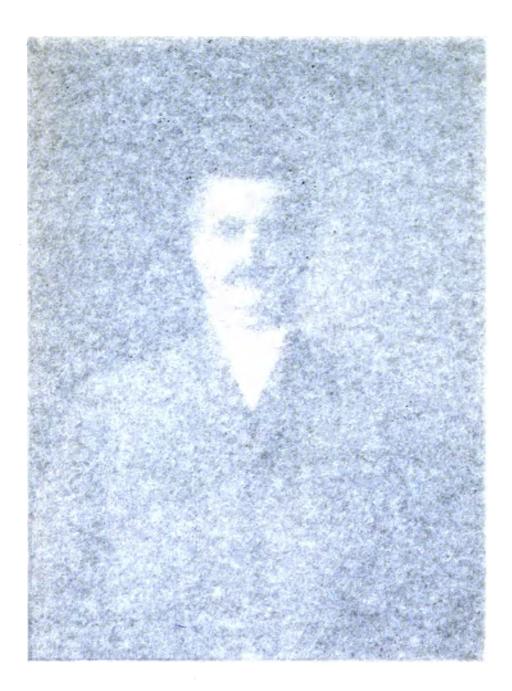
The well ordered life of the subject is doubtless largely due to the fact that he united with the Methodist church when eighteen years old and has ever since taken a great pleasure in living up to its creeds. Politically Mr. Secrest is a Socialist and is well informed on socialistic themes.

The subject's parents were David and Polly (Thomas) Secrest, natives of Kentucky. David came to Greene county, Indiana, in 1824, remaining one year. He returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1851, when he returned to Greene county, making the trip in "prairie schooners" together with eight other families, but they soon afterward went on to Sullivan county, where the parents of our subject purchased a farm, where he worked successfully. During his first visit to Greene county in 1824 he had the honor of helping to erect the first log hut in the now thriving city of Linton. David Secrest and wife had eleven children, namely: Jacob, deceased, served as a soldier in the Union army; Rebecca, Lucy, Martha, George and Wesley, all deceased; Mary Ann, the wife of Lester Burris, lives in Sullivan county, Indiana; Elizabeth is deceased; Caroline is the widow of Wyatt Johnson and resides in Missouri; Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and Sarah. The parents were both members of the Methodist church and highly respected by their neighbors. Our subject has always tried to live up to the high ideals he set his children, and he has gained many loyal friends by virtue of this fact.

CHARLES WESLEY JEAN.

A clearly-defined purpose, consecutive and persistent effort in the affairs of life, will almost surely result in the attainment of a due measure of success, such as the subject of this sketch, whose photograph accompanies this review, has achieved, without ostentation or display, being now regarded by his fellow countrymen as a leading and representative citizen of Greene county, where his life work has been confined for many years, and it is a pleasure as well as profitable to contemplate the career of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has started from humble beginnings and none too favorable environment, and by sheer force of his personality, will power, courage and soundness of judgment, forged his way to the front, building up a splendid business by the most honorable methods, as our subject has done, until today he stands as one of the foremost business men of this county, in fact, the business he is at the head of is of such magnitude that few in the vicinity of Worthington, his place of residence, have an adequate conception of its importance and far-reaching influence, a business into which he has put his best thought, painstaking care and energy, until his splendid system is now well nigh perfect and growing rapidly from year to year-all due to the unexcelled executive genius of Mr. Jean.

Charles Wesley Jean, who was born September 14, 1866, in Owen county, this state, is the son of George Jean, who was born in North Carolina, where he followed farming, and married in October, 1864, after coming to this state, Julia Bartholomew, daughter of Ed-



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ward and Susan (Heaton) Bartholomew, natives of Connecticut, who later moved to Georgia. They later moved with their seven children to Owen county, Indiana, where they resumed agricultural pursuits, and from which state Mr. Jean enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war. The subject's maternal grandfather, Edward Bartholomew, a farmer and minister, came to Indianapolis, later removing to Owen county, where he reared his family of seven children, one of whom, Addison, joined the ranks in the war between the states and was made captain. Edward Jean was the grandfather of our subject and the father of George Jean. He was a native of North Carolina who moved to Greene county, Indiana, and entered a section of land in Jefferson township when this state was yet a territory.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Greene county and worked on his father's farm until his marriage, when he bought an unimproved farm, which he soon brought up to the standard in productiveness and general improvements, but having a longing to try his fortune in the mercantile field, he conducted a hardware store in Freedom, Indiana, with fairly good success for two years, at the end of which time he returned to farming. However, he again returned to the mercantile business, spending two successful years at Farmer, this state, and then removed to Worthington and engaged in general merchandising, which was a failure. He later became engaged in the poultry and produce business, beginning with but fifty dollars, in which he is still interested, having demonstrated his unusual business insight and sagacity, building up an immense trade, having

established profitable branch houses in surrounding counties, Daviess, Knox, Owen and others, at present doing a business of half a million dollars annually. He managed his business alone for four years. He then went in partnership with James N. Norris, of New York City, and while thus engaged the business was built up to three hundred thousand dollars per year. Then the subject purchased Mr. Norris's interest, since which time he has managed the business alone, increasing it by two hundred thousand dollars annually. He buys poultry, butter, eggs, hides and junk, his market being principally in the east. The people of Greene county doubtless do not fully realize the magnitude of Mr. Jean's business through the home office, alone, but the branch offices which he controls form no small part of his income.

On November 7, 1888, Mr. Jean was happily married to Elizabeth Nelson, who was born in Owen county, this state, July 6, 1869, the daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Kelsey) Nelson. Henry Kelsey and Esther Sanford Edwards were married March 4, 1827, in Saratoga county, New York, to whom were born the following children: Sarah Ann, Palius, Charles, Mary. Henry Kelsev migrated to Plainfield, Indiana, in 1836, where he died ten years afterward. Then, in a few years, his widow became the wife of Stephen Lockwood and removed to Worthington, Indiana, where he resided until his death. Sarah Ann Kelsey was married to Carlos R. Kelsey, October 3, 1854, and the following children were born to them: Esther Edwards, Mary, Kate and Carlos Mr. Kelsey practiced law in Mount Vernon, this state, where he died, leaving a widow and four small

children. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kelsey came to the old home in Worthington, where she resided five years previous to her marriage to John Nelson, who was born in Ohio April 15, 1820. His father, John Nelson, moved to Floyd county, Indiana, near New Albany, when John, Jr., was very young, remaining there until the former's death, when Mrs. Nelson, with her family of five children, William, Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Junius and Isabel, moved from Floyd county to Owen county, where John spent the major part of his life, having been married to Mary Cockran February 16, 1843, and rearing the following children: Louisa, Anderson J., Hannah, Leonard and Isabel Nelson. Mr. Nelson lost his life June 3, 1863.

John Nelson and Sarah Ann Kelsey were married September 1, 1868, and to this union these children were born: Elizabeth, on July 6, 1869; Frederick, on March 24, 1870; Harriet died in infancy. Mr. Nelson was a successful farmer. The home which he owned at the time of his death, which lies a few miles northeast of Worthington, comprised a large tract of valuable riverbottom land, and also his residence was a commodious one, which is now owned by Charles Arthur. Mr. Nelson is described as a man of excellent mental attainments, a kind husband, good father and respected citizen.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jean, Ralph and Charles Arthur. They are all subscribers to the Methodist church, to which they make liberal contributions for its support. Mr. Jean takes a great pride in his home, which is, indeed, a very attractive place, being one of the handsomest residences in this

part of the state, modern in every detail and the most imposing on Jefferson street, or in all Worthington. He is trustee of the town board, being president of the same, which office he fills with his usual careful deliberation and foresight. He is taking a great interest in the education of his two children, who are very promising. He is a Republican in his political beliefs, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, also the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Jean is a man of handsome presence, splendid physique and engaging personality. He is pleasant to meet, being courteous, genteel and kind to all, and he has won the undivided esteem of the citizens of Greene county for his honest business methods, upright and clean principles, and he justly stands in the front rank of the patriotic and worthy citizens of the Hoosier state.

JACOB A. HALE.

Jacob A. Hale, a well known citizen of Grant township, owns and operates a valuable farm, whose neat and thrifty appearance well indicates his careful supervision. Substantial improvements are surrounded with well tilled fields, and all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found. Mr. Hale was born in Stockton township, this county, March 18, 1841, the son of Jonathan and Mary (Walker) Hale, both natives of Virginia, who came to Greene county, Indiana, in a very early day, when they were young in

years, having married here and settled in Stockton township, where they lived in comfort and comparative affluence until the death of Ionathan Hale in His widow survived until 1894, when she died in Edwardsport, Knox county, Indiana. were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They raised eight children, namely: Richard M., who lives in Arizona: Charlotte and Celia, both deceased; Debra lives in Newberry, Indiana; John lives in Illinois; Lafavette is deceased; Mary lives in Knox county; Jacob, our subject. After the death of Jonathan Hale the widow managed the farm and raised the children with the exception of the subject, who went to live with an uncle, T. B. Walker, in Scott county, Missouri, remaining on Mr. Walker's farm for a period of six years. Then he went to Colorado and was a prospector, later returning to Missouri and working at the potter's trade, later learning the plasterer's trade, having served an apprenticeship. Then the Civil war broke out and an effort was made to force the subject into the Confederate army, but he left the state and returned to Greene county. His sympathies being with the Union, he enlisted in its defense in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Linton, in March, 1864, and served until the close of the war, having fought gallantly in the battle of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg, after which his regiment was under fire every day until Lee surrendered. Aftr the war he returned to Greene county and worked at the plasterer's trade, later operating a threshing machine until he bought a farm of forty-three acres in 1882.

Mr. Hale was married in 1864 to Rebecca Himebrook, a native of Grant township, and the daughter of Frederick and Mary Jane (Harrah) Himebrook. No children were born to this union, but the subject and wife took Robert Carpenter when he was nearly two years old and kept him until he reached manhood, when he married Eliza Howell. They have the following children: May, John, Mray and James. Mr. Carpenter lives on a farm in Grant township.

The subject has always been a hard worker and he has succeeded reasonably well at whatever he has undertaken. He tells many interesting stories of the pioneer days in Missouri and of his experiences later in life, for Mr. Hale is a close observer and the ludicrous side of life always appeals to him. But few men in his township are better liked or regarded with any greater respect than he. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Christian church, and the subject is a Republican, taking a great interest in national politics, but is not active in local affairs.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HIMEBROOK.

The office of biography is not to give voice of a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch, the memory of whom is cherished by a wide circle of ac-

quaintances who are yet traveling life's pathway of shadows and sunshine, the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise. Yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life that was characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who knew him long and well.

Frederick William Himebrook was born in Germany in 1830 and he was called from his labors here to a higher life in August, 1906, after an unusually active career in Grant township, Greene county, Indiana. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Kreuger) Himebrook, both natives of Germany, who came to America about 1844, settling in Greene county, where they remained the rest of their useful and active lives, rearing the following children: Frederick, the subject of this sketch; Charles, Minnie, William, Milton and Sarah.

The subject was fourteen years of age when the family came to the United States. He was an industrious boy and worked on his father's farm, attending the common schools during the winter months until he reached his majority. He naturally took to farming, having been trained in agriculture, and consequently followed this pursuit all his life, remaining in Greene county. He also owned and operated a threshing machine for many years, which was a successful undertaking. This, in connection with his farm, kept him busy, but both were remunerative to a high degree, owing to the careful and honorable methods which he always employed in all his business affairs.

In 1848 our subject was united in marriage with Mrs. Polly Harrah, the widow of William Harrah. (A history of the Harrah family is to be found elsewhere in this work in the Dr. Harrah sketch.) To this union six children were born, as follows: Rebecca, wife of Jacob Hale; Joseph, who lives in Midland, Indiana; Stephen, who lives in Grant township, Greene county; Mary, now deceased, was the wife of John Carpenter; Marshall, the youngest son; Ellen is the wife of William Boyd, living in this township. The wife of the subject passed to her rest in 1896. Both Mr. and Mrs. Himebrook were members of the Christian church. The subject was a Republican. He served two terms as trustee of Grant township. He was highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, who regarded him as a thoroughly honest and conscientious man.

Marshall Himebrook lives on the old home place in Grant township, which he successfully conducts. He was born April 8, 1860, and has remained single. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Bee Hunter Lodge, No. 507, at Switz City. He is also a member of the Rebekahs, and politically a Republican.



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